This Dictionary has been revised and brought up to the present date in accordance with the best authorities, and is not published by the original publishers of Webster's Dictionary, or by their successors.

WEBSTER'S

NEW STANDARD

DICTIONARY

ILLUSTRATED

WITH U. S. CENSUS AND MAPS

Based Upon the Unabridged Dictionary

OF

NOAH WEBSTER, LL.D.

Revised and Edited under the direction of

EDWARD T. ROE, LL.B.

AND

CHARLES LEONARD STUART, B.A.

Including, in addition to the U. S. Census and Maps, the following special features:

ORIGIN, COMPOSITION AND DERIVATION OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, PRINCIPLES OF GRAMMAR, SIMPLIFIED SPELLING, SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS, FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, COINS, LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS AND GEMS, ETC., ETC.

PUBLISHED BY

SYNDICATE PUBLISHING COMPANY

NEW YORK

1911

PE1628
.W3
1911

Copyright, MCMVIII, by Frank E. Wright
Copyright, MCMX, by Frank E Wright
Copyright, MCMXI, by Frank E. Wright

©Cl. A300206

PREFACE

THIS work is specially designed to meet the popular demand for a convenient, complete, and reliable dictionary.

It contains all the words of the English language that are not peculiarly appropriate to a dictionary of technical terms.

It gives the spelling and pronunciation of plurals, and indicates the use of capital and small letters in writing every word in the vocabulary.

The past tense and the participles of verbs are given wherever not regularly formed, as by the addition of -d, -ed, and -ing.

The words in the vocabulary are arranged in strictly alphabetical order, making quick reference easy, and the size of the type is sufficiently large to render close and tiresome scrutiny unnecessary.

The pronunciation of each word is plainly indicated by phonetic spelling.

The definitions, while concise, are sufficiently comprehensive to embrace all the recent distinctions and meanings, and are accurate and reliable in every respect.

Believing that the demand for a convenient, complete, and reliable up-to-date American dictionary has been met by the construction of the present handy volume, it is confidently hoped by the publishers that the work will meet with a popular reception at the hands of the public.

Table of Contents

Dictionary of the English Language.
Origin, Composition and Derivation of the English Language.
Principles of Grammar.
The Art of Correct Spelling.
Parts of Speech, Abbreviations and Significations.
Arrangement of Words in Sentences.
Punctuation Marks and their Meanings.
Versification Forms and Rules.
Simplified Spelling Rules.
Old and New Words Adopted.
Key to Pronunciation.
Agricultural Products of the United States.
Armies of the World.
Navies of the World.
Coal Production of the United States by States.
Coal Production of the World.
Anthracite Production.
Corn Product of the World.
Oat Product of the World.
Cotton Product of the World.
Cotton Product of the United States.
Imports of the World.
Exports of the World.
Steel Product of the World.
Pig Iron Product of the World.
Silver Product of the World.
Gold Product of the World.
Silver Money of the World.
Gold Money of the World.
Tea Exportation of the World.
Coffee Exportation of the World.
Tobacco Product of the United States.
Tobacco Product of the World.
Comparative Wealth of the United States.
Comparative Wealth of the World.
Wheat Product of the United States.
Wheat Product of the World.
Wool Product of the United States.
Wool Product of the World.
Synonyms and Antonyms.
Common English Christian Names.
Derivation, Signification and Nick-Names of Men.
Derivation, Signification and Nick-Names of Women.
Facts About the Earth.
Population of the Earth.
Area of the Earth's Surface.
Depth of the Great Oceans.
Declaration of Independence.
Constitution of the United States.
Amendments to the Constitution.
Metric System of Weights and Measures.
Value of Foreign Coins in United States Money.
Time Differences.
Electoral Vote.
Weather Forecast.
Rules for Weather Observations.
Presidents of the United States.
Language of the Flowers.
Language of Gems.
Names, Origin and Meaning of States and Territories.
Dictionary of Commercial and Legal Terms.
Familiar Allusions Used in Literature and Conversation.
Famous Characters in Poetry and Prose.
Great Battles of the World.
Equivalent Projection Map of the World.
Map of the United States.
Map of the World.
Latest United States Census.
Population by States and Counties.
Principal Cities of the United States.

and profusely illustrated with

FULL PAGE AND DOUBLE PAGE COLOR PLATES

and Monotones

together with

Numerous Duograph Charts of Rare Educational Importance

ON THE

Origin, Composition, and Derivation

OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, which is now spoken over a large section of the globe, and by upwards of two hundred millions of its inhabitants, was originally formed from one imported into England by various small tribes from the north of Germany, who settled in it in the fifth and sixth centuries of the Christian era, the principal of which were the Jutes, the Saxons, and the Angles. These, on invading the country, gradually drove the greater number of the aboriginal inhabitants, who were of the Celtic race, westward, and into the mountainous parts of Wales, where their descendants are now located, and where their language is still spoken. Soon after these settlers arrived, the southern part of Britain was, after the chief tribe, called *Angleland—i.e.*, land of the Angles—or England; and the language which they spoke, formed from the amalgamation of their several dialects, was called Anglo-Saxon. This is a branch of the Teutonic group, and claims kinship therefore with the Indo-European family of languages, of which the Teutonic is a member.

At the present time we find four groups of languages spoken in Europe, viz., the Celtic, the Latin, the Sclavonic, and the Teutonic. The Celtic languages are Welsh, spoken in Wales, Gaelic in the Highlands of Scotland, Erse in Ireland, Manx in the Isle of Man, and Breton in Brittany. The Latin language is, with various

modifications, spoken by the Italians, the Spaniards, the French, and the Portuguese. The Sclavonic is spoken by the inhabitants of Russia, Poland, Croatia, and some parts of the Austrian Empire. The other inhabitants of Europe speak the Gothic languages, which are now generally called Teutonic. To the Teutonic belong the German, the Dutch, the Flemish, the Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian, and with these accordingly the English stands in close affinity.

The majority of words in the English language, as now spoken, and all the properly English ones, are from the Anglo-Saxon, and include the more common, homely, and familiar words; as, *come, go, can, will, good, see, hear, above, home, bad.* The others are, directly or indirectly, mostly from the Latin or the language of the ancient Romans, while the rest are from the Celtic, French, German, and Scandinavian languages, along with the Greek, which supplies the language with nearly all its scientific terms. Latin words were introduced partly by the Romans themselves, but mainly by the clergy of the Catholic Church after Christianity was established, and by learned men after the revival of the study of the ancient languages in the 15th and 16th centuries. French words were added by the Normans after the Conquest, and relate to feudalism, law, the church, the chase, and cuisine. The introduction of Greek words connects itself with the rise and extension of scientific discovery. About the beginning of the 17th century, in the reign of James I., our language had already begun to assume the form in which we now find it, and is from that date entitled to be called the *English* language.

From the time when the *Bible* was translated into English, and, by being printed, spread among the people; when the *Book of Common Prayer* was compiled, and, along with the Bible, read to

the people in churches; and when great writers, such as Spenser, Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Bacon, and Milton, began to publish their immortal works in the every-day speech of the country, the language may be said to have become fixed; for, although numerous Greek and Latin words have been introduced since then to supply new terms required by the rapid extension of the arts and sciences, the language itself has, in its genius and form, undergone no material change. It is, in all essential particulars, the same as when it first took shape in the days of Queen Elizabeth, and her successor, James.

There are four periods in the history of the English language: (1.) The Anglo-Saxon, or old English, from 450 to 1100, when the vocabulary was Saxon and the words were largely inflected; (2.) The Early English, from 1100 to 1250, when French words began to appear and inflections to disappear or become confused; (3.) The Middle English, from 1250 to 1485, when inflections in many cases disappear altogether, and French, which had been introduced, began to yield to it; (4.) The Modern English, from 1485 to the present time.

Principles of Grammar

Grammar, or the art of speaking, reading, and writing correctly, comprises four main divisions:

1. Orthography, which treats of letters, syllables, separate words, and spelling.

2. Etymology, which treats of the different parts of speech, with their classes and modifications.

3. Syntax, which treats of the relation, agreement, government, and arrangement, of words in sentences.

4. Prosody, which treats of punctuation, utterance, figures, and versification.

1. ORTHOGRAPHY OR SPELLING

Orthography is the art of correct spelling, and is of essential importance in the study of the English language. It cannot be acquired entirely by means of rules, for the requisite number would be an impossible burden for the memory; nor is learning the spelling of words by rote a more practicable method. But there are a few general rules, easily remembered, and given below, attention to which will undoubtedly prevent any person's writing being much disfigured by bad spelling.

The following words ought to be begun with capital letters:—The first word of every sentence; the first word of every line of poetry; names of the Supreme Being; proper nouns; adjectives derived from proper nouns; the names of the days of the week, of holidays, and of the months; the pronoun I; and any leading name in the sentence which the author desires to make emphatic.

When a word ending in silent *e* receives an augment (an increase) beginning with a vowel, the *e* is omitted; as, *give, giving; sense, sensible; fame, famous; cure, curable.* The *e* is changed into *i* before *fy* and *ty;* as *pure, purity, purify; active, activity.* When the silent *e* is preceded by *v, c,* or *g soft,* it is usually retained before *able* and *ous;* as *move, moveable, peace, peaceable; courage, courageous.* The *e* is also retained before *ful, less, ly, ment, ness, some, ty;* as *peaceful, nameless, wisely, excitement, whiteness, wholesome, surety.*

It is an established rule in the English language, that words which end with the vowel *e,* and lengthen the sound of a preceding vowel (as in *file, write, endure,*) should drop the *e* on receiving a termination and becoming a derivative, if that termination begin with a vowel (as *er, ed, ing, ance*). Thus file—*filer,* not *fileer, filing;* endure, *enduring, endurance,* not *endureance.* But in cases where the *e* affects the sound of a preceding consonant it forms an exception: as in a word with a soft *g,* or where, in juxtaposition with another *e,* it forms one long vowel; thus, singe, sing*eing;* see, see*ing.*

Monosyllabic words ending in a single consonant, not preceded by a long vowel, and words of more than one syllable ending in a single accented consonant, and of course not preceded by a long vowel, *double the final consonant* in all the derivatives which are formed by a termination beginning with a vowel; as fit, fitted, fitteth, fitting; bar, barred, barreth; abet, abetted; compel, compelled. Without this doubling of the final consonant, the vowel in the accented syllable of the primitive word (that is the *e* in *abet*) would be pronounced wrong in the derivative (abetted, etc.), namely, with its long sound—fited, bared, abeted. Hence the reason why verbs having the long sound of a vowel do not double the last consonant; as *feared, defiled, bloated.*

Words ending in a single consonant, but not having the accent on the last syllable, do not double the final consonant in derivatives; as limit, limited; civil, civility; enter, entered.

A word ending in *ll* usually drops one *l* on becoming part of a compound word; as *all, always; fill, fulfil; full, fruitful; till, until.* But there are some exceptions to this rule; as *recall, refill, uphill;* which retain the orthography of their monosyllabic roots.

Words ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, change the *y* into *i* on receiving an augment; as *holy, holier; happy, happiness; pity, pitied.* Exceptions—before *ing, ish,* and *s,* the *y* is retained; as *flying, babyish,* for *pity's* sake; also in *dryness, slyly, shyness.*

When the *y* is preceded by a vowel, it is retained; as *boy, boyish; day, days; joy, joyful.* Exceptions—*Gaiety, said, paid, laid.*

2. ETYMOLOGY OR PARTS OF SPEECH

Their Grammatical Significations and Abbreviations.

THE WORDS that constitute our language are classified under eight different heads, called "parts of speech"; and, independently of the articles a, an and the, consist of the NOUN, the ADJECTIVE, the PRONOUN, the VERB, the ADVERB, the PREPOSITION, the CONJUNCTION and the INTERJECTION; and each word in the Dictionary is referred to one or other of these categories according to the functions, thus:—

n.	*representing*	noun or substantive.	adv.	*representing*	adverb.
adj.	"	adjective.	prep.	"	preposition.
pron.	"	pronoun.	conj.	"	conjunction.
v.	"	verb.	interj.	"	interjection.

As the first four parts of speech vary in inflection or otherwise, these changes are indicated thus:—

v. t.	*representing*	verb-transitive.
v. i.	"	verb-neuter or intransitive.
p. adj.	"	participial adjective.
p. p.	"	past participle.
p. pr.	"	present participle.
p. t.	"	past tense.

To one or other of the above Parts of Speech each of the many thousand words of which our language is composed belongs, and the same word may belong to this or that division, according to its function in a sentence. Thus, a word is a NOUN or SUBSTANTIVE when it names a thing, whether that be a substance or an abstraction, being called a noun as naming, and a substantive as capable of qualification. An ADJECTIVE

(from the Latin *adjectum*) is a word "added to" a substantive to qualify it in some way, and in general at once amplify its meaning and limit its application. A PRONOUN (from the Latin *pro nomine*) is a word used "in place of a noun" to avoid its repetition, as well as to indicate certain rhetorical relations or logical connections. The VERB (from the Latin *verbum*) is "the word" of a sentence, and that which makes the assertion, as well as asks a question or expresses a command, and is here called active when it is transitive, and neuter (*i. e.*, neither active nor passive) when it is not. An ADVERB (from the Latin *ad verbum*) is a word properly appended "to a verb" to express some modifying circumstance of place, time, manner or cause regarding it, but is also used to qualify attributive words like adjectives as well as verbs. The PREPOSITION (from the Latin *praepositum*) is a word "placed before" a noun or pronoun to show its relation to some other word in the sentence, and was originally expressive, for most part, of place-relation. The CONJUNCTION (from the Latin *conjunctio*) is a word used to "join together" sentences or clauses of sentences, and to indicate the relation in which these stand to each other. The INTERJECTION (from the Latin *interjectum*) is an abrupt exclamation "thrown between" the words of a sentence to express some related emotion on the part of the speaker. On referring to the Dictionary, the student will find many words which are of different parts of speech, and verbs which are both active and neuter, according to the senses in which they are used; but these are all clearly distinguished, and the definitions given accordingly.

3. SYNTAX

SYNTAX treats of the manner of connecting words into regular sentences by relation, agreement, government, and arrangement.

The relation of words is their dependence, or direct conformity to all and to each other, according to sense.

The agreement of words is their similarity in person, number, gender, case, mood, tense, or form.

The government of words is the power of one word over another to make it assume some particular modification. Government has respect only to nouns, pronouns, verbs, and prepositions, the last governing but not being governed; the other four parts of speech neither govern nor are governed. In parsing, the rules of government are not applied to the governing words, but to those which are governed.

The arrangement of words is their disposition, or relative position in a sentence, and this is an important part of syntax, in which not only the beauty but the propriety of language is intimately concerned, and to which particular attention is paid in correct composition.

The principles of analysis or parsing are more fundamental than the technical considerations which form the groundwork of syntactical rules, and relate to the resolving or explaining of a sentence, or of some related word or words, according to the definitions and rules of grammar. Snytax refers to those principles and rules which serve as guides in the construction of sentences. Snytactical rules are limited to the construction of sentences, as separate portions of discourse. The consideration of principles and rules regulating the combination of sentences into paragraphs, and these again into particular kinds of composition, is not comprised in the subject of grammar, but falls within the province of its kindred arts, rhetoric and logic.

A long-established general rule and comprehensive canon of syntax is the following:

"In the formation of sentences, the consistency and adaptation of all the words should be carefully observed; and a regular, clear and correspondent construction should be preserved throughout."

4. PROSODY

Prosody treats of punctuation, utterance, figures, and versification.

PUNCTUATION

Punctuation is the art of pointing written composition in such a manner as may naturally lead to its proper meaning, construction, and delivery; and it thus indicates the several pauses, or rests, between sentences, and parts of sentences, according to their proper quantity or proportion, as they are expressed in just and accurate pronunciation.

The following are the principal stops or pauses in a sentence, viz., the *comma* (,), the *semicolon* (;), the *colon* (:), the *period*, or *full point* (.), the *note of admiration or exclamation* (!), and the *note of interrogation* (?).

The *comma* (,) is a pause in reading, or slight break in sense, and is mostly used to distinguish nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs; as, "It is very difficult to make fine pictures, handsome statues, good music, good verses." It likewise prevents ambiguity in the sense: as, "Epistolary writing, by which a great part of the commerce of human life is carried on, was esteemed by the Romans a liberal and polite accomplishment." When an address is made to a person, answering to the vocative case in Latin, a *comma* is placed before and after the noun: as, "Commune with thyself, O man, and consider wherefore thou wast made."

The *semicolon* (;) is a pause somewhat longer than the *comma*, and is used to distinguish the different members or parts of a sentence: as, "A vain hope flattereth the heart of a fool; but he who is wise pursueth it not. Be grateful to thy father, for he gave thee life; and to thy mother, for she sustained thee."

The *colon* (:) is a pause in reading of still greater length, and shows the preceding sentence to be perfect and entire, only that some remark, further illustration, or other matter connected therewith, is subjoined: as, "He who giveth away his treasure wisely, giveth away his plagues: he who retaineth its increase, heapeth up sorrow."

The *period*, or *full point* (.), indicates a complete or temporary rest of the voice, and denotes a full and perfect sentence, which is always distinguished by this point: as, "A noble spirit disdaineth the malice of fortune. His greatness of soul is not to be cast down."

The *note of admiration* (!) is used to express wonder, or exclamation: as, "Who art thou, O man! who presumest on thine own wisdom?"

The *note of interrogation* (?) is used to show when a question is asked: as, "What day of the month is this?" It likewise distinguishes a real question from a sentence in the imperative mood: as, "Do you hear me?"

Besides the above points, there are other marks made use of in books and writing as references, or to point out something remarkable or defective: as,

Accent (') placed over a vowel, or the last consonant of a syllable,

shows the stress of the voice, in pronouncing a word, to be on that syllable over or immediately before which it is placed.

Apostrophe (’), is a comma placed over a word, to denote the omission of a letter, for the sake of a quicker pronounciation: as, plac’d for placed, ne’er for never.

Asterism, or *asterisk* (*) a star, and *Parallel* (||), direct to some note at the foot of the page.

Obelisk or *Dagger* (†), refers likewise to some note in the margin, &c.; and in dictionaries it commonly shows the word to be obsolete.

The *Index*, or *Hand* (☞), points to some very remarkable passage.

Breve (˘) over a vowel, denotes that it sounds short.

Circumflex (^), or (¯), is placed over a vowel to denote a long syllable: as, Euphrâtes, or Euphrātes.

Diaeresis (¨), consists of two points placed over one of two conjoining vowels, thus dividing them into two syllables: as, aërial.

Hyphen (-), is a short line to join syllables or words together.

Parenthesis, marked thus ( ), serves to include a sentence which might be omitted, without any prejudice to the general meaning; notwithstanding it may be necessary for the explanation thereof: as, “Pardon me (added she, embracing me), I now believe what you say.”

Dash (—), is used when the sense breaks off abruptly, or is temporarily suspended and continued after a short interruption. A double dash, at beginning and end of an introduced phrase, is now frequently employed in place of the parenthesis.

Bracket, or *Crotchet*, thus [ ], includes such a word from the sentence as serves to explain the word immediately preceding: as, “A treatise of [concerning] English Grammar.”

Paragraph (¶), denotes the beginning of a new subject.——The pause here may be greater than a period.

Section (§), is used to divide a chapter into less particular arguments.

Ellipsis, marked thus (——), or (....), denotes that part of a word is left out: as, K——g, for King.

Caret (∧). is placed underneath a line to show that some letter, word or sentence is left out by mistake, and must be inserted exactly in that place.

Quotation (“), is a double comma reversed at the beginning of a line, which shows that a passage is quoted, or transcribed, from some author in his own words.

Utterance, or the art of vocal expression, includes the principles of pronunciation and elocution.

Pronunciation, as distinguished from elocution, is the utterance of words taken separately, and requires a knowledge of the just powers of the letters in all their combinations, and of the force and seat of the accent. The just powers of the letters are those sounds which are given to them by the best readers. Accent is the peculiar stress laid upon some particular syllable of a word, whereby that syllable is distinguished from the rest. Every word of more than one syllable has one of its syllables accented. When the word is long, for the sake of harmony or distinctness, a secondary or less forcible accent is often given to another syllable.

A full and open pronunciation of the long vowel sounds, a clear articulation of the consonants, a forcible and well-placed accent, and a

distinct utterance of the unaccented syllables, distinguish the elegant speaker.

Elocution is the utterance of words that are arranged into sentences, and form discourse.

Elocution requires a knowledge and right application of emphasis, pauses, inflections and tones. Emphasis is the peculiar stress of voice which is laid upon some particular word or words in a sentence, thereby distinguishing them from the rest as being more especially significant. Pauses are cessations in utterance, which serve equally to relieve the speaker and to render language intelligible and pleasing. The duration of the pauses should be proportionate to the degree of connection between the parts of the discourse. Inflections are those peculiar variations of the human voice by which a continuous sound is made to pass from one note, key or pitch into another. The passage of the voice from a lower to a higher note is called the rising or upward inflection, and the contrary, the falling or downward inflection. An example of the rising inflection is: "Do you mean to go?"; of the falling inflection, "When will you go?" Questions that may be answered by yes or no require the rising inflection; those that demand any other answer must be uttered with the falling inflection. Tones are those modulations of the voice which depend upon the feelings of the speaker, and are what Sheridan denominates "the language of emotions." It is of the utmost importance that they be natural, unaffected and rightly adapted to the subject and to the occasion; for upon them, in a great measure, depends all that is pleasing or interesting in elocution.

Figures, in grammar, are intentional deviations from the ordinary spelling, formation, construction or application of words, and are known as figures of orthography, of etymology, of syntax, and of rhetoric. When figures are judiciously employed they both strengthen and adorn expression. They occur more frequently in poetry than in prose; and several of them are merely poetic licenses.

VERSIFICATION

Versification is the arrangement of a certain number of syllables according to certain laws established in a language by frequent repetition, the harmony of which consists in a pleasing variety of *accented* and *unaccented* syllables, which, connected, form a foot. They are called feet, because it is by their aid that the voice, as it were, steps along through the verse, in a measured pace: and it is necessary that the syllables, which mark this regular movement of the voice, should, in some manner, be distinguished from the others. This distinction was made among the Greeks and Romans, by dividing their syllables into long and short, and ascertaining the quantity by an exact proportion of time in sounding them; the long being to the short as two to one, and the long syllables, being thus the more important, marked the movement. In English, syllables are divided into accented and unaccented; and the accented syllables, being as strongly distinguished from the unaccented, by the peculiar stress of the voice upon them, are equally capable of marking the movement, and pointing out the regular paces of the voice, as the long syllables were, by their quantity, among the ancients.

All feet used in poetry consist either of two or of three syllables, and are reducible to eight kinds; four of two syllables, viz. a *Trochee*, an

Iambus, a *Spondee*, a *Pyrrhic;* and four of three syllables, viz. a *Dactyl*, an *Amphibrach*, an *Anapæst*, and a *Tribrach*.

A *Trochee* has the first syllable accented, and the last unaccented; as, "Hātefŭl, pĕttish."

An *Iambus* has the first syllable unaccented, and the last accented; as, "Bĕtrāy, cŏnsīst."

A *Spondee* has both the words or syllables accented. No word of two syllables is without an accent, or with a double one in English; as, "The pāle mōon."

A *Pyrrhic* has both the words or syllables unaccented; as, "ŏn the tall tree."

A *Dactyl* has the first syllable accented, and the two latter unaccented; as, "Lābŏrĕr, pōs'sĭblĕ."

An *Amphibrach* has the first and last syllables unaccented; and the middle one accented; as, "Dĕli'ghtfŭl, doměstic."

An *Anapæst* has the first two syllables unaccented, and the last accented; as, "Contrăvē'ne, acquiésce."

A *Tribrach* has three syllables unaccented; as, "Nūmĕrăblĕ, cŏnquerable."

Some of these feet may be denominated *principal* feet; as pieces of poetry may be wholly or chiefly formed of any of them. Such are the Trochee, Iambus, Dactyl, and Anapæst, which we shall endeavor to explain. The others may be termed *secondary* feet; because their chief use is to diversify the numbers, and to improve the verse.

IAMBIC verses may be divided into several species, according to the number of feet or syllables of which they are composed.

The first form of our Iambic which we shall notice is too short to be continued through any great number of lines. It consists of *two* Iambuses.

Whăt plăce ĭs hēre!
What scenes appear!
To me the rose
No longer glows.

The second form consists of *three* Iambuses.

In plācēs fār ŏr nēar,
Or famous or obscure,
where wholesome is the air,
Or where the most impure.

The third form is made up of *four* Iambuses.

And māy ăt lāst my wēary āge,
Find out the peaceful hermitage.

The fourth species of English Iambic consists of *five* Iambuses.

Hŏw lōv'd, hŏw vālŭ'd ōnce, ăvāils thĕe nōt,
To whom related, or by whom begot:
A heap of dust alone remains of thee:
'Tis all thou art, and all the proud shall be.

This is called the *Heroic* measure. In its simplest form it consists of five Iambuses; but by the admission of other feet, as Trochees, Dactyls, Anapæsts, etc., it is capable of many varieties.

The sixth form of our Iambic is commonly called the *Alexandrine* measure. It consists of *six* Iambuses.

Fŏr thōu ărt būt ŏf dūst; bĕ hūmblē ānd bĕ wīse.

In all these measures the accents are to be placed on even syllables; and every line considered by itself is, in general, more melodious, as this rule is more strictly observed.

TROCHAIC verse is of several kinds.

The shortest Trochaic verse in our language consists of one Trochee and a long syllable; but this measure is defective in dignity, and can seldom be used.

The second English form of the Trochaic consists of *two* feet:

On thĕ mōuntāin
By a fountain.

It sometimes contains two feet or trochees, and an additional long syllable; as,

In thĕ dāys ŏf ōld
Fables plainly told.

The third species consists of *three* trochees; as,

Whēn ŏur hēarts ăre mōurning;

or of three trochees with an additional long syllable; as,

Rēstlĕss mōrtāls tōil fŏr nōught;
Bliss in vain from earth is sought.

The fourth Trochaic species consists of *four* trochees; as,

Rōund ŭs rōars thĕ tēmpĕst lōudĕr.

The fifth Trochaic species is uncommon. It is composed of *five* trochees.

All thăt wālk ŏn fōot ŏr rīde ĭn chārĭŏts,
All that dwell in palaces or garrets.

The sixth form of the English trochaic consists of *six* trochees; as,

On ă mōuntāin, strētch'd bĕnēath ă hōary wīllŏw,
Lay a shepherd swain, and view'd the rolling billow.

In all these trochaic measures the accent is to be placed on the odd syllables.

Of the Dactylic measure we shall give only one example:

Frōm thĕ lŏw plēasurĕs of thĭs fāllĕn nātŭre
Rise we to higher, &c.

Anapæstic verses are divided into several species, the first and simplest of which is made up of *two* anapæsts; as,

Bŭt hĭs cōurāge 'găn fāil,
For no arts could avail.

The second species consists of *three* anapæsts.

O yĕ wōods, sprĕad yŏur brānchĕs ăpāce;
To your deepest recesses I fly;
I would hide with the beasts of the chase;
I would vanish from every eye.

This is a very pleasing measure, and much used, both in solemn and cheerful subjects.

The third kind of the English anapæst consists of *four* anapæsts.

Măy I gōvĕrn my pāssĭons wĭth ābsōlŭte swāy,
And grow wiser and better as life wears away.

The preceding are the different kinds of the principal feet, in their more simple forms. They are capable of numerous variations by the intermixture of those feet with each other, and by the admission of the secondary feet by which two short vowels coalesce into one syllable, as *question, special;* or when a word is contracted by the expulsion of a short vowel before a liquid, as *av'rice, temp'rance,* &c.

Simplified Spelling

Twenty Classes and Three Hundred Words

THE SIMPLIFIED SPELLING BOARD, in Circular No. 2, issued March 21, 1906, mentions twenty distinguishable classes of words, and includes a list of three hundred common words spelled in two ways, of which the BOARD says: "choose the simpler spelling."

The twenty distinguishable classes of words, arranged in the alphabetical order of the letters or affixes affected, are as follows:

1. Words spelled with AE or E. Rule: Choose E. Ex.: *Anesthetic, esthetic, medieval,* etc.

2. Words spelled with -DGE-MENT or -DG-MENT. Rule: Omit E. Ex.: *Abridgment, acknowledgment, judgment, lodgment.*

3. Words spelled with -ED or -T, the preceding single consonant being doubled before -ED (*-pped, -ssed*) and left single before -T (*-pt, -st*). Rule: Choose -T in all cases. Ex.: *dipt, dript, dropt, stept, stopt,* etc., *blest, prest, distrest, mist,* etc., *blusht, husht, washt,* etc.

(Forms like these, being inflections, are commonly omitted in the dictionary lists of words spelled in two or more ways, but they are genuine historical spellings and cannot be ignored. Some are very ancient (for example, *kist* is Anglo-Saxon *cyste,* and *mist* is Anglo-Saxon *miste*), and all are frequent and normal in English literature from Spenser, Shakespeare, and Milton to Tennyson and Lowell. For example, Milton has *compast, languisht, vanquisht, admonisht, astonisht, diminisht, polisht, worshipt, supt, ceast, linkt, matcht, scorcht,* etc.—SIMPLIFIED SPELLING BOARD.)

4. Words spelled with -ENCE or -ENSE (Latin -ENS-A). Rule: Choose -ENSE. Ex.: *Defense, offense, pretense.*

5. Words spelled with -ETTE or -ET. Rule: Omit -TE. Ex.: *Coquet, epaulet, etiquet, omelet,* etc.

6. Words spelled with GH or F. Rule: Choose F. Ex.: *Draft.*

7. Words spelled with -GH or without. (1) -OUGH or -OW. Rule: Choose -OW. Ex.: *Plow.* (2) -OUGH or O. Rule: Choose -O. Ex.: *Altho* (Bunyan), *tho* (Bunyan), *thoro, -boro* (in place names).

8. Words with the verb suffix, of Greek origin, spelled -ISE or -IZE. Rule: Choose IZE. Ex.: *Catechise, criticize, exorcize, legalize,* etc.

9. Words spelled with -ITE or -IT. Rule: Omit E. Ex.: *Deposit, preterit.*

10. Words spelled with -LL or -L (-ILL or -IL). Rule: Choose -L. Ex.: *Distil, fulfil, instil.*

11. Words spelled with -LL-NESS or -L-NESS. Rule: Omit one L. Ex.: *Dulness, fulness.*

12. Words spelled with -MME or -M. Rule: Omit -ME. Ex.: *Gram, program.*

13. Words spelled with OE or E. Rule: Choose E. Ex.: *Ecumenical, esophagus.*

14. Words spelled with -OUR or -OR. Rule: Choose -OR. Ex.: *Favor, fervor, flavor, honor, labor, rigor, rumor, tenor, tumor, valor, vapor, vigor.*

15. Words spelled with PH or F. Rule: Choose -F. Ex.: *Fantasm, fantasy, fantom, sulfate, sulfur.*

16. Words spelled with -RR or -R. Rule: Omit one R. Ex.: *Bur, pur.*

17. Words spelled with -RE or -ER. Rule: Choose -ER. Ex.: *Center, meter, miter, niter, sepulcher, theater.*

18. Words spelled with s or z (in the root). Rule: Choose z. Ex.: *Apprize, assize, comprize, raze, surprize, teazel.*

19. Words spelled with S- or SC-. Rule: Omit C. Ex.: *Simitar, sithe.*

20. Words spelled with or without silent -UE. Rule: Omit -UE. Ex.: *Catalog, decalog, demagog, pedagog, prolog.*

The three hundred common words spelled in two ways, arranged in alphabetical order, are as follows:

SIMPLER (New)	OLD	SIMPLER (New)	OLD
abridgment	abridgement	clapt	clapped
accouter	accoutre	claspt	clasped
accurst	accursed	clipt	clipped
acknowledgment	acknowledgement	clue	clew
addrest	addressed	coeval	coaeval, coæval
adz	adze	color	colour
affixt	affixed	colter	coulter
altho	although	commixt	commixed
anapest	anapaest, anapæst	comprest	compressed
anemia	anaemia, anæmia	comprize	comprise
anesthesia	anaesthesia, anæs-	confest	confessed
anesthetic	anaesthetic, anæs-	controller	comptroller
antipyrin	antipyrine	coquet	coquette
antitoxin	antitoxine	criticize	criticise
apothem	apothegm, apophth-	cropt	cropped
apprize	apprise	crost	crossed
arbor	arbour	crusht	crushed
archeology	archaeology, archæ-	cue	queue
ardor	ardour	curst	cursed
armor	armour	cutlas	cutlass
artizan	artisan	cyclopedia	cyclopaedia, cyclopæ-
assize	assise		
ax	axe	dactyl	dactyle
bans	banns	dasht	dashed
bark	barque	decalog	decalogue
behavior	behaviour	defense	defence
blest	blessed	demagog	demagogue
blusht	blushed	demeanor	demeanour
brazen	brasen	deposit	deposite
brazier	brasier	deprest	depressed
bun	bunn	develop	develope
bur	burr	dieresis	diaeresis, diæresis
caliber	calibre	dike	dyke
caliper	calliper	dipt	dipped
candor	candour	discust	discussed
carest	caressed	dispatch	despatch
catalog	catalogue	distil	distill
catechize	catechise	distrest	distressed
center	centre	dolor	dolour
chapt	chapped	domicil	domicile
check	cheque	draft	draught
checker	chequer	dram	drachm
chimera	chimaera, chimæra	drest	dressed
civilize	civilise	dript	dripped
clamor	clamour	droopt	drooped
clangor	clangour	dropt	dropped

Simplified Spelling.

SIMPLER (New)	OLD	SIMPLER (New)	OLD
dulness	dullness	licorice	liquorice
ecumenical	œcumenical, œcu-	liter	litre
edile	aedile, ædile	lodgment	lodgement
egis	aegis, ægis	lookt	looked
enamor	enamour	lopt	lopped
encyclopedia	encyclopaedia, -pædia	luster	lustre
		mama	mamma
endeavor	endeavour	maneuver	manœuver, -œuvre
envelop	envelope	materialize	materialise
Eolian	Aeolian, Æolian	meager	meagre
eon	aeon, æon	medieval	mediaeval, mediæ-
epaulet	epaulette	meter	metre
eponym	eponyme	mist	missed
era	æra, æra	miter	mitre
esophagus	œsophagus, œsoph-	mixt	mixed
esthetic	æsthetic, æsthetic	mold	mould
esthetics	æsthetics, æsthetics	molder	moulder
estivate	æstivate, æstivate	molding	moulding
ether	æther, æther,	moldy	mouldy
etiology	ætiology. ætiology,	molt	moult
exorcize	exorcise	mullen	mullein
exprest	expressed	naturalize	naturalise
fagot	faggot	neighbor	neighbour
fantasm	phantasm	niter	nitre
fantasy	phantasy	nipt	nipped
fantom	phantom	ocher	ochre
favor	favour	odor	odour
favorite	favourite	offense	offence
fervor	fervour	omelet	omelette
fiber	fibre	oppress	oppressed
fixt	fixed	orthopedic	orthopaedic, -pædic
flavor	flavour	paleography	palaeography, palæ-
fulfil	fulfill	paleolithic	palaeolithic, palæo-
fulness	fullness	paleontology	palaeontology, palæontology
gage	gauge		
gazel	gazelle	paleozoic	palaeozoic, palæo-
gelatin	gelatine	paraffin	paraffine
gild	guild	parlor	parlour
gipsy	gypsy	partizan	partisan
gloze	glose	past	passed
glycerin	glycerine	patronize	patronise
good-by	good-bye	pedagog	pedagogue, pæda-
gram	gramme	pedobaptist	paedobaptist, pædo-
gript	gripped	phenix	phoenix, phœnix
harbor	harbour	phenomenon	phaenomenon, phænomenon
harken	hearken		
heapt	heaped	pigmy	pygmy
hematin	haematin, hæmatin	plow	plough
hiccup	hiccough	polyp	polype
hock	hough	possest	possessed
homeopathy	homoeopathy, homœopathy	practise, v. and n.	practice
		prefixt	prefixed
homonym	homonyme	prenomen	praenomen, prænomen
honor	honour	prest	pressed
humor	humour	pretense	pretence
husht	hushed	preterit	praeterite, prætérite
hypotenuse	hypothenuse	pretermit	praetermit, prætermit
idolize	idolise	primeval	primaeval, primæval
imprest	impressed	profest	professed
instil	instill	program	programme
jail	gaol	prolog	prologue
judgment	judgement	propt	propped
kist	kissed	pur	purr
labor	labour	quartet	quartette
lacrimal	lachrymal	questor	quaestor, quæstor
lapt	lapped	quintet	quintette
lasht	lashed	rancor	rancour
leapt	leaped	rapt	rapped
legalize	legalise	raze	rase
license	licence	recognize	recognise

Simplified Spelling.

SIMPLER (New)	OLD	SIMPLER (New)	OLD
reconnoiter	reconnoitre	suppress	suppressed
rigor	rigour	surprize	surprise
rime	rhyme	synonym	synonyme
ript	ripped	tabor	tabour
rumor	rumour	tapt	tapped
saber	sabre	teazel	teasel, teasle, teazle
saltpeter	saltpetre	tenor	tenour
savior	saviour	theater	theatre
savor	savour	tho	though, tho'
scepter	sceptre	thoro	thorough, thoro'
septet	septette	thorofare	thoroughfare
sepulcher	sepulchre	thoroly	thoroughly
sextet	sextette	thru	through, thro', thro
silvan	sylvan	thruout	throughout
simitar	scimitar, cimiter, etc.	tipt	tipped
		topt	topped
sipt	sipped	tost	tossed
sithe	scythe	transgrest	transgressed
skilful	skillful	trapt	trapped
skipt	skipped	tript	tripped
slipt	slipped	tumor	tumour
smolder	smoulder	valor	valour
snapt	snapped	vapor	vapour
somber	sombre	vext	vexed
specter	spectre	vigor	vigour
splendor	splendour	vizor	visor
stedfast	steadfast	wagon	waggon
stept	stepped	washt	washed
stopt	stopped	whipt	whipped
strest	stressed	whisky	whiskey
stript	stripped	wilful	willful
subpena	subpoena, subpœna	winkt	winked
succor	succour	wisht	wished
suffixt	suffixed	wo	woe
sulfate	sulphate	woful	woeful
sulfur	sulphur	woolen	woollen
sumac	sumach	wrapped	wrapt

Key to Pronunciation.

ā	as in	fade, *ai*d, *ei*ght, f*a*re, wh*e*re.
ä	"	f*a*ther, c*a*lm, h*a*lf, f*a*rm, l*au*gh.
å	"	*a*sk, d*a*nce, gr*a*sp, *a*l*a*s, sof*a*.
a	"	h*a*t, h*a*d, r*a*n, sh*a*ll, p*a*rrot.
aw	"	*aw*l, f*a*ll, w*a*lk, w*a*r, *au*ght, f*ou*ght.
ē	"	m*e*te, wē, s*ee*, n*ea*r, mar*i*ne, t*ie*r.
ẽ	"	h*er*, auth*or*, b*ir*d, w*or*d, m*ur*mur.
e	"	m*e*t, m*e*n, m*e*rry, kitch*e*n, b*u*ry.
ī	"	m*i*te, m*i*ne, h*ei*ght, m*y*.
i	"	f*i*t, p*i*n, d*i*v*i*sion, b*u*sy, ab*y*ss.
ō	"	h*o*me, l*oa*d, sn*ow*, table*au*.
ô	"	f*or*m, c*or*d, *or*b, abh*or*, cr*o*ss.
o	"	n*o*t, t*o*rrid, *o*ntology, wh*a*t.
ōō	"	m*oo*n, m*o*ve, t*o*mb, r*u*le.
oo	"	b*oo*k, w*o*man, w*o*lf, f*u*ll, p*u*sh.
ū	"	m*u*te, *u*nion, n*ew*, h*ew*n, y*ou*rs.
u	"	h*u*t, dr*u*m, d*u*ll, c*u*rrent.
oi	"	*oi*l, j*oy*, *oy*ster.
ou	"	h*ou*se, h*ow*, *ow*l.
ch	"	*ch*urch, mu*ch*, mat*ch*.
g	"	*g*ood, *g*ive, di*g*, dag*g*er.
kh	"	pibro*ch* (Scotch guttural sound).
ng	"	ri*ng*, to*ng*ue, fu*n*ction, ba*nk*.
th	"	*th*ine, *th*ose, brea*th*e.
th	"	*th*in, wor*th*, sympa*th*y.
sh	"	a*z*ure, fu*s*ion, provi*s*ion.

A a (ā or â), *indef. art.* (contraction of *an*), one; any: used before words beginning with a consonant or the sound of *h*.

abaca (ab'ä-kä), *n.* manila hemp.

abacist (ab'â-sist), *n.* a calculator; accountant.

aback (â-bak'), *adv.* backward; pressed back against the mast: said of sails; by surprise.

abacus (ab'â-kus), *n.* a contrivance of beads or balls strung upon rods or wires: used for arithmetical computation; the slab crowning a column or pillar.

abaft (â-bäft'), *adv.* & *prep.* at, towards, or in the direction of the stern of a ship; astern.

abaiser (â-bā'sēr), *n.* bone black.

abalone (ab-â-lō'ne), *n.* a gastropod having an ear-shaped shell.

abandon (â-ban'dun), *v.t.* to give up; desert or forsake utterly; give up all claim to; yield one's self: *n.* unrestraint; freedom of manner.

abandoned (â-ban'dund), *adj.* given up entirely; shamelessly profligate.

abandonment (â-ban'dun-ment), *n.* the act of abandoning; the state of being abandoned; freedom from restraint.

a-bas (â-bä'), [French] down with.

abase (â-bās'), *v.t.* to humble or degrade; debase morally; dishonor.

abasement (â-bās'ment), *n.* the act of abasing or humiliating.

abash (â-bash'), *v.t.* to put to confusion; confound or make ashamed by consciousness of guilt or error.

abatable (â-bā'tâ-bl), *adj.* that may be abated.

abate (â-bāt'), *v.t.* to lessen; suppress: *v. i.* to decrease; moderate; subside.

abatement (â-bāt'ment), *n.* the act of abating; the state of being abated; diminution; the amount by which a sum or quantity is reduced.

abatis, abattis (English ab'â-tis; French (â-bâ-tē'), *n.* a barricade composed of felled trees with the branches pointing outward.

abattoir (â-bât-twär'), *n.* a public slaughter-house.

abb (ab), *n.* the yarn of the warp in weaving.

abba (ab'â & äb'ä), *n.* father; a title of a bishop in the Syriac, Coptic, and Ethiopic churches.

abbacy (ab'â-si), *n.* the office and jurisdiction of an abbot.

abbé (â-bā'), *n.* an ecclesiastic devoted to literature.

abbess (ab'es), *n.* the lady-superior of a convent or nunnery.

abbey (ab'i), *n.* [*pl.* abbeys (-iz)], an establishment for religious devotees of either sex, renounced to celibacy and seclusion from the world.

abbot (ab'ut), *n.* the superior or head of an abbey.

abbreviate (ab-brē'vi-āt), *v.t.* to shorten, as by contraction of a word, or the omission of words in a sentence; reduce a quantity to its lowest terms.

abbreviation (ab-brē'vi-ā'shun), *n.* the act of shortening or abbreviating; the state of being abbreviated; the word, phrase, or title so contracted, as M.D. for Doctor of Medicine.

abbreviator (ab-brē'vi-ā-tēr), *n.* one who shortens or abbreviates.
abbreviatory (ab-brē'vi-ā-tō-ri), *adj.* abbreviating or contracting.
abbreviature (ab-brē'vi-ā-tūr), *n.* the sign, letter, or character used for contraction; a compendium or abridgment.
abdicant (ab'di-kânt), *adj.* renouncing; abdicating: *n.* one who renounces or abdicates.
abdicate (ab'di-kāt), *v.t.* renounce, give up, or withdraw from; to relinquish the crown in favor of a successor.
abdication (ab-di-kā'shun), *n.* the act of relinquishment or resignation.
abdicator (ab'di-kā-tēr), *n.* one who abdicates or resigns.
abdomen (ab'dō-men), *n.* the belly; the cavity containing the digestive apparatus or viscera; the posterior segment or third division of the body of an insect.
abdominal (ab-dom'i-nâl), *adj.* pertaining to the abdomen.
abdominous (ab-dom'i-nus), *adj.* relating to the abdomen; large-bellied.
abduce (ab-dūs'), *v.t.* to draw away by persuasion or argument; draw aside by an abductor muscle.
abducent (ab-dū'sent), *n.* that which abducts: *adj.* pulling away from a common center.
abduct (ab-dukt'), *v.t.* to carry off by stealth or force; kidnap.
abduction (ab-duk'shun), *n.* the act of abducting or kidnapping.
abductor (ab-duk'tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, abducts; a muscle moving certain parts from the axis of a limb.
abeam (å-bēm'), *adv.* at right angles to the keel of a ship.
abecedarian (ā-bē-sē-dā'ri-ân), or **abecedary,** *adj.* belonging to the alphabet: *n.* one teaching or learning the alphabet.
abed (å-bed'), *adv.* in bed; to bed.
aberrant (ab-er'ânt), *adj.* departing from the usual path, type, or standard.
aberration (ab-er-rā'shun), *n.* the act of departing from the usual path, type, or standard; mental derangement; the unequal refraction of rays of light from a lens so that they do not converge to a single point.
aberuncator (ab-ē-rung'kā-tēr), *n.* an instrument for weeding, and for pruning trees.
abet (å-bet'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* abetted, *p.pr.* abetting], to encourage; to aid or assist in the performance of an act, usually to a criminal nature; to incite, or instigate.
abetment (å-bet'ment), *n.* the act of abetting or instigating to action or crime.
abetter or **abettor** (å-bet'ēr), *n.* one who aids or abets in the commission of a crime; one who protects a criminal or assists him to escape from justice.
abeyance (å-bā'ans), *n.* held or kept back; held over; a state of suspension.
abhor (ab-hôr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* abhorred, *p.pr.* abhorring], to hate, loathe, execrate, abominate; be strongly averse to; shrink or recoil from with horror, dread, or disgust.
abhorrence (ab-hor'rens), *n.* detestation; extreme hatred; that which excites a feeling of strong repugnance.
abhorrent (ab-hor'rent), *adj.* detestable, hateful, repulsive.
abhorrer (ab-hôr'rēr), *n.* one who abhors or detests.
abhorring (ab-hôr'ring), *n.* the feeling of abhorrence; the object of abhorrence.
abide (å-bīd'), [*p.t.* & *p.p.* abode, *p.pr.* abiding], *v.t.* to await, endure, withstand, tolerate: *v.i.* to dwell, reside, continue, stand firm.
abider (å-bīd'ēr), *n.* one who continues or resides; a resident.
abiding (å-bī'ding), *p.adj.* remaining; staying; steadfast, in faith or in purpose.
abigail (ab'i-gāl), *n.* a waiting-maid, so called from Abigail, "thine handmaid" (I Sam. xxv. 2-41).
ability (å-bil'i-ti), *n.* power to perform; skill to achieve; capability for carrying out; capacity to devise, receive, retain, or make use of;

physical or moral strength; talents or gifts, in a special or general degree; wealth; means.

abintestate (ab-in-tes'tāt), *adj.* succeeding to the estate of a person dying without a will.

abiogenesis (ab-i-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* spontaneous generation.

abiogenous (ab-i-oj'en-us), *adj.* resulting from spontaneous generation.

abject (ab'jekt), *adj.* worthless; mean; low; despicable; in a sunken or degraded condition.

abjection (ab-jek'shun), *n.* the act of being cast down; cast away; degradation.

abjuration (ab-jū-rā'shun), *n.* an oath of renunciation, as of allegiance; the act of renouncing.

abjure (ab-jūr'), *v.t.* to renounce upon oath; forswear allegiance to; repudiate or recant.

ablactation (ab-lak-tā'shun), *n.* the act of weaning a child from the breast.

ablation (ab-lā'shun), *n.* the act of removal or carrying away.

ablatitious (ab-lā-tish'us), *adj.* having the quality of carrying away.

ablative (ab'lā-tiv), *n.* one of the cases of Latin nouns, expressing chiefly separation and instrumentality.

ablaze (ā-blāz'), *adv.* or *adj.* on fire; well alight; in a blaze; eager; inflamed with desire; resplendent.

able (ā'bl), *adj.* possessed of power, means, or ability; qualified, competent; bodily or mentally strong; legally authorized or entitled.

able-bodied (bod'id), *adj.* possessed of physical strength; capable or efficient for duty.

ablegate (ab'lē-gāt), *n.* the envoy sent by the Pope with insignia, &c., to newly-appointed cardinals.

abloom (ā-blōōm'), *adv.* & *adj.* in bloom.

abluent (ab'lū-ent), *adj.* cleansing: *n.* that which cleanses; a substance which purifies the blood.

ablution (ab-lū'shun), *n.* a washing or cleansing of the body by water; moral purification.

ablutionary (ab-lū'shun-ā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to cleansing.

abnegate (ab'nē-gāt), *v.t.* to refuse or deny to one's self.

abnormal (ab-nôr'māl), *adj.* irregular; deformed; unnatural; departing from a type, standard, or rule; exceptional; out of the common.

abnormality (ab-nôr-mal'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* abnormalities (-tiz)], the state or condition of being abnormal or irregular; difference or departure from a regular type or rule.

abnormally (-li), *adv.* in an abnormal manner.

abnormity (ab-nôr'mi-ti), *n.* [*pl.* abnormities (-tiz)], deformity; irregularity.

aboard (ā-bōrd'), *adv.* on or within a vessel: *prep.* into a ship.

abode (ā-bōd'), *n.* a place of continued residence; a dwelling; a habitation; residence generally.

abolish (ā-bol'ish), *v.t.* to efface; do away with; put an end to.

abolition (ab-ō-lish'un), *n.* the act of abolishing; the state of being abolished; the annulment or abrogation of decrees, rites, customs, &c.

abolitionism (ab-ō-lish'un-izm), *n.* the doctrine or principles of those advocating the abolition of certain laws or customs, as the traffic in drink, slaves, &c.

abolitionist (ab-ō-lish'un-ist), *n.* one who is in favor of the repeal or abolition of some existing law or custom, as the slave trade or drink traffic.

aboma (ā-bō'mā), *n.* the name of a large species of boa or anaconda of tropical America.

abominable (ā-bom'i-nā-bl), *adj.* hateful; odious; offensive; unclean.

abominate (ā-bom'i-nāt), *v.t.* to abhor; regard with feelings of disgust or hatred.

abomination (ā-bom-i-nā'shun), *n.* excessive hatred; the act of abominating; the thing abominated; defilement; pollution.

aboriginal (ab-ō-rij'i-nāl) *adj.* original; primitive; existing from the beginning: *n.* the species of animals or plants presumed to have originated within a given area.

aborigines (ab-ō-rij'i-nēz), *n.pl.* the first or primitive inhabitants of a

country; the native or indigenous animals or plants of any geographical area.

abort (ă-bôrt'), *v.i.* to miscarry in birth; to remain undeveloped.

aborted (ă-bôr'ted), *p.adj.* prematurely born; checked or arrested in development; functionally imperfect.

abortion (ă-bôr'shun), *n.* untimely birth; miscarriage; that which falls short of maturity by arrest of development.

abortionist (ă-bôr'shun-ist), *n.* one who is guilty of the crime of procuring a criminal abortion, or who induces abortion.

abortive (ă-bôr'tiv), *adj.* born imperfect; arrested in development; without issue or result.

abound (ă-bound'), *v.i.* to have in plenty or abundance; to exist in great numbers or quantity (followed by *in* or *with*).

about (ă-bout'), *adv.* around; on every side; circuitously; near to; intending; *prep.* concerned in; relating to.

above (ă-buv'), *adv.* in a higher place; overhead; in heaven; before; besides: *prep.* superior; beyond; in excess of.

aboveboard (ă-buv'bōrd), *adj.* & *adv.* in open sight; without trickery.

abradant (ab-rā'dânt), *adj.* having the property of rubbing away: *n.* substance employed for abrading or scouring.

abrade (ab-rād'), *v.t.* to wear or rub away; to remove as by friction or abrasion; to corrode, as by acids.

abrasion (ab-rā'zhun), *n.* the act of wearing or rubbing away; a chafe.

abreast (ă-brest'), *adv.* side by side; in line with; opposite to; at the same level.

abridge (ă-brij'), *v.t.* to curtail, shorten, condense, eptomize.

abridgment (ă-brij'ment), *n.* the state of being contracted or curtailed; an epitome.

abroach (ă-brōch'), *adv.* & *adj.* letting out; placed in position for yielding the contents.

abroad (ă-brawd'), *adv.* widely; expansively; beyond the limits of house or country; wide of the mark.

abrogate (ab'rō-gāt), *v.t.* to abolish, annul, or repeal by authority.

abrogation (ab-rō-gā'shun), *n.* the act of abrogating; the repeal or annulling of a law.

abrogator (ab'rō-gā-tẽr), *n.* one who repeals by authority.

abrupt (ab-rupt'), *adj.* broken; terminating suddenly; steep; precipitous; rough; unceremonious.

abrupted (ab-rupt'ed), *p.adj.* broken off with suddenness; torn off or asunder.

abruption (ab-rup'shun), *n.* a separation with violence; a sudden or abrupt termination.

abscess (ab'ses), *n.* [*pl.* abscesses (-ez)], a collection of morbid matter or pus in the tissues of the body.

abscission (ab-sizh'un), *n.* the act of severance; the breaking off in a sentence, leaving the rest to be implied.

abscond (ab-skond'), *v.i.* to flee or retire in haste from the place of one's residence or post of duty; quit the country in secret.

absence (ab'sens), *n.* the state of being absent; the period of being absent.

absent (ab'sent), *adj.* not present; away; wanting; regardless; abstracted.

absent (ab-sent'), *v.t.* to retire or keep away from.

absentee (ab-sen-tē'), *n.* one who is absent or absents himself purposely from home or duty.

absenteeism (ab-sen-tē'izm), *n.* the state or custom of living away from one's country or estate.

absently (ab'sent-li), *adv.* in an abstracted manner.

absinthe (English ab'sinth; French ăb-sangt'), *n.* wormwood; a bitter aromatic liqueur compounded of brandy and wormwood, largely drunk in France.

absinthin (ab-sin'thin), *n.* the bitter principle of wormwood.

absolute (ab'sō-lūt), *adj.* free as to condition; perfect in itself; unlimited in power; fixed; irrevocable;

despotic; positive: *n.* the will or power of the Almighty.

absolution (ab-sō-lū'shun), *n.* the act of absolving from the consequences of sin.

absolutism (ab'sō-lū-tizm), *n.* the state of being absolute; the principle or system of absolute government.

absolutist (ab'sō-lūt-ist), *n.* a supporter or advocate of despotic or absolute government.

absolutory (ab-sol'ū-tō-ri), *adj.* absolving; capable of absolving.

absolvatory (ab-sol'vā-tō-ri), *adj.* containing or conferring absolution; having power to pardon or absolve.

absolve (ab-solv'), *v.t.* to release or set free; clear of crime or guilt; to forgive or remit.

absorb (ab-sôrb'), *v.t.* to drink in; imbibe; suck or swallow up; engross or engage wholly.

absorbability (ab-sôrb-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being absorbable.

absorbable (ab-sôrb'â-bl), *adj.* capable of being absorbed.

absorbency (ab-sôrb'en-si), *n.* capacity for absorbing.

absorbent (ab-sôrb'ent), *adj.* absorbing: *n.* the capacity for absorbing; anything which absorbs or takes in nutritive matter; a vessel in the body; a substance capable of absorbing or withdrawing gases or moisture from the air.

absorptiometer (ab-sôrp-shi-om'e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument to show the amount of gas absorbed by a unit volume of a fluid.

absorption (ab-sôrp'shun), *n.* the process or act of absorbing; the state of being absorbed; entire occupation of the mind.

absorption-bands (-banz), *n.pl.* the dark bands in the spectrum, more or less wide, and not usually sharply defined.

absorption-lines (-līns), *n.pl.* dark lines in the spectrum produced by the absorption of cool vapors through which the light has passed.

absorptive (ab-sôrp'tiv), *adj.* having power or capacity for absorption.

absorptivity (ab-sôrp-tiv'i-ti), *n.* the power of absorption.

absquatulate (ab-skwot'ū-lāt), *v.i.* to abscond.

abstain (ab-stān'), *v.t.* to forbear; refrain; hold aloof; keep away from.

abstainer (ab-stān'ẽr), *n.* one who abstains, especially from intoxicants.

abstemious (ab-stē'mi-us), *adj.* moderate and sparing in the use of food and drink; non-indulgent.

abstention (ab-sten'shun), *n.* the act of holding off or abstaining.

abstentionist (ab-sten'shun-ist), *n.* one who favors or practices abstention.

abstentious (ab-sten'shus), *adj.* characterized by abstention.

abstergent (ab-stẽr'jent), *adj.* possessing cleansing or purging properties: *n.* that which cleanses or purges; a detergent.

abstersion (ab-stẽr-shun), *n.* the act of wiping clean; the act of cleansing by the use of abstergents.

abstersive (ab-stẽr'siv), *adj.* cleansing; of the nature or quality of an abstergent: *n.* that which cleanses or purifies.

abstinence (ab'sti-nens), *n.* the act or practice of abstaining; self-denial; partial or total forbearance from the use of food or drink.

abstinent (ab'sti-nent), *adj.* refraining from over-indulgence, especially with regard to food and drink; *n.* an abstainer.

abstract (ab-strakt'), *v.t.* to take or draw away; separate; purloin or steal; epitomize; separate from and consider apart.

abstract (ab-strakt'), *n.* an epitome; a summary or abstract comprising the essence or principal parts of a larger work: *adj.* considered or conceived apart from its concrete or material nature. **abstract noun,** *n.* the name of a state or quality considered apart from the object to which it belongs.

abstracted (ab-strakt'ed), *p.adj.* separated; disjoined; refined; abstruse; mentally absent.

abstraction (ab-strak'shun), *n.* the act of separating or drawing away;

the state of being withdrawn or abstracted; concentration of mind or attention.

abstractional (ab-strak'shun-âl), *adj.* pertaining to abstraction.

abstractionist (ab-strak'shun-ist), *n.* one who deals with abstractions; an idealist; a dreamer.

abstractive (ab-strak'tiv), *adj.* having the quality or power of abstraction.

abstractly (ab'strakt-li), *adv.* in an abstract manner.

abstrahent (ab'strâ-hent), *adj.* abstract; eliminating from unessential or foreign elements.

abstruse (ab-strōōs'), *adj.* obscure; hidden; difficult of comprehension; profound.

absurd (ab-sẽrd'), *adj.* contrary to reason or sense; ridiculous.

absurdity (ab-sẽrd'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* absurdities, (-tiz)] the state of being absurd; that which is absurd.

abundance (â-bun'dâns), *n.* in great plenty; an over-flowing quantity; affluence.

abundant (â-bun'dânt), *adj.* plentiful; fully sufficient; abounding.

abuse (â-būz'), *v.t.* to use ill; treat rudely or wrongfully; to defile or violate; use violent or abusive language towards; vituperate.

abuse (â-būs'), *n.* ill-treatment; the excessive or injudicious use of anything; insult; violation.

abusive (â-bū'siv), *adj.* practicing or containing abuse.

abut (â-but'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* abutted, *p.pr.* abutting], to border upon; touch at one end; terminate. (Used with *on, upon, against.*)

abutment (â-but'ment), *n.* that which borders upon something else; the solid structure which supports the extremity of a bridge or arch.

abuzz (â-buz'), *adv.* filled with buzzing sounds.

abysm (â-bizm'), *n.* an abyss, a gulf.

abysmal (â-biz'mâl), *adj.* pertaining to an abyss; bottomless.

abyss (â-bis'), *n.* a bottomless gulf; that which is unfathomable; hell.

acacia (â-kā-shi-â), *n.* a plant of the genus of same name.

academic (ak-â-dem'ik), or **academical** (-al), *n.* a college student or member of a university: *adj.* belonging or appertaining to a college or university.

academically (-li), *adv.* in an academical manner; after the fashion of an academy.

academicals (ak-â-dem'i-kâls), *n.pl.* the costume worn by graduates and undergraduates at a university or a college.

academician (ak-â-dē-mish'an), *n.* a member of an academy or society for promoting the arts, sciences, and literature.

academy (â-kad'e-mi), *n.* a private school or seminary for the teaching of the higher branches of education; a school for instruction in special subjects; an association or society of men eminent in literature, science, and art; a building devoted to academic purposes.

acanthus (â-kan'thus), *n.* a plant having sharp-toothed leaves; ornamentation adopted in the capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders, and resembling the foliage of the acanthus.

accede (ak-sēd'), *v.i.* to come or attain to; to agree or yield to.

accelerate (ak-sel'ẽr-āt), *v.t.* to hasten; to cause to move or progress faster; quicken the speed of; bring nearer in time.

acceleration (ak-sel-ẽr-ā'shun), *n.* the act of accelerating; the state of being accelerated.

accelerative (ak-sel'ẽr-â-tiv), *adj.* hastening; tending to increase velocity.

accelerator (ak-sel'ẽr-ā-tẽr), *n.* that which quickens or accelerates; any method in photography by which a sensitized or chemical plate is exposed for a less time to the light.

acceleratory (ak-sel'ẽr-â-tō-ri), *adj.* accelerating or tending to accelerate.

accent (ak'sent), *n.* the stress laid by the voice upon a particular syllable of a word, so as to render it more prominent than the rest; the mark or character used in writing and printing to express the manner of pronouncing of a word;

a peculiarity of utterance or expression distinguishing the language of different parts or districts of the same or a foreign county; the emphasis placed upon certain notes of a bar of music: *v.t.* to express the accent, or denote the vocal division of a word by stress or modulation of the voice; to pronounce; mark or accent a word in writing by use of a sign; dwell upon or emphasize, as a passage of music.

accentual (ak-sen'tū-ål), *adj.* belonging to accent; rhythmical.

accentuate (ak-sen'tū-āt), *v.t.* to speak; pronounce or mark with an accent; give prominence to in speaking or writing; lay stress upon.

accentuation (ak-sen-tū-ā'shun), *n.* the act of accentuating by stress or accent; the act of speaking (or writing) with emphasis or distinction.

accept (ak-sept'), *v.t.* to take or receive with approbation; entertain; agree to, or acquiesce in; understand or receive in a particular sense; to agree or promise to pay.

acceptable (ak-sep'tå-bl), *adj.* capable of giving pleasure or gratification.

acceptability (ak-sep'tå-bil'i-ti), or **acceptableness** (ak-sep'tå-bl-nes), *n.* the quality of being acceptable or agreeable.

acceptance (ak-sep'tåns), *n.* the act of accepting; the fact of being accepted, or received with approbation; the subscription to a bill of exchange; the bill accepted or the sum contained in it.

acceptation (ak-sep-tā'shun), *n.* the act of accepting, or state of being accepted or acceptable; the meaning or sense of a word or statement in which it is to be understood.

accepter or **acceptor** (ak-sep'tẽr), *n.* one who accepts; the person who accepts a bill of exchange.

access (ak'ses), *n.* admittance or approach to a person or place; means of approach or admission; addition or increase; the recurrence or fits of paroxysms in diseases.

accessary. See accessory.

accessibility (ak-ses-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the condition of being accessible.

accessible (ak-ses'i-bl), *adj.* capable of being approached; easy of access; attainable.

accession (ak-sesh'un), *n.* a coming to, as by succession or by right; entrance or attainment; the act of acceding by assent or agreement; increase or augmentation; the acquirement of property by improvement, growth, or labor expended; the attack or commencement of a disease.

accessional (ak-sesh'un-ål), *adj.* additional; pertaining to an accession.

accessorial (ak-ses-ō'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to an accessory, as accessorial guilt or agency.

accessory (ak-ses'ō-ri), [*pl.* accessories (-riz)], *adj.* aiding; contributing to some result or effect: *n.* one who aids in the commission of a felony; an accomplice; that which is in the nature of an appendage.

accidence (ak'si-dens), *n.* the portion of grammar which deals with the inflections of words; a book containing the rudiments of grammar; the rudiments themselves.

accident (ak'si-dent), *n.* an event which is unexpected, or the cause of which was unforeseen; a contingency, casualty, or mishap; a property of a thing which is not essential to it.

accidental (ak-si-den'tål), *adj.* happening by chance or unexpectedly; fortuitous; non-essential; connected with, but not necessarily belonging to: *n.* that which happens unexpectedly; an adjunct, or non-essential part or quality; a sharp, flat, or natural introduced into a piece of music to lower or raise the note before which it is placed.

accidentally (-li), *adv.* in an accidental manner.

acclaim (ak-klām'), *v.i.* to shout applause: *n.* a shout of joy or praise; acclamation.

acclamation (ak-klå-mā'shun), *n.* a shout of applause, or other demonstration of hearty approval; an outburst of joy, or praise; the adoption of a resolution *vivâ voce;* a mode of papal election.

acclamatory (ak-klam'â-tō-ri), *adj.* expressing joy or applause by acclamation.

acclimate (ak-klī'māt), *v.t.* to accustom a person to a foreign climate.

acclimation (ak-klī-mā'shun), *n.* the process of acclimatizing, or the state of being inured to a foreign climate; acclimatization.

acclimatize (ak-klī'mâ-tīz), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to accustom or become accustomed to a foreign climate; said of plants or animals.

acclivity (ak-kliv'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* acclivities (-tiz)], an ascent or upward slope of the earth; the talus of a rampart.

acclivous (ak-klī'vus), *adj.* rising, as a slope; uphill.

accolated (ak'kō-lā-ted), *p.adj.* containing two or more profile heads, so arranged that one partially overlaps the next, as in the shilling of William III. and Mary.

accommodate (ak-kom'mō-dāt), *v.t.* to adapt or make fit or suitable; adjust, settle; supply or furnish; do a favor to; lend money for the convenience of a borrower: *v.i.* to be conformable to.

accommodating (ak-kom'mō-dā-ting), *p.adj.* obliging; of a yielding disposition; adapting one's self to the desires of others.

accommodation (ak-kom-mō-dā'-shun), *n.* the act of accommodating; or the state of being accommodated; that which supplies a want or desire.

accommodation-bill (-bil), *n.* a bill or note endorsed by one or more parties to enable the drawer to raise money upon it.

accommodation-ladder (-lad'ẽr), *n.* a ladder or stairway suspended at the gangway of a ship.

accommodative (ak-kom'mō-dā-tiv), *adj.* disposed or tending to accommodate.

accompaniment (ak-kum'pâ-ni-ment), *n.* something which is added to, or attends the original or principal thing by way of ornament, or for the sake of symmetry.

accompanist (ak-kum'pâ-nist), *n.* one who plays an accompaniment.

accompany (ak-kum'pâ-ni), *v.t.* to keep company with; escort; join in movement or action; perform the accompaniment in a composition for voice and instrument.

accomplice (ak-kom'plis), *n.* an associate or companion in crime.

accomplish (ak-kom'plish), *v.t.* to bring to completion, or to an issue; fulfill; attain as the result of exertion.

accomplished (ak-kom'plisht), *p. adj.* finished; perfected; possessed of social qualifications.

accomplishment (ak-kom'plish-ment), *n.* the completion of an act or undertaking; fulfillment; an acquirement or qualification in art or manners.

accomptant. See accountant.

accord (ak-kôrd'), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to be in agreement with; reconcile; agree; give; grant; concede; to adjust or bring to agreement; to be in correspondence or harmony; agree in pitch and tone: *n.* agreement; unison; concurrence of will or opinion; harmony.

accordance (ak-kôrd'ans), *n.* the state of being in harmony or accord.

accordant (ak-kôrd'ant), *adj.* corresponding; of the same mind.

according (ak-kôrd'ing), *p.adj.* agreeing, harmonious: *adv.* in accordance (*with*) or agreeably (*to*).

accordion (ak-kôrd'i-un), *n.* a small wind instrument, having keys and metallic reeds, and worked by means of a bellows, after the fashion of a concertina.

accost (ak-kost'), *v.t.* to draw near, or come face to face with; speak to; salute: *n.* the act of accosting; manner.

accouchement (âk-koosh'mong), *n.* delivery in child-bed; parturition; a lying-in.

accoucheur (âk-kōōsh-ẽr'), *n.* a medical man who attends confinement cases.

account (ak-kount'), *v.t.* to reckon or hold to be; compute; count: *v.i.* to assign an explanation [with *for*]; take into consideration; relate: *n.* a reckoning; a financial statement or memorandum; a narrative; any-

thing in the form of a statement, written or verbal; reason or consideration; profit; advantage; estimation; consequence; importance.

account-current (-kur'ent), *n.* the statement of account between two or more persons, drawn out in the form of debtor and creditor.

accountability (ak-kount-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being liable or accountable.

accountable (ak-kount'â-bl), *adj.* answerable; responsible; liable to be called to account.

accountably (-bli), *adv.* in an accountable manner.

accountancy (ak-koun'tân-si), *n.* the art or practice of an accountant.

accountant (ak-koun'tânt), *n.* one skilled in the keeping or examination of accounts: *adj.* giving account; responsible.

accoutre (ak-kōō'tẽr), *v.t.* to dress; equip; to array in military dress; furnish with accoutrements.

accoutrements (ak-kōō'tẽr-ments), *n.pl.* equipage; dress; military equipments.

accredit (ak-kred'it), *v.t.* to give credit to; have confidence in; authorize; stamp with authority; to believe and accept as true.

accrescent (ak-kres'sent), *adj.* increasing; growing.

accrete (ak-krēt'), *v.i.* to adhere; be added: *v.t.* to cause to grow or unite.

accretion (ak-krē'shun), *n.* increase by natural growth; the addition of external parts; the growing together of parts or members naturally separate.

accretive (ak-krē'tiv), *adj.* adding to or increasing by growth.

accroachment (ak-krōch'ment), *n.* the act of accroaching; usurpation.

accrue (ak-krōō), *v.i.* to come to happen or result to naturally as an increment, as of profit or loss.

accruement (ak-krōō'ment), *n.* an addition or increment.

accruer (ak-krōō'ẽr), *n.* the act of accretion.

accumbent (ak-kum'bent), *adj.* reclining or recumbent.

accumulate (ak-kū'mū-lāt), *v.t.* to collect or bring together; amass; heap up: *v.i.* to increase in size, number, or quantity.

accumulation (ak-kū-mū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of accumulating or amassing; the addition of interest to principal; the mass accumulated.

accumulative (ak-kū'mū-lā-tiv), *adj.* tending to accumulate.

accumulative judgment (-juj'ment), *n.* a second judgment which takes effect against a person after the first sentence has expired.

accumulator (ak-kū'mū-lā-tẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, accumulates; an apparatus for equalizing pressure; an electric storage battery.

accuracy (ak'kū-râ-si), *n.* the quality of being accurate; exactness or correctness.

accurate (ak'kū-rāt), *adj.* in exact conformity with the truth; free from error; precise.

accursed (â-kẽr'sed), or **accurst** (â-kẽrst'), *p.adj.* under or subject to a curse; doomed to destruction; detestable; execrable.

accusable (ak-kūz'â-bl), *adj.* liable to be censured or accused.

accusation (ak-kū-zā'shun), *n.* a charge or imputation of wrongdoing; the act of accusing or imputing.

accusatival (ak-kū-zâ-tī'vâl), *adj.* pertaining to the accusative case.

accusative (ak-kū'zâ-tiv), *adj.* accusing: *n.* the objective case, denoting the *object* of the verb.

accusatory (ak-kū'zâ-tō-ri), or **accusatorial** (ak-kū-zâ-tō'ri-âl), *adj.* accusing, or containing an accusation.

accusatorially (-li), *adv.* in an accusatorial manner.

accuse (ak-kūz'), *v.t.* to charge with guilt or blame; make or bring an imputation against.

accuser (ak-kūz'ẽr), *n.* one who accuses; one who formally charges an offense against another.

accustom (ak-kus'tum), *v.t.* to habituate or familiarize by custom or use.

accustomed (ak-kus'tumd), *p.adj.* frequent; usual; often practiced.

ace (ās), *n.* [*pl.* aces (-ez)], a unit; in playing cards and dice, a card or die marked with a single pip; a very small quantity.

ace-point (-point), the single mark of the ace-card and of the die marked with one spot.

acedia (å-sē'di-å), *n.* an abnormal condition of the mind, characterized by lassitude, listlessness, and general indifference.

acentric (å-sen'trik), *adj.* away from the center; having no center.

Acephala (å-sef'å-lå), *n.pl.* a term applied to all ordinary bivalves, as the oyster, having no distinct head.

acephalous (å-sef'å-lus), *adj.* headless; without a leader; an ovary of a plant that has its style springing from the base instead of the apex.

acerbity (å-sēr'bi-ti), *n.* [*pl.* acerbities (-tiz)], sourness; sharpness; harshness or severity of temper or expression.

acetanilide (as-et-an'i-lid), *n.* a pungent white powder, formed by the action of acetyl chloride on aniline: used in medicine as an antipyretic.

acetate (as'ē-tāt), *n.* a salt of acetic acid.

acetated (as'ē-tā-ted), *p.adj.* combined with acetic acid.

acetation. See acetification.

acetic acid (å-sē'tik & å-set'ik as'id), *n.* a clear liquid, with a strong acid taste and peculiar sharp smell. It is present in a dilute form in vinegar.

acetification (å-set-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act or process of acetifying or becoming acetous; the preparation of vinegar.

acetify (å-set'i-fī), *v. t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* acetified, *p.pr.* acetifying], to turn into vinegar; make acetous.

acetimeter (as-ē-tim'ē-tēr), *n.* an instrument for gauging the strength or purity of vinegar or acetic acid.

acetin (as'ē-tin), *n.* a combination of acetic acid with glycerine.

acetone (as'ē-tōn), *n.* a clear volatile liquid, composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

acetose (as'ē-tōs), or **acetous** (as'ē-tus), *adj.* of the nature of vinegar; sour; causing acetification.

acetylene (å-set'i-lēn), *n.* a brilliant illuminating gas, produced by subjecting calcium-carbide to the action of water.

ache (āk), *n.* pain, more or less continuous: *v.i.* to suffer, or be in pain.

achievable (å-chē'vå-bl), *adj.* possible to achieve; capable of being performed.

achieve (å-chēv), *v.t.* to perform, carry out, accomplish; to gain or bring to a successful issue by an effort: *v.i.* to bring about a desired result.

achievement (å-chēv'ment), *n.* the act of achieving; accomplishment; that which is achieved or accomplished; an escutcheon or armorial shield, also called a hatchment.

achilles-tendon (å-kil'ēz-ten'dun), the powerful tendon placed in, and moving, the heel.

aching (ā'king), *p.adj.* enduring or causing pain; painful: *adv.* with aching; painfully.

achromatic (ak-rō-mat'ik), *adj.* free from coloration; transmitting light without decomposition.

achromatic-lens (-lenz), a lens free from chromatic aberration.

achromatically (-al-li), *adv.* in an achromatic manner.

achromatize (ak-rō'må-tīz), *v.t.* to deprive of the power of transmitting color; to render achromatic.

achromatous (ak-rō'må-tus), *adj.* without color.

acid (ås'id), *adj.* sour and sharp or biting to the taste, as vinegar: *n.* anything sour; the name applied to a large number of compounds containing one or more atoms of hydrogen which may be displaced by a metal.

acidic (å-sid'ik), *adj.* containing a large proportion of the acid element; opposed to basic.

acidiferous (as-i-dif'e-rus), *adj.* producing or containing acids.

acidific (as-i-dif'ik), *adj.* acidifying; producing acidity or an acid.

acidification (å-sid-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the process of acidifying.

acidifier (å-sid'i-fī-ēr), *n.* a substance having the property of imparting an acid quality.
acidify (ă-sid'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* acidified, *p.pr.* acidifying], to make acid; convert into an acid; sour; embitter.
acidity (å-sid'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being acid or sour.
acidulate (å-sid'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to render slightly acid.
acidulent (å-sid'ū-lent), *adj.* somewhat acid; tart; peevish.
acidulous (å-sid'ū-lus), *adj.* slightly sour; subacid.
acierage (as'i-er-āj), *n.* the term given to the process of electrically depositing iron on an engraved copper plate.
aciform (as'i-fôrm), *adj.* needle-shaped.
acinaceous (as-i-nā'shus), *adj.* consisting of or full of kernels, as the grape, mulberry, &c.
acknowledge (ak-nol'ej), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* acknowledged, *p.pr.* acknowledging], to admit or own to be true; recognize, confess; admit the receipt of.
acknowledgment (ak-nol'ej-ment), *n.* the act of acknowledging; the admission or recognition of a truth; confession; the expression of appreciation of a favor or benefit conferred; a receipt.
aclinic (å-klin'ik), *adj.* without inclination.
aclinic-line (-līn), *n.* the imaginary point near the equator where the magnetic needle has no dip.
acme (ak'mē), *n.* the highest point; the utmost reach; the crisis of a disease.
acne (ak'nē), *n.* a pustular eruption of the body, chiefly confined to the face, shoulders and chest.
acock (å-kok'), *adv.* in a cocked or turned up manner.
acock-bill (-bil), *adv.* with the ends directed upwards, as of an anchor or yards of a ship.
acology (å-kol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of remedies.
acolyte (ak'ō-līt), or **acolyth** (ak'ō-līth & -lith), *n.* the highest of the minor orders in the Roman Catholic Church, ranking next below the subdeacon.
aconite (ak'ō-nīt), *n.* the plant wolf's-bane or monk's-hood; the drug prepared from the plant.
aconitine (å-kon'i-tin & -tīn), *n.* the narcotic drug prepared from the roots and leaves of several species of aconite, used as a remedy for neuralgia.
acorn (ā'kôrn), *n.* the fruit of the oak; a conical piece of wood affixed to the spindle above a vane, to keep the vane from being blown off.
acotyledon (å-kot-i-lē'dun), *n.* a plant whose seeds (spores) are not furnished with cotyledons (seed-lobes).
acotyledonous (å-kot-i-led'un-us), *adj.* having no cotyledons or seed-lobes.
acoumeter (å-kou'- & å-kōō'me-tēr), *n.* an instrument to test the power of hearing, or sensibility to sound.
acoustic (ă-kous'- & å-kōōs'tik), *adj.* belonging to the science of sound: *n.* a remedy for deafness.
acoustics (å-kous'- & å-kōōs'tiks), the science of sound; the study of the effects of sound upon the organ of hearing.
acquaint (ak-kwānt'), *v.t.* to familiarize or make one's self conversant with; furnish information.
acquaintance (ak-kwānt'ăns), *n.* the state of being acquainted with a person or subject; personal knowledge less than friendship; a person with whom one is acquainted.
acquainted (ak-kwān'ted), *p.adj.* having personal knowledge; familiar, known (*of* or *with*).
acquiesce (ak-kwi-es'), *v.i.* to agree; comply passively; assent [followed usually by *in*].
acquiescence (ak-kwi-es'ens), *n.* the act of submitting; silent assent; neglect to take legal proceedings, so as to imply consent.
acquiescent (ak-kwi-es'ent), *adj.* disposed to submit or yield tacitly; resting satisfied.
acquirable (ak-kwīr'ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being acquired.

acquire (ak-kwīr'), *v.t.* to gain or obtain possession of by one's own physical or intellectual exertions.
acquirement (ak-kwīr'ment), *n.* the act of acquiring; that which is acquired.
acquisition (ak-kwi-zish'un), *n.* the act of acquiring; the object acquired.
acquisitive (ak-kwiz'i-tiv), *adj.* having a propensity to acquire; greedily disposed.
acquisitiveness (-nes), *n.* the propensity to acquire.
acquit (ak-kwit'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* acquitted, *p.pr.* acquitting], to release; set free; discharge; to pronounce not guilty.
acquittal (ak-kwit'âl), *n.* the act of releasing or acquitting; the state of being acquitted; the judicial pronouncement of "not guilty."
acquittance (ak-kwit'âns), *n.* a discharge or release from debt or other liability; a receipt barring a further demand.
acre (ā'kēr), *n.* a superficial measure of land containing, in Great Britain, the United States and the Colonies, 4,840 sq. yds.
acreage (ā'kēr-āj), *n.* the number of acres in a tract of land.
acred (ā'kērd), *adj.* possessing acres or landed property.
acrid (ak'rid), *adj.* sharp or biting to the taste; pungent; irritating; stinging: *n.* an acrid or irritant poison.
acridity (ak-rid'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being acrid.
acrimonious (ak-ri-mō'ni-us), *adj.* bitter; caustic; stinging.
acrimony (ak'ri-mō-ni), *n.* sharpness of temper; bitterness of expression.
acrobat (ak'rō-bat), *n.* a performer on the tight-rope; one who practices tumbling, vaulting, trapezing, &c.
acrobatism (ak'-rō-bat-izm), *n.* the performance of acrobatic feats; the profession of an acrobat.
acrolith (ak'rō-lith), *n.* a sculptured figure, the head and extremities of which are of stone and the rest of wood.
acropolis (â-krop'ō-lis), *n.* the highest part or citadel of a Grecian city, as that of Athens, hence a citadel.
across (â-krôs'), *adv.* & *prep.* from side to side; transversely; adversely; athwart; intersecting at an angle.
acrostic (â-kros'tik), *n.* a composition, usually in verse, in which the first or last letters of the lines, or other letters, taken in order, form a motto, phrase, name, or word.
act (akt), *n.* an action; process of doing; a decree, edict, or enactment; the judgment of a court; a formal writing; one of the principal divisions of a drama; a thesis maintained by a candidate for a degree at a university: *v.t.* to do; perform; play, as on the stage; set in motion: *v.i.* to exert force or energy.
acting (akt'ing), *p.adj.* performing services, as those of an official.
actinic (ak-tin'ik), *adj.* having the property of actinism.
actinism (ak'tin-izm), *n.* that property of the sun's rays which produces chemical action.
actinium (ak-tin'i-um), *n.* a recently discovered radio-active element.
actinograph (ak-tin'ō-graf), *n.* an instrument for measuring the variation of the chemical rays of light.
actinoid (ak-tin'oid), *adj.* having the form of rays; resembling a starfish.
actinology (ak-ti-nol'ō-ji), *n.* the science that treats of the chemical action of light.
actinometer (ak-tin-om'et-ēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the intensity of heat-rays.
action (ak'shun), *n.* the state of being active, as opposed to rest; the effect of one body upon another (*used in sing.*); an act or thing done (*used in pl.*); a suit instituted by one party against another in a court of law; the gesture or deportment of a speaker; the performance of a function; effective motion, as of machinery; the appearance of animation, &c., given to figures; an engagement on sea or land, less important than a battle.

actionable (ak'shun-â-bl), *adj.* giving grounds for an action at law.
active (ak'tiv), *adj.* endowed with or exercising the power or quality of action; constantly active; the performance and not the continuance of an action; lively, moving freely; acting quickly.
activity (ak-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* activities (-tiz)], energy; the state of action.
actor (ak'tẽr), *n.* one who acts or performs; a stage-player; a proctor or advocate in civil causes.
actress (ak'tres), *n.* a female actor.
actual (ak'tū-âl), *adj.* real; existing; present.
actuality (ak-tū-al'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* actualities (-tiz)], the state of being real or actual; that which is in full existence.
actualization (ak'tū-âl-i-zā'shun), *n.* making actual.
actualize (ak'tū-âl-īz), *v.t.* to make actual.
actually (ak'tū-âl-li), *adv.* as an existing fact.
actuary (ak'tū-ā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* actuaries (-riz)], a registrar or clerk of a court; one who is skilled in life assurance and similar computations.
actuate (ak'tū-āt), *v.t.* to move or incite to action.
actuation (ak-tū-ā'shun), *n.* the state of being actuated or impelled.
aculeate (â-kū'lē-āt), *adj.* equipped with a sting; having aculei or sharp prickles: *n.* certain insects furnished with stings, as the bee.
acumen (â-kū'men), *n.* quickness of perception; penetration; insight; discrimination.
acuminate (â-kū'min-āt), *adj.* ending in a sharp point.
acupress (ak'ū-pres), *v.t.* to check hemorrhage by acupressure.
acupressure (ak'ū-presh'ẽr), *n.* a method of checking hemorrhage in arteries during amputations by needles or wire.
acute (â-kūt'), *adj.* sharp-pointed; intellectually sharp; quick of perception; severe, as pain or symptoms attending a disease; high in pitch; shrill.
adage (ad'āj), *n.* an ancient proverb, or pithy saying.
adam's ale (ad'âmz āl), *n.* water.
adam's apple (ap-l), *n.* a lofty species of the banana; the prominence in front of the throat, especially conspicuous in males.
adamant (ad'â-mant), *n.* a substance of extreme hardness; the diamond: *adj.* formed of adamant; hard.
adamantine (ad-â-man'tin), *adj.* made of adamant; impenetrable.
adapt (â-dapt'), *v.t.* to make to correspond; fit by alteration or adaptation.
adaptability (â-dap-tâ-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being adaptable.
adaptation (ad-ap-tā'shun), *n.* the act of adjusting or adapting; the state of being adapted; that which is adapted.
add (ad), *v.t.* to join, unite, sum up; increase; affix.
addendum (ad-den'dum), *n.* [*pl.* addenda (-dâ)], an appendix.
adder (ad'ẽr), *n.* the popular name for the viper.
addict (ad-dikt'), *v.t.* to devote or give one's self up to; to practice sedulously (usually in a bad sense).
addition (ad-dish'un), *n.* the act or process of adding together; increase; the result of addition; the thing added; the adding or uniting of two or more numbers in one sum; a title added to a name, denoting rank, as esquire; a dot placed at the side of a note to indicate the lengthening of the sound by one-half.
additional (ad-dish'un-âl), *adj.* added; supplementary.
additionally (-li), *adv.* in addition to.
additive (ad'di-tiv), *adj.* that may be, or is to be, added.
addle (ad'l), *n.* & *adj.* rotten, as eggs that are barren or putrid: *v.t.* to make corrupt or putrid, as eggs; *v.i.* to become addled.
addle-headed (adl-hed'ed), or **addle-pated** (ad-l-pā'ted), *adj.* stupid; weak-brained; muddled.
address (ad-dres'), *v.t.* to straighten; to bring into line; to arrange, redress, as wrongs, &c.; to direct;

speak or write to; get ready; consign: *n.* a speech delivered or written; manners and bearing; tact; adroitness; the attention of a lover.

addressee (ad-dres-ē'), *n.* one who is addressed.

adduce (ad-dūs'), *v.t.* to bring forward or cite in proof or substantiation of what is alleged.

adducent (ad-dū'sent), *adj.* bringing forward or together.

adducible (ad-dū'si-bl), *adj.* capable of being adduced.

adductive (ad-duk'tiv), *adj.* bringing forward.

adductor (ad-duk'tẽr), *n.* one who draws to.

adductor muscles (mus'lz), *n. pl.* muscles which draw certain parts to a common center.

adept (â-dept'), *adj.* well skilled: *n.* one who is fully proficient or skilled in an art.

adequacy (ad'ē-kwâ-si), *n.* sufficiency for a particular purpose.

adequate (ad'ē-kwāt), *adj.* equal to requirement or occasion; fully sufficient.

adfected (ad-fek'ted), *adj.* compounded; consisting of different powers of an unknown algebraic quantity.

adhere (ad-hēr'), *v.i.* to stick fast; become firmly attached to.

adherence (ad-hēr'ens), *n.* the act or state of adhering; unwavering attachment.

adherent (ad-hēr'ent), *adj.* adhering; sticking: *n.* one who adheres; a follower of a party or leader.

adhesion (ad-hē'zhun), *n.* the state or act of adhering.

adhesive (ad-hē'siv), *adj.* holding fast; gummed for use; sticky.

adieu (â-dū'), *n.* [*pl.* adieus, adieux (â-dūz')], a farewell; good wishes at parting: *interj.* goodby; farewell.

adit (ad'it), *n.* an entrance or passage; an entrance to a mine more or less horizontal.

adjacency (âd-jā'sen-si), *n.* the state of being close or contiguous.

adjacent (ad-jā'sent), *adj.* near; close to.

adjectival (ad-jek-tī'vâl), *adj.* of the nature of an adjective.

adjective (ad'jek-tiv), *n.* a word used with a substantive or noun to express the quality or attribute of the thing named, or to limit and define a thing as distinct from something else.

adjoin (ad-join'), *v.t.* to unite or join: *v.i.* to lie next to.

adjourn (ad-jẽrn'), *v.t.* to put off to another day.

adjournment (ad-jẽrn'ment), *n.* the act of adjourning; the postponement of a meeting.

adjudge (ad-juj'), *v.t.* to determine in a controversy.

adjudged (ad-jujd'), *adj.* determined by judicial decree.

adjudgment (ad-juj'ment), *n.* the act of judging.

adjudicate (ad-jū'di-kāt), *v.t.* to try and determine a case as a court.

adjudication (ad-jū'di-kā'shun), *n.* the act of determining judicially; a judicial sentence.

adjudicator (a-jū'di-kā-tẽr), *n.* one who adjudicates.

adjunct (ad'jungkt), *n.* something added to another thing, but not an essential part of it.

adjunctive (ad-jungk'tiv), *adj.* having the quality of joining or uniting.

adjunctly (ad-jungkt-li), *adv.* in connection with.

adjuration (ad-jū-rā'shun), *n.* the solemn charging on oath; the form of an oath.

adjure (ad-jūr'), *v.t.* to command on oath under pain of a penalty; to charge solemnly.

adjust (ad-just'), *v.t.* to fit, or make exact; to make correspondent; to make accurate.

adjuster (ad-jus'tẽr), *n.* one who regulates or adjusts.

adjustment (ad-just'ment), *n.* the act of adjusting.

adjutancy (ad'jū-tân-si), *n.* the office of an adjutant.

adjutant (ad'jū-tânt), *n.* a regimental staff-officer who assists the commanding officer.

adjutant-general (-jen'ẽr-âl), [*pl.* adjutants-general], the chief staff-officer of an army, through whom

all orders, &c., are received and issued by the general commanding.

admeasure (ad-mezh'ur), *v.t.* to measure dimensions; apportion.

admeasurement (ad-mezh'ur-ment), *n.* a measurement by a rule.

administer (ad-min'is-tēr), *v.t.* to manage as chief agent or minister, as a king, president, or judge; direct the application of the laws; dispense; to cause to be taken, as medicine; to give, as an oath or a sacrament.

administerial (ad-min-is-tēr'i-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to administration.

administrable (ad-min'is-trā-bl), *adj.* capable of being administered.

administration (ad-min-is-trā'-shun), *n.* the act of administering, as government, justice, medicine, a sacrament, or an intestate's estate; the ministry.

administrative (ad-min'is-trā-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to administration.

administrator (ad-min-is-trā'tēr), *n.* one who administers affairs; one who settles the estate of an intestate.

administratrix (-trā'triks), *n.* a female administrator.

admirable (ad'mi-ră-bl), *adj.* worthy of admiration; excellent.

admiral (ad'mi-răl), *n.* the chief commander of a fleet; a naval officer of the highest rank.

Admiralty (ad'mi-răl-ti), *n.* [*pl.* Admiralties (-tiz)], the department of the English government having authority over naval affairs; the building in which British naval affairs are transacted; the office of an admiral.

admiration (ad-mi-rā'shun), *n.* wonder excited by beauty or excellence.

admire (ad-mīr'), *v.t.* to regard with strong approval.

admissible (ad-mis'i-bl), *adj.* worthy of being admitted.

admission (ad-mish'un), *n.* the power or permission to enter; the granting of an argument.

admit (ad-mit'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* admitted, *p.pr.* admitting], to permit to enter; allow in argument; receive.

admittable (ad-mit'ă-bl), *adj.* admissible.

admittance (ad-mit'ăns), *n.* the power or permission to enter.

admix (ad-miks'), *v.t.* to mix with something else.

admixture (ad-miks'tūr), *n.* a compound of substances mixed together.

admonish (ad-mon'ish), *v.t.* to reprove gently; warn; instruct.

admonition (ad-mō-nish'un), *n.* friendly reproof or warning.

admonitory (ad-mon'i-tō-ri), *adj.* conveying reproof or warning.

adnascent (ad-nas'ent), *adj.* growing upon something else.

adnate (ad'nāt), *adj.* with organic cohesion of unlike parts.

ado (ă-dōō'), *n.* bustle; trouble.

adobe (ă-dō'bā), *n.* unburnt brick dried in the sun, used for building in Central America and Mexico.

adolescence (ad-ō-les'ens), *n.* the period of life between puberty and maturity; youth.

adolescent (ad-ō-les'ent), *adj.* growing to maturity.

adopt (ă-dopt'), *v.t.* to choose or take to one's self, as a child, an opinion, or a course of action.

adoption (ă-dop'shun), *n.* the act of adopting; the state of being adopted; voluntary acceptance; admission into more intimate relations.

adoptive (ă-dop'tiv), *adj.* constituted by adoption.

adorable (ă-dōr'ă-bl), *adj.* worthy of worship.

adoration (ad-ō-rā'shun), *n.* the act of worship.

adore (ă-dōr'), *v.t.* to pay divine honors to; honor highly; love intensely; admire greatly: *v.i.* to offer worship.

adorn (ă-dôrn'), *v.t.* to beautify; dignify; ornament; embellish.

adornment (ă-dôrn'ment), *n.* ornament; decoration.

adown (ă-doun'), *adv.* & *prep.* downward; down.

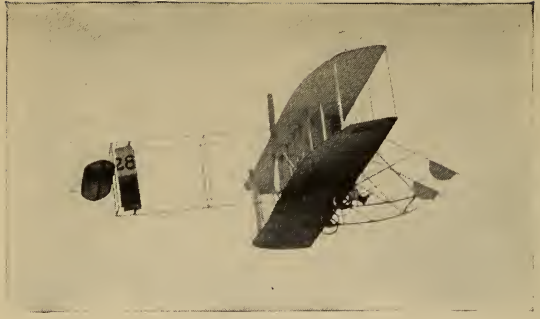
adrift (ă-drift'), *adj.* & *adv.* floating at random.

adroit (ă-droit'), *adj.* exhibiting skill; dexterous.

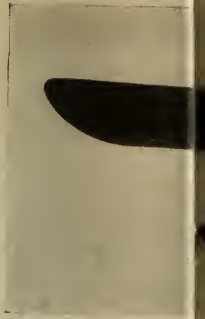
adulation (ad-ū-lā'shun), *n.* interested praise; flattery.

adulator (ad'ū-lā-tēr), *n.* a flatterer.

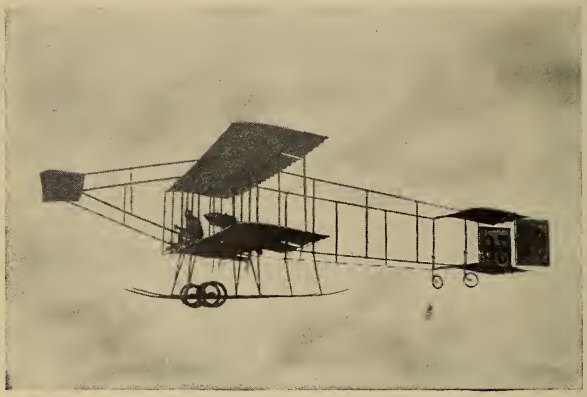
adulatory (ad'ū-lā-tō-ri), *adj.* flattering.
adult (å-dult'), *adj.* grown up to full age, size, and strength: *n.* a man or a woman.
adulterant (å-dul'tẽr-ânt), *adj.* adulterating: *n.* the person or thing that adulterates.
adulterate (å-dul'tẽr-āt), *v.t.* to corrupt by baser admixture: *adj.* corrupted by baser admixture.
adulteration (å-dul'tẽr-ā'shun), *n.* the debasing or being debased by admixture; deterioration.
adulterator (å-dul'tẽr-ā-tẽr), *n.* one who corrupts or adulterates.
adulterer (å-dul'tẽr-ẽr), *n.* a man who commits adultery.
adulteress (-es), *n.* a woman who commits adultery.
adulterous (å-dul'tẽr-us), *adj.* guilty of adultery.
adultery (å-dul'tẽr-i), *n.* [*pl.* adulteries (-iz)], violation of the marriage-bed.
adumbrant (ad-um'brânt), *adj.* shadowing forth.
adumbrate (ad-um'brāt), *v.t.* to shadow forth; give a faint resemblance of.
adumbration (ad-um-bra'shun), *n.* something that shadows forth.
adumbrative (ad-um'brâ-tiv), *adj.* faintly representing; typical.
aduncous (ad-ung'kus), *adj.* hooked, as a parrot's bill.
advance (ad-vâns'), *v.i.* to go forward: *v.t.* to further; to make a payment of beforehand: *n.* improvement; an addition to or rise in value; an overture (usually used in pl.); a loan; payment beforehand.
advancement (ad-vâns'ment), *n.* furtherance; progress; promotion.
advantage (ad-vân'tāj), *n.* a state of advance or forwardness; a benefit; the first point gained after deuce.
advantageous (ad-vân-tā'jus), *adj.* of advantage; beneficial.
advent (ad'vent), *n.* a coming or arrival.
Advent (ad'vent), *n.* the period including the four Sundays before Christmas.
adventitious (ad-ven-tish'us), *adj.* happening by chance; casual; fortuitous; accidental; produced out of normal and regular order.
adventual (ad-ven'tū-âl), *adj.* relating to the season of Advent.
adventure (ad-ven'tūr), *n.* an event the issue of which is determined by chance: *v.t.* to hazard or risk.
adventurer (ad-ven'tūr-ẽr), *n.* one who undertakes adventures; a speculator; one who seeks social distinction by false or specious pretenses.
adventuress ('tūr-es), *n.* a female adventurer; (usually in a bad sense).
adventuresome (ad-ven'tūr-sum), or **adventurous** (ad-ven'tūr-us), *adj.* inclined to incur risk; full of risk; daring.
adverb (ad'vẽrb), *n.* a word used to modify the sense of a verb or adjective.
adverbial (ad-vẽr'bi-âl), *adj.* of the nature of an adverb.
adverbially (-li), *adv.* with the force of an adverb.
adversary (ad'vẽr-sār-i), *n.* [*pl.* adversaries (-iz)], an opponent.
adversative (ad-vẽr'sâ-tiv), *adj.* expressing opposition.
adverse (ad'vẽrs), *adj.* opposed to; contrary; unfortunate; inimical.
adversity (ad-vẽr'si-ti), *n.* a state of things adverse; the reverse of prosperity; misery.
advert (ad-vẽrt'), *v.i.* to turn one's attention to; refer.
advertence (ad-vẽr'tens), *n.* attention.
advertency (ad-vẽr'ten-si), *n.* the habit of being attentive.
advertent (ad-vẽr'tent), *adj.* attentive.
advertently (-li), *adv.* in an intentional manner.
advertise (ad'vẽr-tīz), *v.t.* to turn the attention of others to; announce; publish.
advertisement (ad-vẽr'tiz-ment), *n.* a notice in a public print; an announcement.
advice (ad-vīs'), *n.* an opinion given



WRIGHT BIPLANE



BLERIOT MONOPLANE

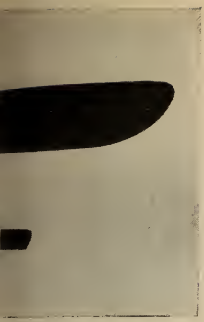


FARMAN BIPLANE

ELY LANDI

DIRIGIBLE BALLOON "CLEMENT-BAYARD"

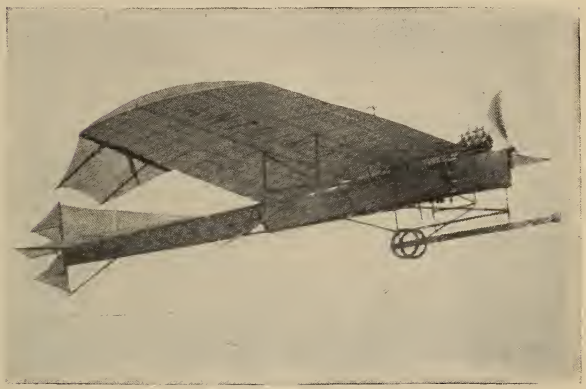
SPHERICAL —WIN



OPLANE TO CROSS THE
EL

CURTISS BIPLANE IN FULL FLIGHT

NNSYLVANIA"



ANTOINETTE MONOPLANE

E DE FRANCE"
INETT CUP

DIRIGIBLE BALLOON "ZEPPELIN I"—LENGTH 460 FEET.

WRIGHT BIPLANE

BLERIOT MONOPLANE [illegible]EROPLANE TO CROSS THE ENG[illegible]NNEL

CURTISS BIPLANE IN FULL FLIGHT

FARMAN BIPLANE

ELY LANDING "PENNSYLVANIA"

ANTOINETTE MONOPLANE

DIRIGIBLE BALLOON "CLEMENT-BAYARD"

SPHERICAL B[illegible]LLE DE FRANCE" —WINN[illegible]ENNETT CUP

DIRIGIBLE BALLOON "ZEPPELIN I"—LENGTH 460 FEET.

AERONAUTICS (AEROPLA[illegible] DIRIGIBLE BALLOONS, ETC.)

for the practical direction of conduct; information given by letter; counsel.

advisable (ad-vī'zȧ-bl), *adj.* fit to be advised; prudent; expedient.

advisability (ad-vīz-ȧ-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being advisable; desirability.

advise (ad-vīz'), *v.t.* to offer an opinion to; counsel; inform.

advised (ad-vīz'd), *p.adj.* acting with caution.

advisedly (ad-vī'zed-li), *adv.* with advice; with intention; deliberately.

advisory (ad-vī'zō-ri), *adj.* having power to advise; containing advice.

advocacy (ad'vō-kȧ-si), *n.* the act of pleading for.

advocate (ad'vō-kāt), *n.* one called to the aid of another; one who pleads the cause of another.

advocator (ad'vō-kā-tēr), *n.* an advocate; a supporter.

advowee (ad-vou-ē'), *n.* one who has an advowson; the patron of a living.

advowson (ad-vou'zn), *n.* the right of presentation to a benefice.

adynamia (ȧ-din-ā'mi-ȧ), *n.* great debility; physical weakness.

adze or **adz** (adz), *n.* a cutting tool having a curved blade at right angles to the handle, used for dressing timber by ships' carpenters, coopers, &c. **adze-plane,** a tool for molding and rabbeting.

ædile or **edile** (ē'dīl), *n.* a Roman magistrate who exercised supervision over the temples, public and private buildings, the markets, public games, sanitation, &c., hence a municipal officer.

æolian harp (ē-ō'li-ȧn härp), *n.* a stringed instrument, the wires of which are set in motion by air.

æon or **eon** (ē'on), *n.* a period of immense duration; an age.

aërate (ā'ēr-āt), *v.t.* to combine or charge with carbonic-acid gas, or with air.

aërated bread (bred), *n.* bread raised by charging the dough with carbonic-acid gas.

aëration (ā-ēr-ā'shun), *n.* the act of aërating; oxygenation of the blood by exposure to the air in respiration.

aërial (ā-ē'ri-ȧl), *adj.* belonging to the air.

aërially (-li), *adv.* like the air.

aërification (ā-ēr-if-i-kā'shun), *n.* the state of being aëriform.

aëriform (ā'ēr-i-fôrm), *adj.* having the form of air; gaseous.

aëro (ā'ēr-ō), *adj.* a word descriptive of aëronautical subjects, as *aëro-club.*

aërocyst (ā'ēr-ō-sist), *n.* one of the air-bladders of algæ.

aërodrome (ā'ēr-ō-drōm), *n.* a field or shelter for aëroplanes.

aëro-dynamics (ā-ēr-ō-di-nam'iks), *n.* the science which treats of air in motion.

aërogram (ā'ēr-ō-gram), *n.* a wireless telegraph message.

aërolite (ā'ēr-ō-līt), *n.* a meteorite.

aërometer (ā-ēr-om'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for weighing the air.

aëronaut (ā'ēr-ō-nawt), *n.* an aërial navigator; a balloonist.

aëronautic (ā-ēr-ō-naw'tik), or **aëronautical** (-ȧl), *adj.* pertaining to aëronautics.

aëronautics (ā-ēr-ō-naw'tiks), *n.* aërial navigation.

aërophone (ā'ēr-ō-fōn), *n.* an instrument invented by Edison for increasing the intensity of sound.

aërophor (ā'ēr-ō-fēr), *n.* an apparatus used in spinning-factories to moisten the air, to counteract the electricity produced by the friction of the machinery.

aërophyte (ā'ēr-ō-fīt), *n.* an air-plant; a parasitical plant.

aëroplane (ā'ēr-ō-plān), *n.* a flying machine, distinguished from an airship or balloon.

aëroplanist (ā-ēr-ō-plān'ist), *n.* one who flies in or controls an aëroplane.

aërostat (ā'ēr-ō-stat), *n.* a balloon; a flying machine.

aërostatic (ā-ēr-ō-stat'ik), or **aërostatical** (-ȧl), *adj.* pertaining to aërostatics.

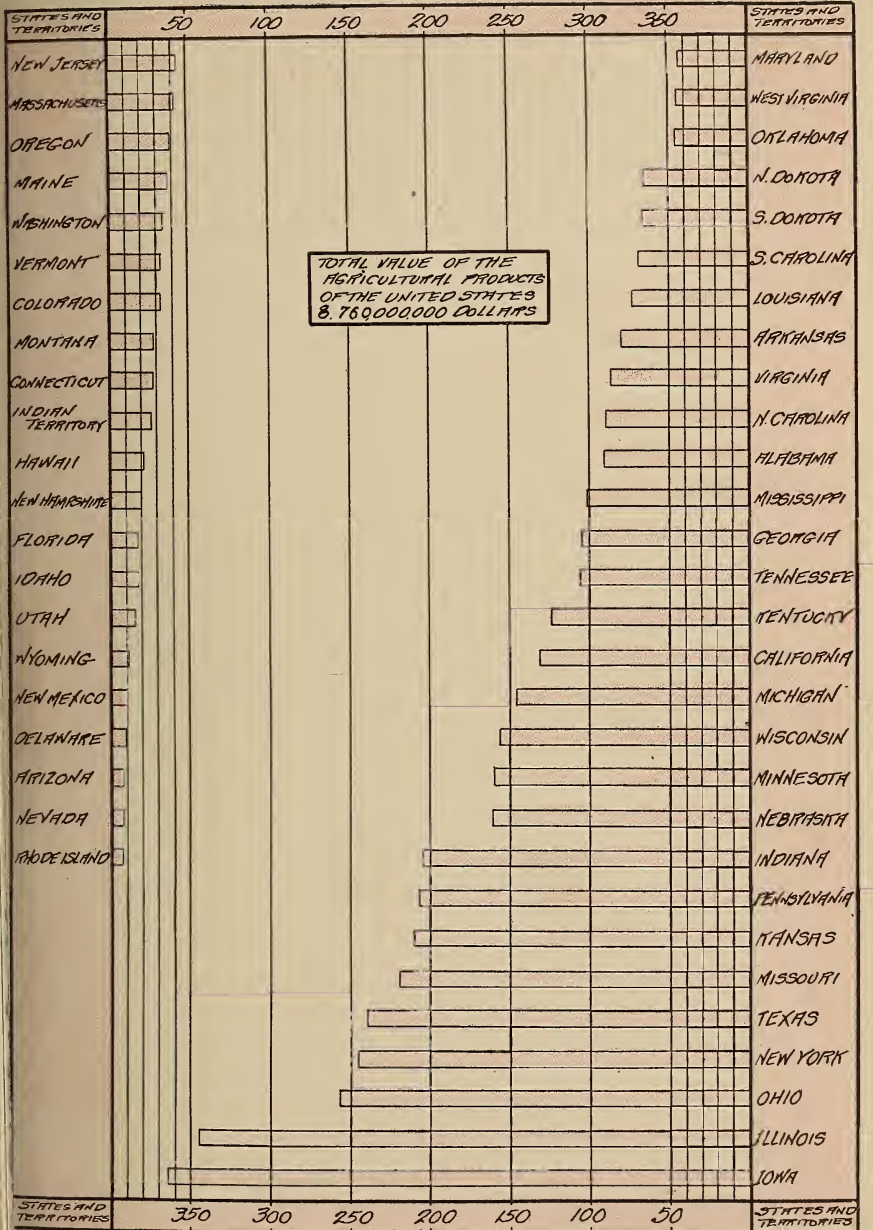
aërostatics (ā-ēr-ō-stat'iks), *n.* the science which treats of the equilibrium of bodies sustained in air.

aery (ēr'i), *n.* an eagle's nest; a brood of eagles or hawks.

æsthetic or **esthetic** (es-thet'ik), *adj.* pertaining to æsthetics.
æsthetic school (-skōōl), a school of art composed of devotees of the beautiful.
æsthetically (es-thet'i-sizm), *n.* love for, or devotion to, the beautiful.
æsthetics or **esthetics** (es-thet'iks), *n.* the science or theory of the beautiful.
æther. See ether.
æthrioscope (eth'ri-ō-skōp), *n.* an instrument for measuring changes of temperature of the sky, as when clear or clouded.
ætiology. See etiology.
afar (å-fär'), *adv.* at, to, or from, a distance.
affability (af-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being affable.
affable (af'å-bl), *adj.* easy to be addressed; courteous.
affair (af-ār'), *n.* that which is done, or is to be done; business.
affect (af-fekt'), *v.t.* to produce an effect upon; seek by natural affinity; assume the appearance of; pretend.
affectation (af-ek-tā'shun), *n.* the assuming a manner which is not one's own.
affecting (af-fek'ting), *adj.* having power to excite the emotions; pathetic.
affection (af-fek'shun), *n.* having the feelings affected; inclination; attachment; fondness; disease.
affectional (af-fek'shun-ål), *adj.* relating to the affections.
affectionate (af-fek'shun-āt), *adj.* having affection; kind.
afferent (af'fēr-ent), *adj.* conveying inwards or to a part.
affiance (af-fī'åns), *n.* trust; a marriage-contract: *v.t.* to betroth.
affidavit (af-i-dā'vit), *n.* a sworn statement in writing.
affiliable (af-fil'i-å-bl), *adj.* capable of being affiliated.
affiliate (af-fil'i-āt), *v.t.* to assign a child to its father; connect with in origin; connect with a parent society: *v.i.* to be intimately connected or associated (followed by *with*).
affiliation (af-fil-i-ā'shun), *n.* assignment of a child to its father; connection by way of descent.
affinity (af-fin'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* affinities (-tiz)], nearness of kin. [Affinity is relationship by marriage; consanguinity, relationship by blood.] Physical or chemical attraction; a relationship between species or groups depending on similarity of structure.
affirm (af-fērm'), *v.t.* to assert strongly: *v.i.* to confirm, as a judgment, decree, or order, in an appellate court; aver.
affirmance (af-fēr'måns), *n.* confirmation.
affirmant (af-fēr'mânt), *n.* one who affirms; one who affirms instead of taking an oath.
affirmation (af-ēr-mā'shun), *n.* an averment; the solemn declaration permitted to those who have conscientious scruples about taking an oath.
affirmative (af-fēr'må-tiv), *n.* that which affirms: *adj.* relating to, or containing, an affirmation; positive.
affix (af-fix'), *v.t.* to fix to; attach: *n.* a letter or syllable added to the end of a word; a suffix.
afflatus (af-flā'tus), *n.* a breath or blast of wind; inspiration.
afflict (af-flikt'), *v.t.* to cause prolonged pain to body or mind; distress.
affliction (af-flik'shun), *n.* prolonged pain of body or mind; distress.
afflictive (af-flik'tiv), *adj.* causing pain.
affluence (af'lū-ens), *n.* an abundant supply, as of thoughts, words, riches; wealth.
affluent (af'lū-ent), *n.* a tributary stream: *adj.* abundant.
afflux (af'luks), *n.* an increase; an influx.
afford (af-fōrd'), *v.t.* to supply; produce; yield; be capable of bearing the expense of.
affranchise (af-fran'shiz), *v.t.* to make free; enfranchise.
affray (af-frā'), *n.* the fighting of two or more persons in a public place to the terror of others.

affright (af-frīt'), *v.t.* to frighten; terrify; alarm; confuse.
affront (af-frunt'), *v.t.* to confront; oppose face to face; insult designedly.
affusion (af-fū'zhun), *n.* the act of pouring upon.
Afghan (af'gân), *adj.* pertaining to Afghanistan: *n.* a native of Afghanistan.
afghan (af'gân), *n.* a crocheted or knitted soft wool blanket or carriage-robe.
afield (ă-fēld'), *adv.* to, in, or on, the field; astray.
aflame (ă-flām'), *adj.* & *adv.* in flames; ablaze.
afloat (ă-flōt'), *adj.* & *adv.* floating; in circulation; unfixed; adrift.
afoot (ă-foot'), *adv.* on foot; astir.
afraid (ă-frād'), *adj.* frightened.
afresh (ă-fresh'), *adv.* again; anew.
African (af'rik'ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Africa; also Afric: *n.* a native of Africa.
Africander (af-ri-kan'dĕr), *n.* a native of South Africa born of white parents.
aft (âft'), *adj.* & *adv.* towards the stern.
after (âf'tĕr), *adj.* next, subsequent, later: *prep.* behind in place; in succession to; later in time; in imitation of; according to; next in rank or excellence; in proportion to; in pursuit of: *adv.* behind; subsequent in time or place: *n.* the future.
after-clap (-klap), *n.* an untoward event happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end.
after-damp (-damp), *n.* the carbonic acid found in coal-mines after an explosion of fire-damp; choke-damp.
after-hold (-hōld), *n.* that part of the hold which lies abaft the main-mast.
aftermath (-măth), *n.* a second mowing in a season.
afternoon (âf-tĕr-nōōn'), *n.* the part of the day between noon and evening.
afterward (âf'ter-wârd), or **afterwards** (-wârdz), *adv.* at a later time; subsequently.
after-wit (-wit), *n.* wisdom that comes too late.
again (ă-gen'), *adv.* a second time; in return; further; anew.
against (ă-genst'), *prep.* opposite to; in opposition to; contrary to one's inclinations.
agape (ă-gāp'), *adj.* & *adv.* gaping; with the mouth wide open in a state of expectation or astonishment.
agate (ag'ât), *n.* a precious stone, a variety of chalcedony; Scotch pebble.
agaty (ag'â-ti), *adj.* of the nature of agate.
age (āj), *n.* a particular period of time in life or in history; time: *v.i.* to grow old.
agency (ā'jen-si), *n.* operation; action; an establishment for the purpose of doing business for another.
agent (ā'jent), *n.* one who acts, especially for another; an active power or cause.
agglomerate (ag-glom'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to gather into a heap; accumulate.
agglomeration (ag-glom-ĕr-ā'shun), *n.* a heap.
agglomerative (ag-glom'ĕr-ā-tiv), *adj.* tending to gather together.
agglutinant (ag-glū'ti-nânt), *adj.* uniting: *n.* any sticky substance which causes bodies to adhere together.
agglutinate (ag-glū'ti-nāt), *v.t.* to glue together: *adj.* glued together.
agglutination (ag-glū-ti-nā'shun), *n.* the act or condition of being united or joined together.
aggrandize (ag'gran-dīz), *v.t.* to make great or greater in power, rank, or riches; augment.
aggrandizement (ag'grân-dīz-ment), *n.* exaltation; advancement.
aggravate (ag'grâ-vāt), *v.t.* to add to a load; be troublesome; intensify.
aggravating (ag'grâ-vā-ting), *p.adj.* making worse or more heinous.
aggravation (ag-grâ-vā'shun), *n.* the act of making worse.
aggregate (ag'-grē-gāt), *v.t.* to collect or bring together; gather into a mass or body; accumulate: *n.* total; mass; a mass formed by the union of similar particles: *adj.* formed into a mass or total.
aggregation (ag'grē-gā'shun), *n.* a collection of particulars.

aggregative (ag'grē-gā-tiv), *adj.* collective; social.
aggress (ag-gres'), *v.i.* to attack; begin a quarrel or controversy.
aggression (ag-gresh'un), *n.* unprovoked attack.
aggressive (ag-gres'iv), *adj.* unjustly attacking.
aggressor (ag-gres'ẽr), *n.* one who attacks.
aggrieve (ag-grēv'), *v.t.* to bear heavily upon; oppress.
aghast (å-gåst'), *adj.* struck with sudden astonishment, or terror.
agile (aj'il), *adj.* easily driven about; active in body; nimble.
agility (å-jil'i-ti), *n.* nimbleness.
agio (ā'ji-ō), *n.* [*pl.* agios (-ōz)], the premium on money or foreign bills of exchange; discount.
agiotage (aj'i-ō-tāj), *n.* exchange business; stock-jobbing.
agitable (aj'i-tå-bl), *adj.* capable of being moved, or debated; debatable.
agitate (aj'i-tāt), *v.t.* to stir violently; discuss; excite; revolve in the mind; disturb; keep constantly before the public.
agitation (aj-i-tā'shun), *n.* the act of agitating; excitement; discussion.
agitative (aj'i-tā-tiv), *adj.* tending to agitate.
agitator (aj'i-tā-tẽr), *n.* one who starts or keeps up a political or other agitation; an implement for stirring.
aglow (å-glō'), *adj.* & *adv.* in a glow; glowing.
aglutition (ag-lū-tish'un), *n.* inability to swallow.
agnail (ag'nāl), *n.* a sore under or near the nail; a whitlow.
agnomen (ag-nō'men), *n.* an additional name or epithet, as Milton, the poet.
agnostic (ag-nos'tik), *n.* one who denies that man possesses any knowledge of the ultimate nature of things; one who neither affirms nor denies the existence of a personal Deity: *adj.* pertaining to the agnostics or their teachings; expressing ignorance.
agnosticism (ag-nos'ti-sizm), *n.* the doctrines of the agnostics.
ago (å-gō'), *adj.* gone; past (used always after the noun): *adv.* in past time (used only in the phrase long ago).
agog (å-gog'), *adj.* & *adv.* in agitation or expectation; eager.
agoing (å-gō'ing), *adv.* on the going; in motion.
agonistics (ag-ō-nis'tiks), *n.* the science of athletic combats.
agonize (ag'-ō-nīz), *v.i.* to suffer anguish, make convulsive efforts: *v.t.* to torture.
agonizingly (ag'ō-nī-zing-li), *adv.* with anguish or struggles.
agony (ag'ō-ni), *n.* [*pl.* agonies (-niz)], extreme pain; anguish.
agouti (å-gōō'ti), *n.* a rodent found in the West Indies and South America.
agrarian (å-grā'ri-ån), *adj.* relating to land, or to land-tenure; growing wild in the fields: *n.* one who is in favor of a redistribution of land.
agrarianism (a-grā'ri-ån-ism), *n.* the principle of a uniform division of land; agitation with respect to land-tenure.
agree (å-grē'), *v.i.* to harmonize physically, mentally, or morally; to accord.
agreeability (å-grē-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* agreeableness.
agreeable (å-grē'å-bl), *adj.* pleasing to the mind or senses.
agreement (å-grē'ment), *n.* harmony of opinions or feelings; concord of one word with another in gender, number, case, or person; a compact; a contract; mutual understanding.
agricultural (ag-ri-kul'tūr-ål), *adj.* pertaining to tillage.
agriculture (ag'ri-kul-tūr), *n.* the science and art of cultivating fields by the plow, &c.; tillage; farming.
agriculturist (ag-ri-kul'tūr-ist), *n.* one engaged in tillage; a farmer.
agrin (å-grin'), *adj.* & *adv.* in the act or state of grinning.
aground (å-ground'), *adj.* & *adv.* on the ground; the situation of a ship whose bottom touches the ground; stranded.



AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES BY STATES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

ague (ā'gū), *n.* an intermittent fever; the cold fit of the intermittent fever.
ague-cake (-kāk), *n.* an enlargement of the spleen produced by ague.
aguish (ā'gū-ish), *adj.* having the qualities of an ague; producing ague; intermittent.
ah (ä), *interj.* an exclamation expressive of sudden emotion.
aha (ä-hä'), *interj.* an exclamation expressive of satisfaction or irony.
ahead (å-hed'), *adv.* in the front; forward.
aheap (å-hēp'), *adv.* in a heap.
ahem (å-hem'), *interj.* an exclamation to call attention.
ahoy (å-hoi'), *interj.* a term used in hailing a vessel.
ahull (å-hul'), *adv.* with sails furled and helm lashed alee: said of a ship in a storm.
ai (ä'i), *n.* [*pl.* ais (ä'ēz)], the three-toed sloth of America.
aid (ād), *v.t.* to assist; support: *n.* help; assistance.
aide-de-camp (ād'de-kong), *n.* [*pl.* aides-de-camp], an officer who assists a general.
aigret (ā'gret) or **aigrette** (ā-gret'), *n.* the small white heron; a plume arranged in imitation of the feathers of the heron, worn on helmets, and as an article of women's head-attire; a feathery crown of seed.
ail (āl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing], to give or cause pain: *v.i.* to feel pain; be afflicted with pain.
ailment (āl'ment), *n.* a slight disorder of the body; sickness.
aim (ām), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing], to endeavor after; direct at something; seek: *n.* a purpose; an endeavor.
air (ār), *v.t.* to expose to the air; dry, thoroughly, as clothes; to exhibit ostentatiously: *n.* the fluid which we breathe; the atmosphere; external manner; appearance; bearing; a melody.
air-gas (-gas), *n.* an illuminating gas made from air charged with the vapor of petroleum, naphtha, &c.
air-gun (-gun), *n.* a gun discharged by the elastic force of condensed air.
airily (ār'i-li), *adv.* in an airy manner; gaily.
airiness (ār'i-nes), *n.* the state of being airy; gaiety.
airing (ār'ing), *n.* a walk, ride, or drive in the open air; exposure to the air or fire.
air-line (-līn), *n.* a straight line. Also called a bee-line.
air-plant (-plant), *n.* a plant which derives its nourishment from the air.
air-pump (-pump), *n.* a machine for exhausting the air from a receiver; the pump used to exhaust the water and gases from the condenser of a steam-engine.
airship (ār'ship), *n.* a steerable balloon.
airy (ār'i), *adj.* exposed to or composed of air; breezy; unsubstantial; gay.
aisle (īl), *n.* the wing of a church.
ajar (å-jär'), *adj.* & *adv.* slightly turned or opened, as a door; out of harmony.
ajog (å-jog'), *adv.* on the jog; jogging.
akimbo (å-kim'bō), *adv.* with the hands on the hips and the elbows turned outwards.
akin (å-kin'), *adj.* & *adv.* of kin; related by blood; allied by nature.
alabaster (al'å-bas-tēr), *n.* a white marble-like mineral; a box made of alabaster, in which the ancients held ointments: *adj.* made of, or transparent like, alabaster.
alack (å-lak'), *interj.* an exclamation expressive of blame, sorrow, or surprise.
alacrity (å-lak'ri-ti), *n.* eager readiness; joyous activity; briskness.
alalia (å-lā'li-å), *n.* loss of speech by paralysis of the muscles.
alalus (al'å-lus), *n.* the hypothetical ape-man.
alamode (å-lå-mōd'), *adv.* in the fashion: *adj.* fashionable: *n.* a thin, light, glossy black silk.
alar (ā'lår), *adj.* pertaining to or having wings; wing-shaped.
alarm (å-lärm'), *v.t.* arouse to a sense of danger; strike with apprehension of danger: *n.* a call to arms; a warning of danger; the apprehension of danger.

alarming (â-lärm'ing), *adj.* exciting apprehension; ominous.
alary (ā'lâ-ri), *adj.* of or pertaining to wings; wing-shaped.
alas (â-lâs'), *interj.* an exclamation expressive of unhappiness.
alate (ā'lāt) or **alated** (-ed), *adj.* having wings or wing-like side-appendages.
alb (alb), *n.* a white priestly vestment worn at the celebration of the Eucharist in the Roman Catholic Church and in some Anglican churches.
albata (al-bā'tâ), *n.* an alloy imitating silver; German silver.
albatross (al'bâ-tros), *n.* a sea-bird allied to the petrel, inhabiting the Pacific and Southern Oceans.
albeit (awl-bē'it), *conj.* although; even though; notwithstanding.
albino (al-bī'nō), *n.* a person with white skin and hair and pinkish eyes; a man, animal, or plant abnormally white in color.
albugineous (al-bū-jin'ē-us), *adj.* of the nature of white-of-egg; albuminous.
album (al'bum), *n.* a blank book in which to insert autographs, photographs, stamps, &c.
albumen (al-bū'men), *n.* the white of an egg; the nutritious farinaceous matter stored up with the embryo of an animal or plant.
albumenize (al-bū'men-īz), *v.t.* in photography, to coat paper with an albuminous solution.
albumin (al-bū'min), *n.* a variant of albumen.
albuminoid (al-bū'mi-noid), *adj.* like albumen: *n.* a class of organic compounds which form the chief part of the organs and tissues of animals and plants; proteids.
albuminous (al-bū'mi-nus) or **albuminose** (-nōs), *adj.* like, or containing albumen.
albuminuria (al-bū'mi-nū'ri-â), *n.* the presence of albumen in the kidneys and the urine.
alburnum (al-bēr'num), *n.* the white and softer part of wood between the bark and the heart-wood; sap-wood.
alcalde (âl-kâl'dā), *n.* a magistrate or justice in Spain or Portugal.
alchemist (al'ke-mist), *n.* one who studies or practices alchemy.
alchemy (al'ke-mi), *n.* the chemistry of the Middle Ages; the professed art of transmuting the baser metals into gold.
alcohol (al'kō-hol), *n.* pure or rectified spirits of wine; the spirituous or intoxicating element in fermented liquors; rectified spirits; a class of compounds of the same type as spirits of wine.
alcoholic (al-kō-hol'ik), *adj.* containing alcohol: -s, *n.pl.* alcoholic liquors.
alcoholism (al'kō-hol-izm), *n.* a diseased condition produced by alcohol.
alcoholization (al-kō-hol-i-zā'shun) *n.* subjection to the influence of alcohol.
alcoholize (al'kō-hol-īz), *v.t.* to subject to the influence of alcohol; to rectify (spirits of wine).
Alcoran (al'kō-ran & al-kō-ran'), *n.* the Koran; the Mohammedan Bible.
alcove (al-kōv'), *n.* a recess in a room or a garden; a bower.
alder (awl'dēr), *n.* a genus of plants growing in moist land and related to the birch.
alderman (awl'dēr-mân), *n.*; *pl.* aldermen (-men), in English and Irish cities and boroughs a magistrate next in dignity to the mayor; certain members of county councils elected by those bodies.
ale (āl), *n.* a liquor made from an infusion of malt by fermentation.
alee (â-lē'), *adv.* & *adj.* on the lee or sheltered side of the ship; opposite to aweather.
alert (â-lērt'), *adj.* on the watch; active: *n.* an alarm; a sudden attack.
alexandrine (al-eks-an'drin), *n.* a kind of heroic verse of six iambic feet, or twelve syllables.
algæ (al'jē), *n.pl.* one of the great divisions of cryptogamic plants, including seaweeds and kindred fresh-water plants.
algebra (al'jē-brâ), *n.* the science of calculation by general symbols.

algebraic (al'jē-brā-ik) or **algebraical** ('ik-āl), *adj.* occurring in or dealing with algebra.
algebraically (-li), *adv.* by means of algebraic processes.
algine (al'jin), *n.* a substance obtained from seaweed, and used in manufactures instead of horn.
alias (ā'li-as), *adv.* otherwise [named]: *n.* [*pl.* aliases (-ez)], another name; an assumed name.
alibi (al'i-bī), *n.* the plea of having been elsewhere when the alleged act was committed.
alien (ā'li-en), *adj.* belonging to another: *n.* a foreign-born resident of a country in which he is not naturalized.
alienability (ā-li-en-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being alienable; salability.
alienage (ā'li-en-āj), *n.* the state or legal status of an alien.
alienate (ā'li-en-āt), *v.t.* to estrange, as the affections; transfer to another, as property.
alienation (ā-li-en-ā'shun), *n.* estrangement; transference; diversion to another purpose; mental derangement.
alienism (ā'li-en-izm), *n.* the position of being an alien; the study and treatment of mental diseases.
aliform (al'i-fôrm), *adj.* wing-shaped.
alight (â-līt'), *v.i.* to dismount; to descend and settle; to come upon accidentally: *adj.* lighted; lighted-up; in a flame.
align (â-līn'), same as aline.
alignment (â-līn'ment), same as alinement.
alike (â-līk'), *adj.* like one another: *adv.* in like manner; similar.
aliment (al'i-ment), *n.* food; the necessaries of life generally; an allowance for support by decree of court: *v.t.* to make provision for the maintenance of; make provision for the support of parents or children respectively.
alimental (al-i-men'tal), *adj.* having the quality of, or supplying the materals for, nourishing.
alimentary (al-i-men'tâ-ri), *adj.* pertaining to food; nutritious.
alimentary canal (kâ-nal'), *n.* the great duct which conveys food to the stomach and carries off solid excreta.
alimentation (al-i-men-tā'shun), *n.* the act of giving nourishment; the function of the alimentary canal.
alimentiveness (al-i-men'tiv-nes), *n.* the instinct for food.
alimony (al'i-mōn-i), *n.* means of living; an allowance made by decree of court to a wife out of her husband's estate on separation, or pending an action for the same.
aline (â-līn'), *v.t.* to lay out or adjust by a line: *v.i.* to form or fall into a line.
alinement (â-līn'ment), *n.* the act of laying out or adjusting by a line; the ground-plan of a railway or road.
aliped (al'i-ped), *adj.* wing-footed, like the bat.
aliquant (al'i-kwânt), *adj.* being a part of a number which does not divide it without a remainder, as 8 is an aliquant part of 25.
aliquot (al'i-kwot), *adj.* being a part of a number or quantity which will divide it without a remainder, as 8 is an aliquot part of 24.
alive (â-līv'), *adj.* having life; in a state of action; sprightly; sensitive; thronged.
alkahest (al'kâ-hest), *n.* the pretended universal solvent of the alchemists.
alkalescent (al-kâ-les'sent), *adj.* tending to become alkaline.
alkali (al'ka-li & -lī), *n.* [*pl.* alkalis & -ies], one of a class of caustic bases, as soda, potash, having the common properties of being soluble in water and in alcohol, combining with fats to form soap, neutralizing acids and forming salts with them, and changing the tint of many vegetable coloring-matters.
alkaline (al'kâ-lin & -līn), *adj.* pertaining to, or having the properties of, an alkali.
alkaloid (al'kâ-loid), *n.* a body or substance containing alkaline properties; *pl.* nitrogenous compounds met with in plants in combination

with organic acids: *adj.* resembling an alkali in its properties.

alkanet (al'kâ-net), *n.* a plant the root of which yields the rich red dye of commerce.

all (awl), *adj.* the whole quantity of, as substance, duration, extent, amount, or degree; the whole number of, collectively, as individuals, particulars, or parts; every, as with kind; any, used after a preposition or verb: *pron.* the whole; the whole quantity or amount; total; aggregate: *n.* a whole; an entirety; one's entire possessions: *adv.* wholly; entirely; completely.

all along (ă'lông), *adv.phr.* throughout.

all but (but), *adv.phr.* everything but; almost.

all-fours (-fōrz), *n.* a game of cards which comprises four points or chances for scoring: *adv.* on hands and knees.

all-hail (hāl), *interj.* all health! a phrase of salutation.

All-hallows (hal'ōz), *n. pl.* All Saints' Day, celebrated on the first of November, in honor of all the saints.

all one (wun), *adj.* & *n.* in effect the same; quite the same.

all-round (round), *adj.* versatile; capable of doing anything; many-sided.

all-sorts (sôrts), *n.* remnants of various liquors blended together.

All Souls' Day (sōlz dā), *n.pl.* the day, celebrated second of November by the Roman Catholic Church, in honor of the departed.

all told (awl tōld), *adv.* all counted.

Allah (äl'lä), *n.* the Arabic name for the Supreme Being, in use among the Mohammedans.

allay (al-lā'), *v.t.* to quiet or calm; assuage; appease; abate; mitigate; relieve; as pain or grief.

allegation (al-ē-gā'shun), *n.* the act of alleging; assertion; declaration; that which is asserted or alleged; that which is offered as a plea, an excuse, or justification; the statement of a party to a suit of that which he is prepared to prove.

allege (al-lej'), *v.t.* to produce or adduce as argument, plea, or excuse; affirm; declare; assert.

allegeable (al-lej'ă-bl), *adj.* that may be alleged or affirmed.

allegiance (al-lē'jâns), *n.* the tie or obligation of a subject to his sovereign or government; fealty; fidelity to a cause or person.

allegoric (al-ē-gor'ik) or **allegorical** (al-ē-gor'i-kâl), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or in the nature of allegory; figurative.

allegorically (-li), *adv.* figuratively; in an allegorical manner.

allegorize (al'ē-gō-rīz), *v.t.* to turn into allegory; to treat allegorically; to interpret in an allegorical sense: *v.i.* to make use of, or indulge in, allegory.

allegory (al'ē-gō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* allegories (-riz)], a figurative manner of treating a subject by the use of other terms analogous in properties or circumstances; a figurative representation in which the meaning is conveyed symbolically.

alleviate (al-lē'vi-āt), *v.t.* to lighten; lessen; make easier; mitigate.

alleviation (al-lē-vi-ā'shun), *n.* the act of alleviating; that which lessens or lightens.

alleviative (al-lē'vi-ā-tiv), *adj.* tending to alleviate: *n.* that which alleviates.

alleviator (al-lē'vi-ā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, alleviates.

alley (al'i), *n.* [*pl.* alleys (-iz)], a passage; a way (generally narrow); a lane.

alliaceous (al-i-ā'shus), *adj.* of the nature or property of garlic or the onion.

alliance (al-lī'âns), *n.* the state of being allied; relation or connection by birth or marriage; union between nations.

alligation (al-i-gā'shun), *n.* a rule for ascertaining the value or price of a compound by determining the relative proportions and prices of the ingredients.

alligator (al'i-gā-tēr), *n.* the American crocodile.

alliteration (al-lit-e-rā'shun), *n.* the repetition of the same initial letter in closely-succeeding words, or in

words directly following each other, as "*apt alliteration's artful aid.*"

alliterative (al-lit'e-rā-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, alliteration.

allocate (al'ō-kāt), *v.t.* to assign or allot; distribute, as in equal or proportionate parts or shares.

allocation (al-ō-kā'shun), *n.* the act of allotting, allocating, or assigning; an allotment or assignment; an allowance made on an account.

allocution (al-ō-kū'shun), *n.* an address of a formal nature, as that delivered by the Pope to his clergy or to the Church generally.

allodial (å-lō'di-ål), *adj.* freehold; not feudal: *n.* land thus held.

allodium (å-lō'di-um), *n.* [*pl.* allodia (-å)], freehold estate.

allograph (al'ō-graf), *n.* a signature by one person on behalf of another: opposed to autograph.

allomorphism (al-ō-môr'fizm), *n.* the property in certain substances of assuming a different form while remaining the same in constitution.

allopath (al'ō-path), *n.* one who favors or practices allopathy; an allopathist.

allopathic (al-ō-path'ik), *adj.* pertaining to allopathy.

allopathically (-ål-li), *adv.* in an allopathic manner.

allopathy (al-op'å-thi), *n.* a method of treating disease by inducing an action opposite to the disease it is sought to cure; opposed to homœopathy.

alloquialism (å-lō'kwi-ål-izm), *n.* a phrase or manner of speech used in addressing.

allot (å-lot'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* allotted *p.pr.* allotting], to distribute or divide, as by lot; apportion, as shares; assign or grant for a specific purpose.

allotment (å-lot'ment), *n.* the act of allotting; that which is allotted; a portion of land assigned or allotted.

allotropic (al-ō-trop'ik), *adj.* pertaining to or characterized by allotropy.

allotropism (å-lot'rō-pizm), *n.* diversity of molecular arrangement.

allotropy (å-lot'rō-pi), *n.* the capability shown by certain chemical elements to assume different forms, each characterized by peculiar qualities, as the occurrence of carbon in the form of the diamond, charcoal, and plumbago respectively.

allotee (al-lot-tē'), *n.* one to whom an allotment or share is granted or assigned.

allow (å-lou'), *v.t.* to grant, yield; admit; deduct; permit; approve: *v.i.* to make concession or provision (followed by *for*).

allowable (å-lou'å-bl), *adj.* that may be allowed; permissible; lawful; praiseworthy; acceptable.

allowance (å-lou'ans), *n.* the act of allowing; admission; concession; a definite sum granted; sanction or approval; abatement or deduction: *v.t.* to put upon allowance; limit to a fixed expenditure or consumption of money or food.

alloy (å-loi'), *v.t.* to combine; to form a compound, by fusion, of two or more metals; reduce in standard or quality by mixture, as with a metal of baser value; debase: *n.* a compound of two or more metals; an admixture of evil with good.

all right (awl'rīt), *adv.* rightly, in a right manner.

allspice (awl'spīs), *n.* the fruit or berry of the pimento: so named in allusion to its taste being supposed to combine the flavors of other spices.

allude (å-lūd'), *v.t.* to compare: *v.i.* refer or make an allusion indirectly (with *to*).

allure (å-lūr'), *v.t.* to tempt by the offer of something good, real or apparent; entice; attract.

allurement (å-lūr'ment), *n.* the act of alluring, or that which allures.

allusion (å-lū'zhun), *n.* a casual reference; a comparison or reference by symbol or metaphor.

allusive (å-lū'siv), *adj.* having reference to something not definitely expressed.

allusory (å-lū'sō-ri), *adj.* allusive.

alluvial (å-lū'vi-ål), *adj.* pertaining to or composed of alluvium.

alluvion (å-lū'vi-un), *n.* land added to a shore or river-bank by the action of water.

alluvium (å-lū'vi-um), *n.* [*pl.* alluvia (-å)], a deposit of mingled sand and clay (mud), or of alternating layers of sand and clay, of river origin.

ally (å-lī'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* allied, *p.pr.* allying], to unite by marriage, treaty, league, or confederacy; bind or connect by friendship or resemblance: *n.* [*pl.* allies (å-līz')], one united, related, or associated by these means; a confederate.

almadia (al-mā-dē'å), *n.* an Indian river-boat, shuttle-shaped, about 80 ft. in length, with a narrow beam; a small African bark-canoe.

almagra (al-mā'grå), *n.* a fine deep-red ochre used in India for staining the skin; used also as a paint and polish (Indian-red).

almanac (awl'må-nak), *n.* a yearbook or calendar giving the order of the days of the week and month, astronomical data, tide-tables, ecclesiastical festivals and fasts, and other varied information.

almighty (awl-mī'ti), *adj.* possessing all power; omnipotent.

Almighty (awl-mī'ti), *n.* the omnipotent God.

almightiness (-nes), *n.* omnipotence; infinite or boundless power.

almond (ä'mund & al'mund), *n.* the kernel of the fruit of the almond-tree; anything resembling the almond in shape.

almoner (al'mun-ẽr), *n.* one who dispenses or distributes alms or charity; an alms-purse; a pouch or purse which in early times was suspended from the girdle.

almonry (al'mun-ri), *n.* [*pl.* almonries (-riz)], the residence of the almoner; the place where alms are dispensed.

almost (awl'mōst), *adv.* nearly; very nearly; well-nigh; all but.

alms (ämz), *n.sing.* [used sometimes as *n.pl.*] the act of relieving by charitable aid; that which is bestowed in or out of charity.

alms-house (-hous), *n.* a house endowed by private or public charity and appropriated to the use of the poor.

aloe (al'ō), *n.* [*pl.* aloes (-ōz)], the common name for succulent plants, natives of the warm climates of the Old World, and especially of the southern part of Africa.

aloes (al'ōz), *n.* a drug, the inspissated juice of several species of aloe, and obtained from the leaves; the fragrant resin or wood of the agallochum.

aloft (å-lôft'), *adv.* on high; far above the earth; at the mast-head, or on the higher yards or rigging.

alone (å-lōn'), *adj.* & *adv.* without or apart from another; single or singly; only; separately; by itself.

along (å-lông'), *prep.* & *adv.* by the length; lengthwise; in a line parallel with the length; onward.

alongshoreman (-shōr'mån), *n.* [*pl.* -men], a laborer employed at docks in loading and unloading vessels.

alongside (-sīd), *adv.* by the side; side by side.

aloof (å-lōōf'), *adv.* at a moderate distance but within sight; purposely keeping apart.

alopecia (al-ō-pē'si-å), or **alopecy** (al'ō-pe-si), *n.* baldness; loss of hair through skin disease.

alopecist (al'ō-pes-ist), *n.* one who undertakes the cure or prevention of baldness.

aloud (å-loud'), *adv.* with raised voice; loudly; with a great noise; audibly.

alpaca (al-pak'å), *n.* a mammal, closely allied to the llama, a native of the Andes of Chili and Peru; the fabric constructed from the long, soft, silky wool of the alpaca.

alpen-glow (al'pen-glō), *n.* a peculiar purple glow on the snow on the Alps seen just before sunrise and after sunset.

alpen-horn (-hôrn), *n.* a long and nearly straight horn used by the mountaineers of the Alps.

alpen-stock (-stok), *n.* a stout staff, furnished with an iron spike, used by mountain-climbers.

alphabet (al'få-bet), *n.* the letters of a language arranged in the customary order; the first rudiments of

any branch of knowledge: *v.t.* to arrange or classify in alphabetical sequence; mark by the letters of the alphabet.

alphabetic (al-fâ-bet'ik), or **alphabetical** ('i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to an alphabet; in the order of the alphabet.

alphabetically (-li), *adv.* in an alphabetical order or manner.

alphabetize (al'fâ-bet-īz, *v.t.* to arrange in alphabetical order.

already (awl-red'i), *adj.* quite ready; fully prepared: *adv.* by, at, or before, a specified time.

also (awl'sō), *adv.* & *conj.* wholly so; in like manner; likewise; further, or in addition to.

altar (awl-târ), *n.* a raised place, structure, or elevation, whether of earth or stone, for the offering of sacrifices or burning of incense; the Communion-table; a place of worship.

altazimuth (alt-az'i-muth), *n.* an instrument employed to determine the altitudes and azimuths of the heavenly bodies.

alter (awl-tẽr), *v.t.* to effect some change in; modify or vary; change entirely or materially.

alterability (awl-tẽr-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being alterable or liable to change.

alterant (awl'tẽr-ânt), *adj.* producing or effecting change: *n.* a substance used in dyeing to change or modify a color.

alteration (awl-tẽr-ā'shun), *n.* the act of altering or changing; the change or modification effected.

alterative (awl'tẽr-â-tiv), *adj.* producing change; having the power to alter: *n.* a medicine which restores the healthy functions of the body.

altercate (awl'tẽr-kāt), *v.i.* to contend in words; wrangle; dispute with anger or heat.

altercation (awl-tẽr-kā'shun), *n.* the act of wrangling; warm contention in words; a dispute.

alter ego (al'tẽr ē'gō), *n.* a second self; one's double: frequently applied to a person fully authorized to act for another.

alternant (al-tẽr'nânt), *adj.* composed of alternate layers.

alternate (al'tẽr-nāt), *v.t.* to perform by turns; cause to succeed by turns; exchange reciprocally: *v.i.* to take place by turns (followed by with): *adj.* by turns; following each other in reciprocal succession; succeeding each other by turns on opposite sides of a stem.

alternate angles (ang'glz), *n.pl.* the internal angles made by two lines with a third on opposite sides of it.

alternation (al-tẽr-nā'shun), *n.* the act of alternating, or state of being alternate; reciprocal succession; antiphonal singing or reading.

alternative (al-tẽr'nâ-tiv), *adj.* giving the choice of two things: *n.* the option or choice of two possibilities, so that if one be rejected the other must be accepted.

alternator (al'tẽr-nā-tẽr), *n.* an alternating current dynamo.

alt-horn (alt'hôrn,) *n.* a musical instrument of the sax-horn class, frequently used in military bands.

although (awl-*thō*'), *conj.* granting that; though; even if; notwithstanding.

altimeter (al-tim'e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for measuring altitudes trigonometrically.

altimetry (al-tim'e-tri), *n.* the art of measuring altitudes by the use of the altimeter.

altiscope (al'tis-kōp), *n.* an instrument consisting of mirrors and lenses by means of which an object is brought to the view of the observer notwithstanding intervening obstacles; used to guide submarine boats.

altisonant (al-tis'o-nânt), *adj.* high-sounding; pompous in language.

altitude (al'ti-tūd), *n.* space extended upward; height; highest point or degree; the elevation of a celestial body above the horizon; the perpendicular distance from the base of a figure to the summit or to the side parallel to the base.

altitudinal (al-ti-tū'di-nal), *adj.* of or pertaining to height.

alto (al'tō), *adj.* high: *n.* the contralto; the tenor violin or viola.
altogether awl-too-ge*th*'ĕr), *adv.* wholly; completely; without exception; conjunctly; entirely.
alto-relievo (al'tō-rē-lē'vō), or **alto-riliévo** (äl'tō-rē-lē-ä'vō), *n.* [*pl.* alto-reliévos (-vōz)], high relief; figures or other objects that stand out boldly from the background, and having more than half their thickness projecting.
altropathy (al-trop'ă-thi), *n.* sympathy for others.
altruism (al'troo-izm), *n.* the principles inculcated by Comte, and involving the sacrifice of self in the interests of others: opposed to egoism.
altruist (al'troo-ist), *n.* one who advocates or practices altruism.
altruistic (al-troo-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to altruism; mindful of the wants and interests of others.
altruistically (-ăl-li), *adv.* in an altruistic manner.
alum (al'um), *n.* a double sulphate formed of aluminum and some other element, usually an alkali metal.
alum-root (-rōōt), *n.* a popular name given to certain roots of an astringent nature belonging to the saxifrages.
alumina (ă-lū'mi-nă), *n.* the single oxide of aluminum, the most abundant of the earths; a notable constituent of common clay. Alumina is largely used in dyeing and calico-printing as a mordant.
aluminite (ă-lū'mi-nīt), *n.* the hydrous sulphate of aluminum.
aluminous (ă-lū'mi-nus), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, alum or alumina.
aluminum (ă-lū'mi-num) or **aluminium** (al-ū-min'i-um), *n.* a bluish-white, light, sonorous, ductile, malleable metal.
alumna (ă-lum'nă), *n.* [*pl.* alumnæ (-nē)], a female graduate or pupil of a university or college.
alumnus (ă-lum'nus), *n.* [*pl.* alumni (-nī)], a pupil, more particularly the graduate of a university; one educated at a school, college, or university.
alveolated (al-vē'ō-lā-tĕd), *adj.* with deep pits or cells resembling the honeycomb.
always (awl'wāz), *adv.* constantly; ever; regularly at intervals; continually.
am (am), *1st pers. sing. indic. mood* of the verb to be. See be.
amain (ă-mān'), *adv.* with force or violence; suddenly; at once.
amalgam (ă-mal'găm), *n.* any metallic mixture or alloy of which mercury is the chief constituent; a mixture or compound of different things.
amalgamate (ă-mal'gă-māt), *v.t.* to alloy mercury with another metal; mix to form a compound: *v.i.* to blend, combine, as one race with another.
amalgamation (ă-mal-gă-mā'shun), *n.* the act or process of compounding mercury with another metal; the separation of precious metals from the mother-rock by means of quicksilver; the blending or mixing of different elements or things; the union or consolidation of two or more companies or businesses into one concern.
amalgamator (ă-mal'gă-mā-tĕr), *n.* one who or that which amalgamates; a machine for purifying ore containing precious metals by amalgamation with mercury; one who takes an active part in combining two or more businesses.
amanuensis (a-man-ū-en'sis), *n.* [*pl.* amanuenses (-sēz)], one who is employed to write at the dictation or direction of another; a secretary.
amaranth (am'ă-ranth), *n.* an imaginary flower said by poets to be unfading; a plant of the genus amarantus; a color-mixture in which magenta is the chief ingredient.
amaranthine (am-ă-ran'thin), *adj.* pertaining to the amaranth; never-fading, like amaranth; purplish.
amass (ă-mās'), *v.t.* to collect into a heap; gather together in great quantity or amount; accumulate.
amassment (ă-mās'ment), *n.* the act of amassing; a heap or accumula-

tion; a great quantity or number brought together.

amateur (am'å-tūr & am-å-tēr') *n.* one who cultivates an art or pursues a study from love or attachment, and without reference to gain or emolument: *adj.* applied to the work or productions of an amateur as opposed to professional.

amative (am'å-tiv), *adj.* amorous; full of love.

amativeness (am'å-tiv-nes), *n.* the tendency to love; the desire for sexual intercourse.

amatorial (am-å-tō'i-ål), *adj.* pertaining to love; amatory; pertaining to the oblique muscles of the eye used in ogling.

amatorially (-li), *adv.* in an amatorial manner.

amatory (am'å-tō-ri), *adj.* relating to or expressive of love.

amaurosis (am-aw-rō'sis), *n.* loss or decay of sight due to partial, periodic, or complete paralysis of the optic nerve.

amaurotic (am-aw-rot'ik), *adj.* relating to, or affected with, amaurosis.

amaze (å-māz'), *v.t.* to confound or stun with fear, surprise, or wonder; astonish: *n.* astonishment; confusion; perplexity.

amazement (å-māz'ment), *n.* the state of being amazed; astonishment; perplexity arising from sudden surprise.

ambassador (am-bas'å-dēr), *n.* an accredited representative of a sovereign or state at the court of another; a diplomatic agent of high rank; a representative or agent of another charged with a special mission.

ambassador-extraordinary (-eks-trâ-ōr'din-ā-ri), *n.* an ambassador sent on a special mission.

ambassador-plenipotentiary (-plen-i-pō-ten'shi-ā-ri), *n.* an ambassador sent with full powers to make a treaty.

ambassadorial (am-bas-å-dōr'i-ål), *adj.* belonging to an ambassador, or to his office.

ambassadress (am-bas'å-dres), *n.* the wife of an ambassador; a female ambassador.

amber (am'bēr), *n.* a yellowish fossil resin found on the shores of the Baltic: *adj.* made of amber; amber-colored.

ambergris (am'bēr-grēs), *n.* a morbid secretion from the intestines of the sperm-whale, usually found floating in tropical seas: used in perfumery.

ambidexter (am-bi-deks'tēr), *adj.* using both hands equally: *n.* a man of unusual dexterity.

ambidextrous (am-bi-deks'trus), *adj.* able to use both hands alike; unusually clever.

ambient (am'bi-ent), *adj.* surrounding; investing.

ambiguity (am-bi-gū'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* ambiguities (-tiz)], double or dubious signification; vagueness.

ambiguous (am-big'ū-us), *adj.* doubtful; equivocal.

ambit (am'bit), *n.* a circuit or compass; the line or sum of the lines by which a figure is bounded; the perimeter.

ambition (am-bish'un), *n.* a seeking for preferment; a consuming desire to achieve some object or purpose, as to gain distinction, influence, &c.

ambitious (am-bish'us), *adj.* having ambition; aspiring.

amble (am'bl), *v.i.* to move with a peculiar pace, as a horse, by lifting the two feet on one side together: *n.* at an easy pace.

amblyopia (am'bli-ō-pi-å) or **amblyopy** (-pi), *n.* dimness of vision.

amboyna-wood (am-boi'nâ-wood), *n.* a beautifully mottled and curled wood used in cabinet-work.

ambrosia (am-brō'-zhi-å), *n.* anything exquisitely pleasing to taste or smell; a genus of weeds allied to wormwood.

ambrosial (am-brō'zhi-ål), *adj.* divinely delicious; fragrant.

ambrosially (-li), *adv.* with ambrosial fragrance.

ambrotype (am'brō-tīp), *n.* a photographic process by which the light parts of a photograph are produced

in silver, the dark parts showing as a background through the clear glass.

ambulance (am'bū-lâns), *n.* a field hospital; an ambulance cart or wagon for the conveyance of the sick and wounded.

ambulant (am'bū-lânt), *adj.* walking; moving about.

ambulation (am-bū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of walking about.

ambulator (am'bū-lā-tēr), *n.* a walker; a pedometer.

ambulatory (am'bū-lā-tō-ri), *adj.* of or pertaining to walking; movable; temporary: *n.* a place for walking in; a covered way.

ambuscade (am-bus-kād'), *n.* a strategic disposition of troops in ambush.

ambush (am'boosh), *n.* a lying in wait to attack by surprise: *v.t.* to place in ambush to surprise an enemy; waylay: *v.i.* to lie in wait for the purpose of attacking by surprise.

ameer (â-mēr'), *n.* a prince; governor; the Mohammedan ruler of Afghanistan. Also written amir, emir.

ameliorable (â-mē'li-ōr-â-bl), *adj.* capable of improvement.

ameliorate (â-mē'li-ōr-āt), *v.t.* to make better: *v.i.* to grow better; improve.

amelioration (â-mē-li-ōr-ā'shun), *n.* the making or growing better; improvement.

ameliorative (â-mē'li-ōr-ā-tiv), *adj.* producing amendment; improving.

ameliorator (â-mē'li-ōr-ā-tēr), *n.* one who amends.

amen (ā-men' & ā'men'), *adv.* verily: *interj.* so be it.

amenability (â-mē-nâ-bil'i-ti) or **amenableness** (â-mē'nâ-bl-nes), *n.* liability to answer (to a charge, &c.); tractableness; responsibility.

amenable (â-mē'nâ-bl), *adj.* easy to lead; submissive; liable.

amend (â-mend'), *v.t.* to free from fault; improve; correct.

amendatory (â-men'dâ-tōr-i), *n.adj.* tending to amend.

amende-honorable (â-mangd-on'ōr-â-bl), *n.* a public apology and reparation; a punishment formerly inflicted in France on traitors and the sacrilegious.

amendment (â-mend'ment), *n.* the removal of faults; the alteration of a bill before Parliament; a countermotion at a public meeting.

amends (â-mendz'), *n. pl.* compensation for loss or injury; reparation.

amenity (â-men'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* amenities (-tiz)], pleasantness, as of climate or demeanor; geniality.

amenorrhœa (â-men-ōr-rē'â), *n.* entire or partial suppression of the menses.

amentia (â-men'shi-â), *n.* want of reason; mental imbecility.

amerce (â-mērs'), *v.t.* to punish by an arbitrary fine.

amerceable (â-mēr'sâ-bl), *adj.* liable to be amerced.

amercement (â-mērs'ment), *n.* an arbitrary fine left to the discretion of a court.

American (â-mer'i-kân), *adj.* belonging to, or characteristic of, America.

Americanism (â-mer'i-kân-izm), *n.* a form of expression peculiar to the United States; a custom peculiar to the United States or America; attachment to the United States.

Americanize (â-mer'i-kân-īz), *v.t.* to render American; assimilate to the political institutions of the United States.

amethyst (am'e-thist), *n.* a violet-purple variety of quartz or rock-crystal.

amethystine (am-e-this'tin), *adj.* containing, composed of, or colored, like amethyst.

amiability (ā-mi-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* amiableness; excellence of disposition; lovableness.

amiable (ā'mi-â-bl), *adj.* friendly; worthy of love; lovable.

amicable (am'i-kâ-bl), *adj.* friendly; peaceable.

amice (am'is), *n.* a square of white linen formerly worn on the head, but now worn about the neck and shoulders, by celebrant priests while saying Mass.

amid (â-mid') or **amidst** ('st), *prep.* in the middle of; among.

amidships (ă-mid'ships), *adv.* in the middle of a ship.

amir. See ameer.

amiss (ă-mis'), *adj.* wrong; faulty: *adv.* wrongly; that misses the mark.

amity (am'i-ti), *n.* friendly relations; friendship.

ammonia (ă-mō'ni-ă), *n.* a transparent, pungent volatile gas, used in medicine and the arts; spirits of hartshorn.

ammoniac (ă-mō'ni-ak), *adj.* pertaining to ammonia: *n.* sal ammoniac; chloride of ammonium, formerly called muriate of ammonia.

ammonite (am'on-īt), *n.* a fossil shell, twisted like a ram's horn; snake-stone.

ammunition (am-ū-nish'un), *n.* powder, balls, &c., used in charging firearms of all kinds; military stores: *adj.* supplied to troops as equipment, &c.

amnesia (am-nē'si-ă), *n.* loss of memory.

amnesty (am'nes-ti), *n.* an act of oblivion for political offenses; a general pardon: *v.t.*, *p.t.* & *p.p.* amnestied, *p.pr.* amnestying, to grant pardon to.

amnion (am'ni-on), *n.* the thin innermost membrane surrounding the fœtus of mammals, birds, and reptiles.

amœba (ă-mē'bă), *n.* [*pl.* amœbas ('băz) & -bæ ('bē)], a genus of microscopic organisms, consisting of a mass of protoplasm which moves about in fresh-water ponds by means of finger-like processes with which it grasps its food.

among (ă-mung') or **amongst** ('st), *prep.* & *adv.* mixed with; surrounded by; amidst.

amorous (am'ōr-us), *adj.* fond of the opposite sex: loving.

amorphism (ă-môr'fizm), *n.* want of regular form; without crystalline structure; the communistic system of Bakunin, the Russian anarchist; Nihilism.

amorphous (ă-môr'fus), *adj.* formless; irregularly shaped; uncrystallized; anomalous; unorganized.

amount (ă-mount'), *v.i.* to mount up to; be equivalent or equal to: *n.* the totality; sum.

amour (ă-mōōr'), *n.* a love-intrigue.

ampère (am-pār'), *n.* the unit of measurement of the strength of an electrical current.

ampère-meter (am-pār'mē-tēr) or **amperometer** (am-pe-rom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring in ampères the power of an electric current.

Amphibia (am-fib'i-ă), *n.pl.* the fourth division of vertebrates, intermediate between fishes and reptiles, which in their early state breathe by gills.

amphibian (am-fib'i-ăn), *n.* one of the Amphibia.

amphibious (am-fib'i-us), *adj.* having the power of living both on land and in water.

amphibrach (am'fi-brak), *n.* a foot of three syllables, the middle long, the first and last short.

amphioxus (am-fi-ox'us), *n.* the name of the lancelet, a fish with a body tapering at both ends, the lowest in organization of the vertebrates.

amphitheater, -re (am-fi-thē'ă-tēr), *n.* a double theater; a theater with seats all round the arena; a circus.

amphitype (am'fi-tīp), *n.* a photographic process which simultaneously produces negatives and positives.

amphora (am'for-ă), *n.* [*pl.* amphoræ (-rē)], a two-handled vessel of oblong shape, used by the ancients for holding wine, &c.; a Greek and Roman liquid measure, the former = 9 gals., the latter = 6 gals.

ample (am'pl), *adj.* full; large; abundant.

ampliative (am'pli-ā-tiv), *adj.* enlarging; synthetic.

amplification (am-pli-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of amplifying or expanding; enlargement.

amplify (am'pli-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* amplified, *p.pr.* amplifying], to make large: *v.i.* to speak or write diffusely; expand.

amplitude (am'pli-tūd), *n.* the angular distance of a celestial body at rising or setting from the eastern or western points of the horizon; an angle on which the value of some mathematical function depends; the distance which a particle moves in performing a complete vibration.

amply (-li), *adv.* in an ample manner; liberally.

ampulla (am-pul'lå), *n.* [*pl.* ampullæ (-lē)], an ancient vessel which contained unguents for the bath; a drinking vessel; a vessel for consecrated oil or chrism used in Church rites, and at the coronation of sovereigns.

amputate (am'pū-tāt), *v.t.* to lop off in pruning; to cut off a limb; dismember.

amputation (am-pū-tā'shun), *n.* a cutting off; the operation of cutting off a limb.

amt (amt), *n.* the largest territorial administrative division of Norway and Denmark.

amt-man (-mån), *n.* [*pl.* -men], the principal executive official of an amt.

amuck (å-muk'), *adj.* or *adv.* (used only in the phrase, to run amuck) running about armed, in a state of frenzy, attacking all that come in the way, or committing indiscriminate slaughter.

amulet (am'ū-let), *n.* a charm worn to protect against evil; a talisman.

amuse (å-mūz'), *v.t.* to occupy the attention pleasantly; beguile; entertain; divert.

amusement (å-mūz'ment), *n.* that which amuses; a pastime.

amusively (å-mū'ziv-li), *adv.* in an amusive manner.

amygdalin (å-mig'då-lin), *n.* white crystalline substance obtained from the kernels of almonds.

amyl (am'il), *n.* the hypothetical alcohol radical of many chemical compounds.

amylaceous (am-i-lā'shus), *adj.* starchy.

amylene (am'i-lēn), *n.* a hydrocarbon obtained by the removal of water from amyl alcohol.

amylic (å-mil'ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to amyl.

an (an), *indef. art.* any; each. [An is properly an *adj.*, and is used before nouns of the singular number only; also before a word having an initial vowel and silent h (See H). An has a distributive force in such expressions as "once an hour"; "a dime an ounce."]

ana (å'nå), [*pl.* anas ('nåz)], a collection of notable sayings, literary gossip, anecdotes, &c., as Shakesperiana, boxiana.

anachronism (an-ak'ron-izm), *n.* an error in the order of time, hence any error in the misplacement of persons or events in point of time.

anachronistic (an-ak-ron-is'tik), *adj.* out of date.

anaconda (an-å-kon'då), *n.* the specific name of a large South American boa, and loosely applied to any large snake which crushes its prey.

anadromous (å-nad'rō-mus), *adj.* ascending from the sea to fresh-water rivers to deposit spawn, as the salmon, &c.; tending upwards: said of ferns.

anæmia, anemia (å-nē'mi-å), *n.* deficiency or low condition of the blood.

anæsthesia, anesthesia (an-es-thē'si-å), *n.* a condition of insensibility to pain, combined with loss of the sense of touch, produced by anæsthetics.

anæsthetic. See anesthetic.

anaglyph (an'å-glif), *n.* a work of art carved in relief, as distinguished from intaglio.

anaglyphic (an'å-glif'ik) **or anaglyptic** (-glip'tik), *adj.* relating to anaglyphs, or the art of decoration in relief.

anaglyphy (an-ag'li-fi), *n.* the art of producing sculpture, or ornamentation, in relief.

anaglyptograph (an-å-glip'tō-graf), *n.* an instrument by which a medallion-engraving of any object in relief can be made.

anaglyptographic (an-å-glip'tō-graf'ic), *adj.* relating to the production of engravings in relief.

anaglyptography (an-â-glip-tog'râ-fi), *n.* the art of reproducing relief-work on paper.

anagram (an'â-gram), *n.* a word or a sentence constructed out of another by the transposition of the letters contained in the second; a word obtained by reading the letters of another word backwards.

anagrammatic (an-â-gram-mat'ik) or **anagrammatical** ('i-kâl), *adj.* relating to, or forming an anagram.

anagrammatically (-li), *adv.* in the style of an anagram.

anagrammatize (an-â-gram'mâ-tīz), *v.t.* to make into an anagram: *v.i.* to construct anagrams.

anal (ā'nâl), *adj.* relating to the anus; situated near to the anal orifice.

analect (an'â-lekt), *n.* [*pl.* analects (-lekts) & analecta (-tâ)], a passage or extract from a published work: *pl.* a collection of such extracts from different authors.

analectic (an-â-lek'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or composed of, selections from other works.

analgesia (an-âl-jē'si-â), *n.* the insensibility to pain in any part of the body. Called also analgia.

analgesic (an-âl-jēs'ik), *adj.* that allays pain: *n.* an anodyne.

analgetic (an-âl-jet'ik), *adj.* pertaining to analgesia; insensible to pain; painless.

analogical (an-â-loj'i-kâl), *adj.* bearing reference; having relation or resemblance.

analogically (-li), *adv.* by way of analogy.

analogism (â-nal'ō-jism), *n.* a reasoning from the cause to the effect; study and examination of matters and things by reference to their analogies.

analogist (â-nal'ō-jist), *n.* one who reasons from the standpoint of analogy.

analogize (â-nal'ō-jīz), *v.t.* to reason or expound by reference to analogy: *v.i.* to treat or investigate by use of analogy.

analogous (â-nal'ō-gus), *adj.* possessing points of analogy; linked by resemblance; similar.

analogue (an'â-log), *n.* an object which bears analogy to something else; a part which corresponds with another in structure, function, or other relations.

analogy (â-nal'ō-ji), *n.* [*pl.* analogies (-jiz)], agreement, resemblance, or correspondence in relations between different objects; the inference as to general agreement which is derived from similarity in certain essential particulars; equality of mathematical ratios; conformity of its parts to the general rules and structures of a language.

analysis (â-nal'i-sis), *n.* [*pl.* analyses (-sēz)], the resolution of a compound into its constituent parts; the method of determining the nature of a compound by resolution into its constituent parts; the resolving of problems by reducing the conditions that are in them to equations; a synopsis.

analyst (an'â-list), *n.* one who is skilled in analysis; one skilled in the resolution of chemical compounds.

analytic (an-â-lit'ik) or **analytical** (-i-kal), *adj.* relating to, or characterized by, the method of analysis.

analytically (-âl-li), *adv.* in the manner or by means of analysis.

analytics (an-â-lit'iks), *n. pl.* the science of analysis.

analyzable (an'â-lī-zâ-bl), *adj.* capable of being resolved by, or that may be subjected to, analysis.

analyze (an'â-līz), *v.t.* to separate or resolve; determine the nature of a compound by resolution of its constituent parts.

anapest or **anapæst** (an'â-pest), *n.* a foot comprising two short syllables and one long syllable.

anaplasty (an-â-plas'ti), *n.* the repairing of wounds by the transplantation of adjacent healthy tissue.

anarchic (an-är'kik), or **anarchical** (-âl), *adj.* of or pertaining to anarchy, or the theory of anarchism.

anarchism (an'är-kizm), *n.* lawlessness; confusion; anarchy; the doctrines of the anarchists.

anarchist (an'är-kist), *n.* one who supports or promotes a scheme for anarchy, or upholds anarchy as a social theory.

anarchy (an'är-ki), *n.* non-existence or incapability of governmental rule; a lawless condition of society; the theory of individual liberty.

anarthrous (an-är'thrus), *adj.* without the article; destitute of joints; without articulated limbs.

anastrophe or **anastrophy** (â-nas'trō-fē), *n.* an inversion of the sequence of words in a sentence, as "echoed the hills," for "the hills echoed."

anathema (â-nath'e-mâ), *n.* [*pl.* anathemas (-mâz)], the curse accompanying excommunication pronounced by a religious assembly or convocation; an imprecation or curse; the thing or person held to be accursed.

anathematize (â-nath'e-mâ-tīz), *v.t.* to pronounce a decree of excommunication against: *v.i.* to curse.

anatomical (an-â-tom'i-kâl), *adj.* relating to, or according to, the laws of anatomy.

anatomically (-li), *adv.* in an anatomical manner.

anatomism (â-nat'o-mizm), *n.* anatomical analysis or structure; anatomy as the basis of life of organized bodies; the explanation of vital phenomena by anatomical structure; the application of the principles of anatomy, as in art.

anatomist (â-nat'o-mist), *n.* one possessing a knowledge of anatomy derived from dissection.

anatomize (â-nat'o-mīz), *v.t.* to separate by dissection and exhibit the relative position and structure of the parts of an animal or plant.

anatomy (â-nat'o-mi), *n.* [*pl.* anatomies (-miz)], separation by dissection of the various parts of a body, with a view to the examination and determination of their structure and relations; the art or science of dissection; a descriptive account of the parts of an organic body; a withered or emaciated person.

anatripsis (an-â-trip'sis), *n.* massage.

ancestor (an'ses-tẽr), *n.* a forefather or progenitor, on the side of father or mother, from whom one is descended in direct line; one who held previous possession.

ancestral (an-ses'trâl), *adj.* belonging to, or connected with, one's ancestors; derived from one's progenitors; lineal.

ancestress (an'ses-tres), *n.* a female ancestor.

ancestry (an'ses-tri), *n.* the line of one's descent traced from a period more or less remote; the personages comprising such lineage; lineage.

anchor (ang'kẽr), *n.* an iron implement of varying form, but generally having two curved and pointed arms terminating one end of a shank, to the other extremity of which is affixed a cable, used to secure a floating vessel to the bottom; that on which dependence is placed for security or stability; a metallic clamp securing a tie-rod connecting opposite walls: *v.t.* to affix by an anchor; grapple; hold fast.

anchor-ice (ang'kẽr-īs), *n.* ground-ice.

anchorage (ang'kẽr-āj), *n.* a suitable or customary place for the anchoring of vessels; the hold attained by an anchor; harbor-dues for anchorage in a port.

anchoret (ang'kōr-et) or **anchorite** (-īt), *n.* one who voluntarily secludes himself from society and lives a solitary life devoted to religious or philosophic meditation; a recluse; a hermit.

anchovy (an-chō'vi), *n.* [*pl.* anchovies (-viz)], a diminutive fish abounding in the Mediterranean, and especially esteemed for its peculiar flavor, used for pickling and as a sauce.

ancient (ān'shent), *adj.* of or pertaining to the early history of the world; of past times or remote ages; of great age or antiquity: *n.* one who lived in ancient times; *pl.*

the people of classic times; the Jewish elders; the governing body of an Inn of Court: *n.* formerly a flag or ensign; a ship's pennant.

ancillary (an'sil-ār-i), *adj.* attendant upon; accessory; subservient.

ancipital (an-sip'i-tăl), *adj.* two-edged and sharp.

ancon (ang'kon), *n.* [*pl.* ancones (-ēz)], the upper extremity of the forearm or ulna; the elbow; a bracket or projection for the support of a cornice.

and (and), *conj.* the copulative joining words and sentences. And is sometimes used emphatically by way of contrast, as "there are orators and orators," *i.e.* two very different kinds.

andesite (an'de-sīt), *n.* a silicate of alumina, soda, and lime.

andirons (and'ī-ērnz), *n.pl.* metal standards used for open fires, to support the logs; fire-dogs.

androcephalus (an-drō-sef'ă-lus), *adj.* having a human head, as a sphinx, &c.

androgynous (an-drōj'i-nous), *adj.* combining both sexes, or bearing both male and female organs; hermaphroditical.

androsphinx (an'drō-sfingks), *n.* a sphinx with the body of a lion and the head of a man.

anecdotal (an'ek-dō-tăl), *adj.* relating to, or consisting of, anecdotes.

anecdote (an'ek-dōt), *n.* a brief narrative of an entertaining character; a terse and pithy account of some detached incident, chiefly personal or biographical.

anecdotic (an-ek-dot'ik) or **anecdotical** ('i-kăl), *adj.* relating to anecdotes.

anecdŏtically (-li), *adv.* by anecdotes.

anelectric (an-ē-lek'trik), *adj.* without the properties of electricity; non-electric: *n.* a conductor in contradistinction to an insulator.

anelectrode (an-ē-lek'trōd), *n.* the positive pole of a galvanic battery.

anemia. See anæmia.

anemograph (ă-nem'o-graf), *n.* an instrument for registering the force or direction of the wind.

anemometer (an-e-mom'e-tēr), *n.* a wind-gauge; an instrument which indicates the pressure of the wind.

anemone (ă-nem'ō-nē), *n.* [*pl.* anemones (-nēz)], the wind-flower or wood-anemone; a sea-anemone, a marine zoöphyte.

anemoscope (ă-nem'ō-skōp), *n.* an apparatus for exhibiting the direction of the wind.

aneroid (an'ē-roid), *adj.* having no liquid, as quicksilver: *n.* a barometer shaped like a watch, the action depending on the varying pressure of the atmosphere on the top of an elastic metal box.

anesthesia. See anæsthesia.

anesthetic or **anæsthetic** (an-es-thet'ik), *adj.* pertaining to loss of the sense of feeling: *n.* a drug which produces insensibility.

anæsthetize (an-es'thē-tīz), *v.t.* to bring under the influence of an anæsthetic; render insensible to pain.

aneurism (an'ū-rizm), *n.* a local swelling or dilation of an artery at a point where the coat is thinned or weakened by disease.

anew (ă-nū'), *adv.* afresh; over again; in a new manner or style.

angel (ān'jel), *n.* a messenger of God; one of an order of spiritual attendants who form a connection between heaven and earth, as from God to mankind; a spirit of evil, as a fallen angel; the presbyter in the Early Christian Church residing in some particular city (Rev. ii. 8); an English gold coin, value about 10s., struck in the reign of Edward IV., and impressed with the figure of the archangel Michael.

angel-fish (-fish), *n.* a species of shark with large pectoral fins, which give to it a winged appearance.

angelic (an-jel'ik) or **angelical** ('i-kăl), *adj.* belonging to or resembling an angel in nature or function.

angelus (an'je-lus), *n.* a devotional exercise in commemoration of the Incarnation, during which the Ave Maria is twice repeated: said morning, noon, and night; the bell which is rung to announce the time of such devotions.

anger (ang'gẽr), *n.* excessive emotion or passion aroused by a sense of injury or wrong; wrath: *v.t.* to provoke to resentment; excite to wrath; enrage.

angina (an-jī'nâ & an'ji-nâ), *n.* an inflamed condition of the throat, as in quinsy, &c.

angina pectoris (pek'to-ris), *n.* a muscular spasm of the chest, very often accompanied by an affection of the heart, and frequently fatal.

angiology (an-ji-ol'ō-ji), *n.* that branch of anatomy which treats of the blood-vessels and lymphatics.

angle (ang'gl), *n.* the inclosed space near the point where two lines meet; a sharp or projecting corner; the inclination of two lines which meet at a point (the vertex).

angle (ang'gl), *v.i.* to fish with a hook and line: *v.t.* to fish for.

angler (ang'glẽr), *n.* one who fishes with rod and line; a piscator; the name of a fish furnished with filamentary appendages, which by their movement attract smaller fish on which it feeds. Also called fishing-frog and sea-devil.

anglican (ang'gli-kân), *adj.* pertaining to England as a nation; pertaining to the Church of England and churches in other countries in accord with it, and (popularly) to the High or Ritualistic section of the Anglican Church: *n.* a member of the Anglican Church; a Ritualist.

anglicanism (ang'gli-kân-izm), *n.* the principles and ritual of the Anglican Church.

anglicè (ang'gli-cē), *adv.* according to the English language or manner.

anglicism (ang'gli-sizm), *n.* a form of speech; a principle or mannerism peculiar to England.

anglicize (ang'gli-sīz), *v.t.* to make or to render into English; accord with English manners and customs.

angling (ang'gling), *n.* the piscatorial art; the act of fishing with rod and line.

Anglo-American (ang'glō-â-mer'i-kân), *adj.* pertaining to England and the United States conjointly, as to commerce or population: *n.* an American citizen of English descent.

Anglomania (ang'glo-mān'i-â), *n.* a predilection carried to excess for everything that is English, in the sense of being peculiar to England.

Anglophobia (-fō'bi-â), *n.* an intense aversion for or fear of everything English.

Anglo-Saxon (-saks'un), *adj.* pertaining to the Saxon settlers in England prior to the Conquest, or to their language: *n.* one of the Saxon settlers in England as distinguished from those on the Continent: *pl.* the English race.

angora (äng-gō'rä), *n.* cloth made from Angora-wool.

angora-cat (-kat), *n.* a cat of the domestic kind with long handsome hair.

angora-wool (-wool), *n.* the coat of the Angora goat, much esteemed for its long silky hair.

angostura-bark (ang-gos-tū'rä bärk), *n.* a bitter aromatic bark used for medicinal purposes.

angry (ang'gri), *adj.* inflamed with anger; provoked; feeling resentment; wrathful; showing anger; fierce; inflamed.

angrily ('gri-li), *adv.* in an angry manner.

angriness (-ness), *n.* the state of being angry.

anguish (ang'gwish), *n.* intense pain or grief; acute suffering, bodily or mental.

angular (ang'gū-lâr), *adj.* possessing an angle or angles; sharp, bent, or cornered; pointed, or full of points.

angularity (ang-gū-lar'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* angularities (-tiz)], the quality of being angular in any sense.

angulate (ang'gū-lāt), *adj.* constructed of angles; having the form of an angle.

angustate (ang-gus'tāt), *adj.* narrow at the base and expanded at the top.

anhydride (an-hī'drīd), *n.* an oxygen compound formed by substituting an acid radical for the whole of the hydrogen in one or two molecules of water.

anhydrite (an-hī'drīt), *n.* anhydrous sulphate of lime.

COPYRIGHT, 1910, BY F. E. WRIGHT

PRAIRIE CHICKEN
QUAIL
GROUSE
CANVAS-BACK DUCK
SNIPE
WOODCOCK
BLACKHEAD DUCK
PRONGHORN ANTELOPE
COMMON BUFFALO
OPOSSUM
SQUIRREL
EUROPEAN DEER
BEAR

COPYRIGHT, 1910, BY F. E. WRIGHT

WILD AND DOMESTIC FOOD ANIMALS

anhydrous (an-hī'drus), *adj.* without water: applied to minerals in which the water of crystallization is not present.
anil (an'il), *n.* the indigo plant.
anile (an'il & 'īl), *adj.* resembling an old woman; aged; old-womanish.
aniline (an'i-lin), *n.* a base used in the formation of many rich dyes obtained from coal-tar, but more extensively from benzole: *adj.* of or pertaining to aniline.
anilism (an'il-izm), *n.* aniline poisoning, caused by the inhalation of aniline vapors.
anility (â-nil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being anile; a condition of dotage.
animadversion (an-i-mad-ver'shun), *n.* the act of observing; capacity for perception; censure; criticism; stricture.
animadversive (an-i-mad-vẽr'siv), *adj.* possessing the faculty of observation.
animadvert (an-i-mad-vẽrt'), *v.i.* to give the mind to; pass comment or stricture upon; criticise.
animal (an'i-mâl), *n.* an organized living body, sentient, mobile, and locomotive; an inferior being; a brute: *adj.* of or belonging to animals.
animal-magnetism (an'i-mâl-mag'-net-izm), *n.* another name for mesmerism.
animalcular (an-i-mal'kū-lâr) or **animalculine** (-līn), *adj.* of or relating to animalcules.
animalcule (an-i-mal'kūl), *n.* one of a class of minute or microscopic organisms abounding in water and infusions; an infusorian.
animalculist (an-i-mal'kū-list), *n.* a specialist of animalcules.
animalculum (an-i-mal'kū-lum), *n.* [*pl.* animalcula (-lâ)], a minute organism; an animalcule.
animalia (an'i-mā-li-â), *n.pl.* the animal kingdom.
animalism (an'i-mâl-izm), *n.* the state of being animal, or actuated by animal instincts or appetites; the theory which regards mankind as merely animal; sensuality.
animalistic (an-i-mâl-is'tik), *adj.* characterized by animal or sensual instincts.
animality (an-i-mal'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being an animal, or possessing animal characteristics.
animalization (an-i-mâl-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of making animal; the process of becoming bestial.
animalize (an'i-mâl-īz), *v.t.* to make animal; impart animal life, form, and attributes; sensualize or bestialize; convert into animal substance by assimilation.
animate (an'i-māt), *v.t.* to impart life to; to inspire with energy or action; enliven: *adj.* endowed with animal life; full of spirit and vigor.
animatingly (an'i-mā-ting-li), *adv.* so as to enliven or excite feeling.
animation (an'i-mā'shun), *n.* the act of giving life or spirit; the state of being animated; vivacity.
animative (an'i-mā-tiv), *adj.* that has power to impart life or spirit.
animism (an'i-mizm), *n.* the theory of the existence of an immaterial principle or force inseparable from matter to which all life and action are attributable.
animosity (an-i-mos'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* animosities (-tiz)], hostility; hatred; active enmity.
animus (an'i-mus), *n.* a hostile spirit, or purpose; hostility.
anion (an'i-on), *n.* the element in a body decomposed by voltaic action, which is evolved at the positive pole or anode.
anise (an'is), *n.* the common name for a plant (indigenous in Egypt) yielding the aniseed of commerce.
ankle (ang'kl), *n.* the joint or articulation connecting the foot with the leg.
anklet (ang'klet), *n.* a diminutive ankle; an ornament or support for the ankle; a fetter or shackle.
ankylose (ang'ki-lōs), *v.t.* to consolidate or join by bony growth.
ankylosis (ang'ki-lō-sis), *n.* the consolidation of normally movable parts by means of bony growth.
ankylostomiasis (ang'ki-lōs-tō'mī-a'sis), *n.* an ankylose disease prevalent among miners.

ankylotic (ang-ki-lot'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of ankylosis.
annalist (an'âl-ist), *n.* a compiler of annals.
annals (an'âlz), *n.pl.* a description, history, or chronicle issued from time to time, and comprising the events of each year in order of sequence; chronicles.
anneal (an-nēl'), *v.t.* to heat or fix by heat; temper and render malleable; bake or fuse.
annealing (an-nē'ling), *n.* the process of tempering, baking, fusing, or fixing.
annex (an-neks'), *v.t.* to add or affix at the end; subjoin or connect; purloin: *n.* (an-neks' & an'neks), that which is added; an addition.
annexation (an-eks-ā'shun), *n.* the act of annexing; that which is annexed.
annexationist (an-eks-ā'shun-ist), *n.* an advocate for, or promoter of, annexation.
annihilable (an-nī'hi-lâ-bl), *adj.* capable of annihilation.
annihilate (an-nī'hi-lāt), *v.t.* to reduce to nothing; wipe out of existence; destroy.
annihilation (an-nī-hi-lā'shun), *n.* the act of annihilating; non-existence.
annihilationist (an-nī-hi-lā'shun-ist), *n.* one who believes that eternal punishment consists of annihilation.
anniversary (an-i-vēr'sâ-ri), *n.* [*pl.* anniversaries (-riz)], the recurrence in each year of the date of an event; the annual commemoration of an event: *adj.* recurring once in every twelve months; yearly.
annotate (an'ō-tāt), *v.t.* to mark or note by way of explanation or criticism, as a book.
annotation (an-ō-tā'shun), *n.* the act of noting or commenting upon; a note, remark, or criticism made in a book.
annotator (an'ō-tā-tēr), *n.* one who annotates or writes remarks by way of comment or criticism upon the works of authors.
announce (an-nouns'), *v.t.* to proclaim or make known, formally, or in a public manner; pronounce by judicial sentence; proclaim.
announcement (an-nouns'ment), *n.* the act of announcing; that which is announced; a proclamation.
annoy (an-noi'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing], to vex or trouble by repeated acts; harass or discompose by petty injury or opposition: *v.i.* to be troubled, vexed: *n.* the feeling of discomfort caused by an injury or vexation.
annoyance (an-noi'âns), *n.* the act of annoying or causing vexation; the state of being annoyed; the thing or act which annoys.
annoyingly (an-noi'ing-li), *adv.* in a vexatious manner.
annual (an'ū-âl), *adj.* once in twelve months; yearly; of or belonging to a year; published once a year; completed in a year; lasting or living only for a year or season, as an annual plant: *n.* an anniversary mass said for a deceased person; the fee paid for such a mass.
annually (-li), *adv.* yearly; happening, returning, or completed year by year.
annuitant (an-nū'i-tânt), *n.* one who is in receipt of, or is entitled to receive, an annuity.
annuity (an-nū'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* annuities (-tiz)], the payment of a sum of money by periodical or yearly installments.
annul (an-nul'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* annulled, *p.pr.* annulling], to make void, abolish, or obliterate, as a law, decree, or compact.
annular (an'ū-lâr), *adj.* ring-like; in the form of a ring or annulus: *n.* the ring of light surrounding the moon's body in an annular eclipse of the sun.
annulate (an'ū-lāt), *adj.* ringed; having ring-like bands or circles.
annulation (an-ū-lā'shun), *n.* a ring-like formation.
annulet (an'ū-let), *n.* a little ring; a small fillet encircling a column.
annulment (an-nul'ment), *n.* the act of reducing to nothing; abolition; invalidation.

annulosa (an-ū-lō'så), *n.* the annulose animals, as crustaceans, insects, worms.
annulose (an'ū-lōs), *adj.* composed of a succession of rings.
annunciate (an-nun'si-āt), *v.t.* to make known officially or publicly; announce.
annunciation (an-nun-si-ā'shun), *n.* the act of annunciating.
Annunciation (an-nun-si-ā'shun), *n.* the Church festival (Lady-day, Mar. 25) commemorating the intimation of the Incarnation made by the angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary (Luke i. 28-33).
annunciator (an-nun'shi-ā-tẽr), *n.* a signaling apparatus; an indicator used in hotels, and connected with the bells and telephones, to show in which room attendance is required.
anode (an'ōd), *n.* the path of the electric current from the positive to the negative pole; the positive pole.
anodyne (an'ō-dīn), *adj.* assuaging pain: *n.* a drug which relieves pain.
anoint (å-noint'), *v.t.* to pour oil upon, in a religious ceremony; consecrate.
anomalistic (å-nom-å-lis'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the anomaly or angular distance of a planet from its perihelion.
anomalous (å-nom'å-lus), *adj.* deviating from the common order; abnormal.
anomaly (å-nom'å-li), *n.* deviation from the natural order; the angular distance of a planet from its perihelion.
anon (å-non'), *adv.* soon; straightway; again.
anonym (an'ō-nim), *n.* a person who remains nameless; a pseudonym.
anonymity (an-ō-nim'i-ti), *n.* the state of being anonymous.
anonymous (å-non'i-mus), *adj.* bearing no author's name; nameless.
anopheles (an-of'ē-lēs), *n.* the genus of mosquitoes which transmits to man the germ of malaria.
another (å-nuth'ẽr), *adj.* & *pron.* one more; not the same; some one else.
answer (an'sẽr), *v.t.* to swear in opposition to; to reply to a charge; a counterstatement: *n.* a response or rejoinder; a reply to a charge; a solution, as of a mathematical problem.
answerable (an'sẽr-å-bl), *adj.* liable to give answer; responsible.
ant (ånt), *n.* a small social insect of the hymenopterous order.
ant-bear ('bār), *n.* the name sometimes given (from its likeness to a bear) to the great ant-eater of America; the Cape ant-eater of South Africa.
ant-eater ('ē-tẽr), *n.* the name applied to a group of quadrupeds which feed upon ants.
ant-lion ('lī-un), *n.* a neuropterous insect whose larva constructs a pitfall for ants and other insects.
antacid (ant-as'id), *adj.* counteracting acidity: *n.* a medicine which counteracts the formation of acids in the system.
antagonism (an-tag'ō-nizm), *n.* the active opposition of two opponents or opposing forces; hostility.
antagonist (an-tag'ō-nist), *n.* a competitor in any sphere of action; an opponent.
antagonistic (an-tag-ō-nis'tik), *adj.* acting in opposition; opposed.
antagonistically (-al-li), *adv.* in rivalry or opposition.
antagonize (an-tag'ō-nīz), *v.t.* to oppose; hinder; counteract; contend against; compete with: *v.i.* to act in opposition; neutralize.
antarctic (ant-ärk'tik), *adj.* opposite to arctic; pertaining to the south-polar regions; southern.
antecede (an-tē-sēd'), *v.t.* to precede or go before in time or space.
antecedence (an-tē-sē'dens) or **antecedency** ('den-si), *n.* precedence; the act or state of going before; priority.
antecedent (an-tē-sē'dent), *adj.* preceding: *n.* the substantive or noun to which a relative or other pronoun refers; the part of a conditional proposition upon which the other depends: *pl.* the previous events of a person's life.
antecedently (-li), *adv.* at a time preceding.

antecessor (an-tē-ses'ēr), *n.* one who goes before (in office).
antechamber (an'tē-chām-bēr), *n.* an apartment next the principal room, where persons wait for audience; an outer room.
antedate (an'tē-dāt), *v.t.* to carry back to an earlier period; anticipate: *n.* a date earlier than the actual date.
antediluvian (an-tē-di-lū'vi-ån), *adj.* of or pertaining to the world before the Flood; belonging to very ancient times; antiquated: *n.* one who lived before the Flood.
antelope (an'tē-lōp), *n.* the name given to numerous species of deer-like ruminants, intermediate between the deer and the goat, with cylindrical ringed horns.
antemeridian (an-tē-mē-rid'i-ån), *adj.* preceding noon.
antemetic (ant-ē-met'ik), *adj.* allaying vomiting: *n.* a medicine possessing this property.
antemundane (an-tē-mun'dān), *adj.* before the creation of the world.
antenatal (an-tē-nā'tål), *adj.* before birth.
antenna (an-ten'å), *n.* [*pl.* antennæ ('ē)], the jointed horns or feelers upon the heads of insects and crustacea.
antenuptial (an-tē-nup'shål), *adj.* before marriage.
antepaschal (an-tē-pas'kål), *adj.* before Easter; preceding the Jewish Passover.
antepenult (an-tē-pē-nult') or **antepenultima** (an-tē-pē-nul'ti-må), *n.* the last syllable but two of a word.
antepenultimate (an-tē-pē-nul'ti-māt), *adj.* pertaining to the last but two: *n.* that which is last but two.
anteprandial (an-tē-pran'di-ål), *adj.* before dinner.
anterior (an-tēr'i-ēr), *adj.* more to the front; former.
anteriority (an-tēr-i-or'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being anterior, especially in order of time; priority.
anteroom (an'tē-rōōm), *n.* a room before, or forming an entrance to, another; an antechamber.
antetemple (an'tē-tem-pl), *n.* the portico of an ancient temple or church; the narthex.
anthelion (ant-hē'- or an-thē'li-on), *n.* [*pl.* anthelia (-å)], a halo or a colored ring or rings, opposite the sun, formed around the shadow of the head of the observer, as projected on a cloud or moist surface.
anthem (an'them), *n.* a composition from the Scriptures or liturgy set to sacred music.
anther (an'thēr), *n.* the summit of the stamen of a flower containing the pollen or fertilizing dust.
antheroid (an'thēr-oid), *adj.* having the form of an anther.
anthocarpous (an-thō-kär'pus), *adj.* having a fruit formed from the ovaries of several flowers, as the pineapple.
anthography (an-thog'rå-fi), *n.* the scientific description of flowers.
anthological (an-thō-loj'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to an anthology; consisting of beautiful extracts, more especially of those from the poets.
anthologist (an-thol'ō-jist), *n.* one who compiles an anthology.
anthology (an-thol'ō-ji), *n.* a collection of choice poems, epigrams, and fugitive pieces by various authors; a hymnal.
anthracene (an'thrå-sēn), *n.* a complex hydrocarbon obtained from coal-tar; paranaphthalin.
anthracite (an'thrå-sīt), *n.* a non-bituminous coal which burns without smoke; blind-coal; glance-coal; stone-coal; hard-coal.
anthracitic (an-thrå-sit'ik), *adj.* resembling, or of the nature of, anthracite.
anthrax (an'thraks), *n.* [*pl.* anthraces (-sēz)], a carbuncle, or malignant boil; the splenic fever of sheep and cattle, caused by the presence of a bacillus in the blood and tissues; the carbuncular disease caused in man by inoculation from affected sheep and cattle.
anthropography (an-thrō-pog'rå-fi), *n.* that branch of anthropology which treats of the actual geographical distribution of the human race,

and the local variations of its different divisions.

anthropoid (an'thrō-poid), *adj.* resembling man: *n.* one of the higher apes resembling man.

Anthropoidea (an-thro-poi'dē-â), *n. pl.* a sub-order of primate mammals, including man, the apes, and monkeys.

anthropological (an-thrō-po-loj'i-kâl), *adj.* relating to an anthropology.

anthropologist (an-thrō-pol'ō-jist), *n.* a student of anthropology.

anthropology (an-thrō-pol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of man, considered zoologically or ethnographically.

anthropometric (an-thrō-po-met'rik), *adj.* relating to the measurement or proportions of the human body.

anthropometrically (-âl-li), *adv.* in an anthropological manner, or by means of anthropometry.

anthropometry (an-thrō-pom'e-tri), *n.* the measurement of the human body; the department of anthropology relating to such measurement of persons at various ages, and in different tribes, races, occupations, &c.

anthropomorphic (an-thrō-po-môr'fik), *adj.* characterized by anthropomorphism; resembling man.

anthropomorphism (an-thrō-po-môr-fizm), *n.* the ascription of a human form and attributes to the Deity, or to supernatural beings.

anthropophagi (an-thrō-pof'â-ji), *n.pl.* maneaters; cannibals.

anthropophagous (an-thrō-pof'â-gus), *adj.* feeding on human flesh.

antic (an'tik), *adj.* grotesque: *n.* a clown; a trick; a grotesque gesture.

Antichrist (an'ti-krīst), *n.* an opponent of Christ, especially the great personal opponent expected to appear before the end of the world [I John ii. 22].

antichristian (an-ti-kris'chân), *n.* one who is an opponent of the Christian religion: *adj.* pertaining to Antichrist; opposed to the Christian religion.

anticipant (an-tis'i-pânt), *adj.* that which operates beforehand: *n.* one who looks forward.

anticipate (an-tis'i-pāt), *v.t.* to take beforehand; use in advance; look for as certain; deal with beforehand: *v.i.* to treat of something before the proper time.

anticipation (an-tis-i-pā'shun), *n.* the act of taking beforehand; expectation; hope; preconception.

anticipative (an-tis'i-pā-tiv), or **anticipatory** (-tō-ri), *adj.* taking beforehand; anticipating.

anticlimax (an'ti-klī-maks), *n.* a ludicrous descent in thought and expression; bathos.

anticyclone (an'ti-sī-klōn), *n.* a meteorological condition in which the ordinary features of a cyclone are reversed, *i.e.* the winds, which are light, flow from instead of towards the center.

anticyclonic (an-ti-sī-klon'ik), *adj.* pertaining to an anticyclone.

antidotal (an'ti-dō-tâl), *adj.* of the nature or quality of an antidote.

antidotally (-li), *adv.* in the manner of an antidote.

antidote (an'ti-dōt), *n.* a substance which acts medicinally as a counteractive to the effects of poison or disease; that which annuls or tends to prevent the evil effects of anything else; a remedy.

antifat (an'ti-fat), *adj.* available for preventing or reducing fatness: *n.* a remedy against fatness.

antifebrile (an-ti-feb'ril), *adj.* capable of allaying fever: *n.* a fever medicine or antipyretic.

antifebrine (an-ti-feb'rin), *n.* acetanilide, used in medicine as an antipyretic.

antimask (an'ti-mâsk), *n.* a species of drollery introduced as interlude between acts of more serious nature. Written also antimasque.

antimasonic (an-ti-mā-son'ik), *adj.* opposed to the principles of freemasonry.

antimonarchical (an-ti-mō-när'ki-kâl), *adj.* opposed to monarchy.

antimonial (an-ti-mō'ni-âl), *adj.* pertaining to antimony; composed of, or possessing the qualities of, antimony.

antimoniate (an-ti-mō'ni-āt), *n.* a salt of antimonic acid.

antimonic (an-ti-mon'ik), or **antimonious** (an-ti-mō'ni-us). *adj.* relating to, composed of, or obtained from antimony.

antimonite (an'ti-mō-nīt), *n.* native sulphide of antimony.

antimony (an'ti-mō-ni), *n.* a white lustrous metal, entering largely into medicinal preparations and various important alloys, such as pewter and Britannia-metal.

antinomianism (an-ti-nō'mi-ån-izm), *n.* the tenets of the Antinomian sect.

antinomy (an-tin'ō-mi), *n.* [*pl.* antinomies (-miz)], the opposition of one law or part of a law to another.

antiparallel (an-ti-par'â-lel), *adj.* running parallel, but in an opposite direction: *n.* one of two or more lines making equal angles with two other lines, but in contrary order.

antipathetic (an-ti-på-thet'ik), or **antipathetical** ('i-kål), *adj.* possessing a natural antipathy or aversion [with *to*].

antipathic (an-ti-path'ik), *adj.* pertaining to antipathy; adverse; opposite.

antipathy (an-tip'å-thi), *n.* [*pl.* antipathies (-thiz)], natural aversion; an instinctive dislike; the object of aversion (followed in composition by to, against, between, and for).

antiperiodic (an-ti-pē-ri-od'ik), *adj.* preventive of return in periodic or intermittent diseases: *n.* a medicine for periodic diseases.

antiphlogistic (an-ti-flō-jis'tik), *adj.* efficacious in counteracting fever or inflammation: *n.* any remedy which serves to check inflammatory symptoms.

antiphon (an'ti-fon), or **antiphone** (-fōn), *n.* a chant or hymn rendered alternately by two choirs, as in English cathedral services.

antiphonal (an-tif'ō-nål), *adj.* characterized by antiphony or responsive singing: *n.* a collection of antiphons.

antiphonary (an-tif'ō-nār-i), *n.* [*pl.* antiphonaries (-iz)], a book of responses used in the services: *adj.* antiphonal, or responsive.

antiphonetic (an-ti-fō-net'ik), *adj.* similar in sound; applied to words which rhyme.

antiphony (an-tif'ō-ni), *n.* [*pl.* antiphonies (-niz)], the alternate or responsive rendering of psalms or chants by a dual choir; a musical setting of sacred verses arranged for alternate singing.

antiphrasis (an-tif'ra-sis), *n.* the employment of a word, or words, in a sense contrary to its, or their, true meaning.

antipodal (an-tip'ō-dål), *adj.* pertaining to the antipodes; opposite or extreme.

antipode (an'ti-pōd), *n.* [*pl.* antipodes (an-tip'ō-dēz)], one who resides on the opposite side of the earth; that which is directly opposite to another.

antipodean (an-tip-ō-dē'ån), *adj.* belonging to the antipodes: *n.* one who resides on the opposite side of the earth.

antipodes (an-tip'ō-dēz), *n. pl.* those who, residing at opposite sides of the globe, have their feet directly opposed; the two portions of the earth's surface which are exactly opposite to each other; the direct opposite of a person or thing.

antipyretic (an-ti-pī-ret'ik), *adj.* preventive of, or remedial to, fever: *n.* a remedy of such nature.

antipyrin (an-ti-pī'rin), *n.* a drug, obtained from coal-tar, employed for the relief of neuralgia, nervous headaches, and reduction of heat in fevers.

antiquarian (an-tī-kwār'i-ån), *adj.* pertaining to antiquaries or to antiquity: *n.* an antiquary.

antiquarianism (an-ti-kwar'i-ån-izm), *n.* the attachment to what is old or antiquated which characterizes the antiquary; the study or collecting of antiquities.

antiquary (an'ti-kwār-i), *n.* one who is attached to ancient things, and is learned in their history; one who collects antiquities for the purpose of study.

antiquated (an'ti-kwā-ted), *p.adj.* grown old; old-fashioned; obsolete; ancient.

antique (an-tēk'), *adj.* of or belonging to a former age; ancient: *n.* something of great age; a relic of antiquity.

antiqueness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being ancient, or having the appearance of antiquity.

antiquity (an-tik'wi-ti), *n.* [*pl.* antiquities (-tiz)], great age; ancientness; early ages; the people or races of ancient times; that which belonged to, or survives from, ancient times; a relic.

antiscorbutic (an-ti-skôr-bu'tik), *adj.* & *n.* counteractant or remedial to scurvy.

anti-Semite (an-ti-sem'īt), *n.* one who favors the social and political persecution of Jews.

anti-Semitic (an-ti-sem-it'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, anti-Semitism.

anti-Semitism (an-ti-sem'it-izm), *n.* antagonism to the Jewish race.

antisepsis (an-ti-sep'sis), *n.* the exclusion of bacteria from wounds, &c., by the use of antiseptics.

antiseptic (an-ti-sep'tik), *adj.* destructive to the germs of disease or putrefaction: *n.* a substance that acts as a preventive to putrefaction.

antislavery (an-ti-slā'ver-i), *adj.* opposed to slavery: *n.* opposition to slavery.

antispasmodic (an-ti-spaz-mod'ik), *adj.* counteractive to, or curative of, spasms: *n.* a medicine having such an effect.

antisplenetic (an-ti-splē-net'ik), *adj.* of use remedially in diseases of the spleen: *n.* a medicine for spleen diseases.

antistrophe (an-tis'trō-fē), *n.* in the ancient Greek chorus, the alternating part immediately following the strophe and sung in moving to the right, the strophe having been sung when moving to the left.

antithesis (an-tith'ē-sis), *n.* [*pl.* antitheses (-sēz)], opposition; contrast; expression by contrast or opposition of words or sentiments.

antithetic (an-ti-thet'ik), or **antithetical** (-âl), *adj.* pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing antithesis.

antithetically (-li), *adv.* in the manner or by means of antithesis.

antitoxin (an-ti-toks'in), *n.* a serum used hypodermically as a preventive of, or cure for, diphtheria.

antitrade (an'ti-trād), *n.* a tropical wind blowing steadily in an opposite direction to the trade wind.

antitype (an'ti-tīp), *n.* that which preceded the type, and of which the type is the prefigurement or representation.

antitypical (an-ti-tip'i-kâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, an antitype.

antizymotic (an-ti-zī-mot'ik), *adj.* preventing fermentation; *n.* the agent so used.

antler (ant'lẽr), *n.* the individual branches of a stag's horns; the horn in its complete condition.

antonym (ăn'tō-nim), *n.* a word of opposite meaning.

anurous (â-nū'rus), *adj.* having the character of the Anura, as the frogs and toads, which are tailless when adult.

anus (ā'nus), *n.* the terminal portion of the rectum; the excremental orifice.

anvil (an'vil), *n.* an iron block used for the hammering and shaping of metals.

anxiety (ang-zī'ē-ti), *n.* [*pl.* anxieties (-tiz)], a condition of mental uneasiness arising from fear or solicitude.

anxious (ang'shus), *adj.* deeply concerned; very solicitous; apprehensive.

any (en'i), *adj.* & *pron.* one, indeterminately, unlimited; some, an indefinite number, quantity, or degree: *adj.* one indefinitely; (*pl.*) some: *pron.* one; anyone; (*pl.*) some: *adv.* to any extent; at all; in any degree (used with comparatives, as any better).

anybody (-bod-i), *n.* any person; some one of importance.

anyhow (-hou), *adv.* in any way or manner; in any case; at any rate.

anything (-thing), *n.* any object as distinguished from apersonfi aught; with *as* or *like*, as "It rains like anything."
anyway (-wā), *adv.* in any manner.
anywhere (-hwār), *adv.* in any place.
any-whither (-hwi*th*'ēr), *adv.* to or towards any place.
any-wise (-wīz), *adv.* in any way or manner; anyhow.
aorta (ā-ôr'tå), *n.* [*pl.* aortæ (-tē)], the chief artery or main trunk of the arterial system, opening from the left ventricle of the heart and supplying all parts of the body, excepting the lungs, with arterialized blood.
aortic (ā-ôr'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the aorta.
aortitis (ā-ôr-tī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the aorta.
aoudad (ä'ū-dad), *n.* a sheep-like animal of North Africa, somewhat resembling the chamois.
apace (å-pās'), *adv.* quickly; at a quick pace; speedily.
apart (å-pärt'), *adv.* separately; aside; asunder.
apartment (å-pärt'ment), *n.* a room or part of a divided building: *pl.* a set or suite or two or more rooms of a house set apart as lodgings.
apathetic (ap-å-thet'ik), or **apathetical** (-ål), *adj.* devoid of, or insensible to, feeling or emotion.
apathetically (-li), *adv.* in an apathetical manner.
apathy (ap'å-thi), *n.* [*pl.* apathies (-thiz)], lack of feeling; want of passion or emotion; indifference.
apatite (ap'å-tīt), *n.* a crystalline phosphate of lime.
ape (āp), *n.* a tailless monkey having teeth in number and appearance as man; a silly mimic; a fool. The family of the apes includes the gorilla, chimpanzee, orang-outang, &c.: *v.t.* to imitate servilely; mimic, as an ape.
apeak (å-pēk'), *adv.* nearly vertical in position.
aperient (å-pēr'i-ent), *adj.* gently laxative; opening the bowels: *n.* a mild laxative medicine.
aperiodic (å-pēr-i-od'ik), *adj.* without periodicity.
aperture (ap'ēr-tūr), *n.* an opening; a perforation or passage; the space between two intersecting right lines; the diameter of the exposed part of the object-glass of a telescope or other optical instrument.
apetalous (ā-pet'å-lus), *adj.* without petals or corolla.
apex (ā'peks), *n.* [*pl.* apices (ap'i-sēz), & apexes (ā'pek-sez)], the point, tip, or summit of anything.
aphagia (å-fā'ji-å), *n.* inability to swallow.
aphasia (å-fā'zi-å), *n.* loss of the power of speech, or the appropriate use of words, due to disease or injury of the brain.
aphelion (å-fē'li-on), *n.* [*pl.* aphelia (-å)], that point in the orbit of a planet or a comet which is farthest from the sun.
aphid (af'id), *n.* a plant-louse belonging to the genus Aphis.
aphides, *pl.* of Aphis.
aphidian (å-fid'i-ån), *n.* an aphid: *adj.* pertaining to the genus Aphis.
Aphis (ā'fis), *n.* [*pl.* Aphides (af'i-dēz)], the genus of plant-suckers, to which the aphides belong; a member of the genus.
aphorism (af'ō-rizm), *n.* a concise and pithy statement of a rule or precept; a maxim.
aphthong (af'thông), *n.* a letter or letters not sounded in a word.
apiary (ā'pi-ā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* apiaries (-riz)], a place where bees are kept; a bee-house.
apiece (å-pēs'), *adv.* to or for each; each; severally.
apish (ā'pish), *adj.* resembling an ape in manners; foppish; foolish.
aplomb (å-plông'), *n.* self-possession; assurance.
Apocalypse (å-pok'å-lips), *n.* the last book of the New Testament.
Apocalyptic (å-pok-å-lip'tik), or **Apocalyptical** ('ti-kål), *adj.* pertaining to or containing the Apocalypse.
apocope (å-pok'e-pē), *n.* the cutting off or deletion of the last letter or syllable of a word.

apocrypha (å-pok'ri-få), *n.pl.* used as a *sing.* with *pl.* apocryphas, (-fåz), a writing, or something, of doubtful authorship; certain writings received by some Christians as an authentic part of the Holy Scriptures, but rejected by others, as Ecclesiasticus.

apocryphal (å-pok'ri-fål), *adj.* of doubtful authority; uncanonical; of or pertaining to the apocrypha.

apocryphally (-li), *adv.* in an apocryphal manner; doubtfully.

apod (ap'od), *n.* an animal without feet.

apodosis (å-pod'ō-sis), *n.* the latter portion, or consequent clause, of a conditional sentence.

apogean (ap-ō-jē'ån), or **apogeic** ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to the apogee.

apogee (ap'ō-jē), *n.* that point in the orbit of a planet which is most distant from the earth.

apologetic (å-pol-ō-jet'ik), or **apologetical** ('i-kål), *adj.* in the way of defense or apology.

apologetically (-li), *adv.* in an apologetic manner.

apologetics (å-pol-ō-jet'iks), *n.* the defense and vindication of the principles and laws of the Christian belief.

apologist (å-pol'ō-jist), or **apologizer** (-ji-zēr), *n.* one who apologizes; one who pleads in extenuation or defense of the actions or principles of another.

apologize (å-pol'ō-jīz), *v.i.* to make an apology or excuse; to express regret or make amends for anything said or done, on one's own behalf or that of another: *v.t.* to write a defense of; to defend.

apologue (ap'ō-log), *n.* a moral fable; a fiction or allegory embodying a moral application, as Æsop's fables.

apology (å-pol'ō-ji), *n.* [*pl.* apologies (-jiz)], a vindication or excuse; something spoken, written, or offered in defense or extenuation; an explanation by way of amends.

apophthegm. See apothegm.

apoplectic (ap-ō-plek'tik), or **apoplectical** ('ti-kål), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, apoplexy; afflicted with apoplexy.

apoplexy (ap'ō-plek-si), *n.* the sudden loss of consciousness and motive power, resulting from cerebral rupture.

aport (å-pōrt'), *adv.* on or towards the port or left side of a ship.

apostasy (å-pos'tå-si), *n.* [*pl.* apostasies (-siz)], the forsaking or abandonment of what one has hitherto professed or adhered to, as faith, principles, or party.

apostate (å-pos'tāt), *n.* one who has forsaken or apostatized his faith or party; one who renounces his profession after having been in holy orders: *adj.* false; traitorous; renegade.

apostatical (ap-os-tat'i-kål), *adj.* rebellious, in the manner of apostasy; apostate.

apostatize (å-pos'tå-tīz), *v.i.* to abandon one's faith, church, or party; change one's religion for another.

a posteriori (ā-pos-tē-ri-ō'ri), reasoning founded on observation of facts, effects, or consequences, by means of which the causes are reached.

apostle (å-pos'l), *n.* one charged with a high mission; one of the twelve persons specially selected by Christ to propagate His gospel (Luke vi. 13); one who performed apostolic functions, as St. Paul (I Cor. i. 1); the first missionary who plants the Christian faith in any region; one who labors with special success as a moral or social reformer.

Apostles' Creed (krēd), *n.* the shortest of the three creeds, so named as containing a summary of apostolical doctrine.

apostle-spoon (-spōōn), *n.* a spoon having a figure of one of the Apostles at the top of the handle.

apostolate (å-pos'tō-lāt), *n.* apostleship (now restricted to the dignity or office of the Pope).

apostolic (ap-os-tol'ik), or **apostolical** (-'i-kål), *adj.* & *n.* of or

pertaining to an apostle or apostles, and their age, doctrine, or practice; papal.

apostolical succession (suk-sesh'un), *n.* the regular and uninterrupted transmission of ministerial authority by bishops from the Apostles.

apostrophe (ă-pos'trō-fē), *n.* a breaking off in a speech to address directly a person or persons who may or may not be present; the omission from a word of one or more letters, such omission being indicated by the sign (') ; the sign (') so employed in writing or printing.

apostrophic (ap-o-strof'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, an apostrophe.

apostrophize (ă-pos'trō-fīz), *v.t.* to address by apostrophe; omit a letter or letters; mark an omission by the sign (') : *v.i.* to make an apostrophe or short digressive address in speaking.

apothecary (ă-poth'e-kā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* apothecaries (-riz)], one who prepares and dispenses medicines and drugs for profit; one who is licensed to prescribe; a pharmacist.

apothecaries' weight (wāt), *n.* the weight used for dispensing drugs, and comprising the pound (12 oz.), the ounce (8 drachms), the drachm (3 scruples), the scruple (20 grs.), and the grain.

apothegm (ap'ō-them), *n.* a pithy saying, embodying a wholesome truth or precept. Also spelt apophthegm.

apotheosis (ap-o-thē'ō-sis), *n.* [*pl.* apotheoses (-sēz)], deification; the god-like personification bestowed upon deceased emperors under the Roman Empire; excessive honor paid to a distinguished person; canonization.

apotheosize (ap-ō-thē-ō'sīz), *v.t.* to exalt to the rank of a God; deify.

appal (ap-pawl'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* appalled, *p.pr.* appalling], to fright; depress or discourage by fear; dismay; terrify.

appalling (ap-paw'ling), *p.adj.* inspiring horror or dismay.

apparatus (ap-ă-rā'tus), *n. sing.* & *pl.* an outfit of tools, utensils, or instruments adapted to the accomplishment of any branch of work, or for the performance of an experiment or operation; a set of such appliances; a group or set of organs concerned in the performance of a single function.

apparel (ă-par'el), *n.* clothing; vesture; garb, or dress; the equipment of a vessel: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* appareled, *p.pr.* appareling], to clothe or adorn; furnish or fit out.

apparent (ap-pār'ent), *adj.* open to view; capable of being readily perceived or understood; evident; seeming, but not real.

apparition (ap-ă-rish'un), *n.* a visible object; an appearance of something not real or tangible; a ghost or specter; the first appearance of a luminary after obscuration: opposed to occultation.

appeal (ap-pēl'), *v.t.* to transfer or refer to a superior court or judge; to refer to another person or tribunal; entreat, call for, or invoke aid, sympathy, or mercy: *n.* a call or invocation for aid or sympathy; the right of appeal; a summons to answer a charge; a call or reference to another; recourse; the removal of a cause from an inferior to a superior court, the latter having the power to revise the decision of the lower tribunal.

appear (ap-pēr'), *v.i.* to be or become visible; come before; seem.

appearance (ap-pēr'ăns), *n.* the act of becoming visible; the object seen; a phenomenon; an apparition; semblance; outward show; the act of coming before the public; coming into court; look; bearing or aspect.

appeasable (ap-pē'zā-bl), *adj.* capable of being appeased.

appease (ap-pēz'), *v.t.* to allay; assuage; quiet; satisfy; pacify.

appeasement (ap-pēz'ment), *n.* the act of appeasing; the state of being appeased.

appeasive (ap-pē'ziv), *adj.* of a nature to appease; that tends to quiet or assuage.

appellant (ap-pel'ânt), *n.* one who appeals to a higher court; one who appeals to a judge, or to any tribunal.

appellate (ap-pel'āt), *adj.* pertaining to appeals; having cognizance of appeals: *n.* the person appealed against or called upon to appear.

appellation (ap-e-lā'shun), *n.* the name, title, or designation by which a person or thing is called or known; the act of appealing.

appellative (ap-pel'ā-tiv), *adj.* serving to distinguish, as a name or denomination of a group or class; common, as a noun: *n.* a common, as distinguished from a proper, name; the designation of a class.

appellatory (ap-pel'ā-tō-ri), *adj.* containing an appeal.

appellee (ap-e-lē'), *n.* the person appealed against; the defendant in an appeal.

append (ap-pend'), *v.t.* to attach, hang, or suspend; subjoin or add to, as an accessory part; annex.

appendage (ap-pen'dāj), *n.* something appended or attached as a part of; something added as an adjunct.

appendant (ap-pen'dânt), or **appendent** ('dent), *adj.* attached or annexed: *n.* that which is appended or added.

appendicitis (ap-pen-di-sī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the vermiform appendix of the cæcum.

appendix (ap-pen'diks), *n.* [*pl.* appendixes ('dik-sez) & appendices ('di-sez)], that which is added as supplemental.

appertain (ap-ẽr-tān'), *v.i.* to belong or pertain to, as by relation or custom.

appetite (ap'ẽ-tīt), *n.* the desire for gratification of some want, craving, or passion that is natural or acquired; the relish for food induced by keenness of stomach.

appetizer (ap'ẽ-tī-zẽr), *n.* something that excites or whets the appetite.

applaud (ap-plawd'), *v.t.* to praise; express approval or approbation by clapping of the hands or acclamation.

applause (ap-plawz'), *n.* the expression of approval by clapping; approbation openly shown by acclamation.

applausive (ap-plaw'siv), *adj.* applauding; manifesting approval.

apple (ap'l), *n.* the round fleshy fruit of the apple-tree, and its numerous cultivated varieties; any fruit resembling an apple.

appliance (ap-plī'âns), *n.* the act of applying; that which is used with, or as a part of, something else.

applicability (ap-li-kā-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being applicable.

applicable (ap'li-kā-bl), *adj.* capable of being, or fit to be, applied.

applicant (ap'li-kant), *n.* one who applies, or prefers a request for something; a petitioner.

application (ap-li-kā'shun), *n.* the act of applying, putting to, or on; the thing applied; the applying or reducing to practice; the practical demonstration of a principle; the act of requesting; request; mental assiduousness.

applicative (ap'li-kā-tiv), *adj.* capable of being applied.

applicatory (ap'li-kā-tō-ri), *adj.* fitness to be applied: *n.* that which applies.

applied (ap-plīd'), *p.adj.* practical.

appliqué (ap-li-kā'), *n.* a method of ornamentation in dress or upholstery in which portions or figures cut from other patterns are fixed or applied to a groundwork or foundation of any material.

apply (ap-plī'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* applied, *p.pr.* applying], to place one to another; lay on; put into practice; devote to a particular purpose; refer or ascribe as fitting to a person or thing; address or direct; fix the mind upon: *v.i.* to suit; have connection with or reference to; make application to.

appoint (ap-point'), *v.t.* to fix; settle; found; make fast; establish by decree; assign or ordain; fix the time and order of; furnish or equip; *v.i.* to decree; ordain; determine.

appointee (ap-poin-tē'), *n.* one in whose favor an appointment is made.

appointment (ap-point'ment), *n.* the act of appointing; the assign-

ing to an office or trust; the state of being appointed; the position or office assigned or held; a stipulation; an engagement; an arrangement to meet by mutual agreement; an ordinance or decree established by authority; furniture or equipment.

apportion (ap-pōr'shun), *v.t.* to assign by equal or proportionate division; distribute or set out in just proportions.

apportionment (ap-pōr'shun-ment), *n.* the act of apportioning or dividing into just shares.

apposite (ap'ō-zit), *adj.* proper; fit; pertinent; well-adapted.

apposition (ap-ō-zish'un), *n.* the act of adding; addition by application, or placing together; the placing of a second noun in the same case in juxtaposition to the first, which it characterizes or explains, as St. Mark, the Evangelist.

appositional (ap-ō-zish'un-ăl), *adj.* belonging to apposition.

appraisal (ap-prā'zăl), *n.* the act of appraising, or putting a price upon with a view to sale.

appraise (ap-prāz'), *v.t.* to set a price upon; value; estimate the worth of, as by a licensed appraiser.

appraisement (ap-prāz'ment), *n.* the act of valuing; an authorized valuation.

appraiser (ap-prā'zẽr), *n.* one who appraises; a person licensed and sworn to estimate the value of goods or estates.

appreciable (ap-prē'shi-ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being appreciated, perceived, or estimated.

appreciate (ap-prē-shi-āt), *v.t.* to value; estimate the worth of; esteem highly; prize; be sensible of; raise in value.

appreciation (ap-prē-shi-ā'shun), *n.* the just valuation, or proper estimate of worth or merit; a rise in value.

appreciative (ap-prē'shi-ā-tiv), *adj.* exhibiting appreciation.

appreciatory (ap-prē'shi-ā-tō-ri), *adj.* expressive of admiration.

apprehend (ap-rē-hend'), *v.t.* to take or lay hold of; seize; arrest; take a mental hold of; anticipate or expect: *v.i.* to incline to belief; form a conception.

apprehensible (ap-rē-hen'si-bl), *adj.* capable of being apprehended or conceived.

apprehension (ap-rē-hen'shun), *n.* the act of seizure or laying hold of; arrest; the act of conceiving; perception; anticipation of evil; fear or distrust of the future.

apprehensive (ap-rē-hen'siv), *adj.* capable of apprehending; quick to learn, or grasp; fearful of evil; anxious for the future.

apprentice (ă-pren'tis), *n.* one bound or articled by indenture to serve a certain number of years to learn some trade or craft; a novice or tyro: *v.t.* to put under the care of a master for instruction in some trade or craft.

apprize (ă-prīz'), *v.t.* to give notice to; inform.

approach (ap-prōch'), *v.i.* to draw or grow near; approximate: *v.t.* to resemble, come near to.

approach (ap-prōch'), *n.* the act of drawing near; access; passage.

approbate (ap'rō-bāt), *v.t.* to express approval of; license or sanction.

approbation (ap-rō-bā'shun), *n.* the act of approving; commendation.

approbative (ap'rō-bā-tiv), *adj.* approving; expressing approbation.

approbativeness (-nes), *n.* love of praise or fame; ambition.

approbatory (ap'rō-bā-tō-ri), *adj.* containing or expressing approbation.

appropriable (ap-prō'pri-ă-bl), *adj.* capable of appropriation.

appropriate (ap-prō'pri-āt), *v.t.* to take to one's self, in exclusion of others; claim or use, as by an exclusive right; set apart or assign to a particular use; annex a benefice to a religious corporation: *adj.* peculiar; fit; apt.

appropriation (ap-prō-pri-ā'shun), *n.* the act of assigning to one's self, or to a particular use or person; application to a special use or purpose; the annexation of a benefice to a religious corporation.

appropriative (ap-prō'pri-ā-tiv), *adj.* appropriating; making or tending to appropriation.

appropriator (ap-prō'pri-ā-tēr), *n.* one who appropriates; one who holds an appropriated benefice.

approvable (ap-prōō'vâ-bl), *adj.* deserving of or meriting approval.

approval (ap-prōōv'âl), *n.* approbation; sanction; ratification; consent.

approve (ap-prōōv'), *v.t.* to prove, test, or demonstrate; ratify; pronounce efficient or sufficient; be pleased or satisfied with; commend: *v.i.* to express approval (usually followed by of).

approver (ap-prōō'vēr), *n.* one who approves.

approvingly (ap-prōō'ving-li), *adv.* in a commendatory manner.

approximate (ap-prok'si-māt), *v.t.* to bring or carry near; cause to approach: *v.i.* to draw near; approach closely: *adj.* making approach to; near in resemblance or position.

approximately (ap-prok'si-māt'li), *adv.* very nearly but not absolutely.

approximation (ap-prok-si-mā'shun), *n.* the act of approximating; approach to anything as a standard; continual approach in exactness to the quantity sought, without actually arriving at it; a value nearly but not quite correct.

approximative (ap-prok'si-mā-tiv), *adj.* with a tendency to exactness.

approximatively (ap-prok'si-mā-tiv-li), *adv.* in an approximative manner.

appulse (ap-puls'), or **appulsion** (-pul'shun), *n.* a coming towards; the near approach of a planet to a conjunction with the sun or any fixed star.

appurtenance (ap-pēr'te-nâns), *n.* that which belongs or relates to something else; an adjunct or appendage; that which belongs to, or is accessory to, an estate or property.

appurtenant (ap-pēr'te-nânt), *adj.* belonging or pertaining to; accessory.

apricot (ā'pri-kot & ap'ri-kot), *n.* the fruit of a tree, allied to the plum.

April fool (fōōl), *n.* one who is imposed upon or deceived in a jocular manner on April 1st, or All Fools' Day.

a priori (ā pri-ō'ri), from something prior; proceeding from antecedent to consequent.

apron (ā'prun), *n.* a portion of cloth, leather, or other material, worn as a protective or ornamental covering to the front of the person; a leathern covering for the legs, used in driving; the vent-cover of a cannon; the curved timber placed above the foremost end of a ship's keel; a platform at the entrance to a dock.

apropos (â-prō-pō'), *adv.* to the purpose; to the point; opportunely; in respect (followed by *of*): *adj.* seasonable; happy. Written also à propos.

apse (aps), *n.* [*pl.* apses (-ez)], a polygonal or semicircular recess terminating the choir or other portion of a church.

apsidal (ap'si-dâl), *adj.* pertaining to the apsides.

apsis (ap'sis), *n.* [*pl.* apsides ('si-dēz)], one of two points in the orbit of a planet situated at the furthest or the least distance from the central body or sun; the imaginary line connecting these points.

apt (apt), *adj.* suitable; pertinent; appropriate; liable; inclined; ready; expert; quick of apprehension.

apteral (ap'te-râl), *adj.* without wings; without side-columns.

apterous (ap'te-rus), *adj.* destitute of wings, or wing-like expansions.

apteryx (ap'te-riks), *n.* a wingless and tailless bird peculiar to New Zealand.

aptitude (ap'ti-tūd), *n.* capacity for anything; fitness; tendency; readiness in learning.

aqua (ā'kwâ), *n.* a term much used in pharmacy in the abbreviated form of Aq., and denoting the addition of water.

aqua ammoniæ (am-mo'ni-ē), water containing an infusion of ammonia-gas.

aqua fortis (fôr'tis), *n.* (strong water), impure nitric acid.

aqua regia (ā'kwâ rē'ji-â), *n.* (royal-water), a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids, capable of dissolving gold.

aqua vitæ (ā'kwå vī'tē), *n.* (water of life) unrectified alcohol; brandy and other ardent spirits.

aquamarine (ā'kwå-mą-rēn'), *n.* a pale bluish-green variety of beryl; a color resembling the precious beryl.

aquarium (å-kwâr'i-um), *n.* [*pl.* aquaria (-å) & aquariums (-umz)], a tank or globe for the keeping and cultivation of aquatic plants and animals; a series of such receptacles.

aquatic (å-kwat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to water; growing or living in or upon water; performed in or upon water, as sports: *n.* an animal or plant inhabiting water: *pl.* aquatic sports.

aquatint (ā'kwå-tint), *n.* a species of etching resembling a water-color drawing in India ink or in sepia; an engraving produced by this process: *v.t.* to etch or engrave in aquatint.

aqueduct (ak'wē-dukt), *n.* a structure in the form of a conduit or artificial channel for conducting water from a source, as for the supply of a large city.

aqueous (ā'kwē-us), *adj.* of the nature of, or abounding in, water; watery; formed in or by means of water.

aquiform (ā-kwi-fôrm), *adj.* having the form of water; liquid.

aquiline (ak'wi-līn & -lin), *adj.* belonging to or resembling an eagle; curved, as the beak of an eagle.

Arab (ar'åb), *n.* a native of Arabia; a desert-dweller; one of the Arabic races spread over the African and Syrian deserts; a homeless street-urchin or outcast: *adj.* pertaining to Arabia or the Arabs.

arabesque (ar-å-besk'), *n.* the style of Arabic decorative art, which consists of the painting, inlaying, or carving in low relief of figures of plants, fruits, flowers, and foliage, variously combined or fantastically grouped: *adj.* pertaining to or exhibiting the arabesque style of ornamentation: *v.t.* enrich with ornament in arabesque.

Arabic numerals (-num'ĕr-ålz), *n.pl.* the figures 0, 1, 2, 3, &c., of Indian origin, used by the Arabs and introduced into Europe in the 12th century.

arable (ar'å-bl), *adj.* fit for the plow; suited to the purposes of cultivation.

arbiter (är'bi-tĕr), *n.* an umpire or judge; an arbitrator.

arbitrament (är-bit'rå-ment), *n.* the decision of arbitrators; an award.

arbitrarily (-li), *adv.* in a capricious manner; imperiously.

arbitrary (är'bi-trār-i), *adj.* depending on the will of the arbiter; discretionary; capricious; imperious.

arbitrate (är'bi-trāt), *v.i.* to act as arbiter; to settle a dispute, as an umpire; mediate.

arbitration (är-bi-trā'shun), *n.* the settlement of a dispute by an umpire.

arbitrator (är'bi-trā-tĕr), *n.* one chosen by the parties in a dispute to settle it; an umpire.

arbor (är'bĕr), *n.* a bower; a shaded nook or walk.

Arbor Day (är'bĕr dā), a day legally set apart in certain States for planting trees.

arboraceous (är-bō-rā'shus), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a tree or trees; living on or among trees.

arboreous (är-bō'rē-us) or **arboreal** (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to trees; wooded.

arborescence (är-bō-res'ens), *n.* something having the shape of a tree, as certain crystals.

arborescent (är-bō-res'ent), *adj.* tree-like.

arboretum (är-bō-rē'tum), *n.* [*pl.* arboreta, (-tå) & arboretums (-tumz)], a place in which rare trees are cultivated and exhibited.

arboriculture (är-bĕr-i-kul'tūr), *n.* the cultivation of trees.

arborisé (är-bĕr-ē-zā'), *adj.* marked like the branching of trees, as agates, enamels, &c.

arborisation or **arborization** (är-bĕr-i-zā'shun), *n.* a tree-like appearance.

arborous (är'bēr-us), *adj.* having the appearance or nature of an arbor.

arbor-vitæ (är-bēr-vī'tē), *n.* an evergreen tree extensively cultivated in gardens, &c.

arc (ärk), *n.* a curved line or any part of a curve forming the segment of a circle; the portion of a circle described by the sun or any heavenly body in its apparent passage through the heavens.

arc-lamp (-lamp), *n.* a lamp having a luminous bridge or arc.

arc-light (-līt), a light produced by a current of electricity passing between two carbon points placed a short distance from each other.

arcade (är-kād'), *n.* a series of arches supported by pillars; an arched gallery, or promenade, lined with shops.

arcadian (är-kā'di-ån), *adj.* rurally simple.

arcanum (är-kā'num), *n.* [*pl.* arcana ('nā)], a secret; a mystery; a valuable elixir.

arch (ärch), *n.* structure of brick or masonry, the component wedge-shaped parts of which follow a curved line; any curvature having the form of an arch: *v.t.* to cover with an arch or arches; to bend or curve into the form of an arch: *v.i.* to form an arch or arches; curve: *adj.* chief; of the first rank; cunning; crafty; shrewd; waggish; mischievous; roguish; sportive; coy.

arch-board (ärch'bōrd), *n.* the portion of the stern over the counter of a ship.

arch-brick (ärch'brik), *n.* a wedge-shaped brick used in the construction of arches.

archæologic (är-kē-ō-loj'ik) or **archæological** ('i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to the study of antiquities.

archæologically (-li), *adv.* in accordance with the science of antiquities.

archæologist or **archeologist** (är-kē-ol'ō-jist), *n.* one versed in the study of ancient things; an antiquary.

archæology or **archeology** (är-kē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of antiquities; the study of prehistoric remains, or the relics of the early races of mankind.

archaic (är-kā'ik) or **archaical** ('i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to a remote period; characterized by antiquity; old-fashioned; antiquated.

archaism (är'kā-izm), *n.* antiquity of style or use; an antiquated, old-fashioned, or obsolete word, expression, or idiom.

archangel (ärk-ān'jel), *n.* an angel of the highest order.

archangelic (ärk-an-jel'ik), *adj.* pertaining to archangels.

archbishop (ärch-bish'up), *n.* a chief bishop, one who supervises the bishops in his province, and also exercises episcopal authority in his own diocese.

archbishopric (ärch-bish'up-rik), *n.* the jurisdiction, office, or see of an archbishop.

archdeacon (ärch-dē'kn), *n.* dignitary ranking next below a bishop, and who acts as his vicar or vice-regent.

archdeaconate. See archidiaconate.

archdeaconry (ärch-dē'kn-ri), *n.* the office, rank, jurisdiction, or residence of an archdeacon.

archducal (ärch-dū'kål), *adj.* pertaining to an archduke or an archduchy.

archduchess (ärch-duch'es), *n.* the wife of an archduke; a daughter of the Emperor of Austria.

archduchy (ärch-duch'i), *n.* [*pl.* archduchies (-iz)], the territory or rank of an archduke or archduchess.

archduke (ärch-dūk'), *n.* a prince of the imperial house of Austria.

archdukedom (ärch-dūk'dom), *n.* the dignity or territory of an archduke.

archebiosis (är-kē-bi-ō'sis), *n.* the origination of living from non-living matter; abiogenesis.

archegony (är-keg'ō-ni), *n.* the doctrine of the origin of life.

archenemy (ärch-en'e-mi), *n.* a principal enemy; Satan.

archer (är'chēr), *n.* a bowman; one skilled in the use of the bow and arrow.

archer-fish (-fish), *n.* a scaly-finned fish of the Java seas, which catches insects by darting drops of water upon them.

archery (är'chĕr-i), *n.* the art, practice, or skill of one who uses the bow and arrow.

archetype (är'kē-tīp), *n.* the original type or pattern upon or after which a thing is made; a model; the original or fundamental type-structure from which a natural group of plants or animals are assumed to have descended.

archetypic (är-kē-tip'ik), **archetypal** (-tī'pal), or **archetypical** (-tip'i-kal), *adj.* of or pertaining to an archetype.

archetypically (-li), *adv.* after the manner of an archetype.

archiepiscopacy (är-ki-ē-pis'kō-pā-si), *n.* the rule or dignity of an archbishop.

archiepiscopal (är-ki-ē-pis'kō-pal), *adj.* pertaining to an archbishop or to his office.

archiepiscopate. See archiepiscopacy.

arching (är'ching), *adj.* curving like an arch: *n.* arched work.

archipelagic (är-ki-pē-laj'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a collection of islands with the sea dividing them.

archipelago (är-ki-pel'a-gō), *n.* [*pl.* archipelagoes & -gos (-gōz)], any sea or body of salt water interspersed with numerous islands; the island-group itself.

architect (är'ki-tekt), *n.* one versed in the art of building and the various styles of architecture; one who plans or designs buildings and superintends their construction, hence one who forms or designs.

architective (är'ki-tek-tiv), *adj.* used in building; proper for building.

architectonics (är-ki-tek-ton'iks), *n.pl.* the science of architecture.

architectural (är-ki-tek'tū-ral), *adj.* pertaining to the art of building; in accordance with the rules of the building art.

architecturally (-li), *adv.* with regard to the principles of the building art; from the designer's point of view.

architecture (är'ki-tek-tūr), *n.* the science or art of building; the method or style of building; construction; workmanship.

architrave (är'ki-trāv), *n.* the lowest division of an entablature, or that part which rests immediately on the column.

archival (är-kī'val & är'ki-val), *adj.* pertaining to, or included in state records.

archive (är'kīv), *n.* [*pl.* archives (-kīvz)], a record preserved as evidence: *pl.* the place where public or state records are kept; state or public documents, or records of historical value pertaining to a nation or to a family.

archly (-li), *adv.* roguishly; waggishly; coyly.

archness (-nes), *n.* shyness; coyness.

archon (är'kon), *n.* a chief magistrate of ancient Athens; one of the nine chief magistrates chosen to superintend civil and religious matters.

archpriest (ärch'prēst), *n.* a chief priest; a rural dean.

archway (ärch'wā), *n.* an opening or passage beneath an arched or vaulted roof.

arcograph (ärk'ō-graf), *n.* an instrument for drawing an arc without the use of a central point.

arctic (ärk'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the region of the north pole; polar; northern; frigid.

arctic circle (sĕr'kl), *n.* an imaginary circle parallel to the equator and distant 23° 28′ from the north pole.

ardent (är'dent), *adj.* hot; burning; fiery; warm; glowing; passionate; eager; zealous; vehement.

ardent spirits (spir'itz), *n.pl.* alcoholic beverages, as brandy, whiskey, &c.

ardor (är'dĕr), *n.* heat in a physical sense; warmth of affection or passion; eager desire; zeal.

arduous (är'dū-us), *adj.* steep; hard to climb; attended with great labor or exertion; difficult.

are (är), *pres. tense pl.* of the verb to be. See be.

are (ār), *n.* the unit of French superficial or square measure containing 100 sq. meters or 1076.44 English sq. ft.

area (ār'e-å), *n.* [*pl.* areas (-åz)], any plane surface having bounds, whether natural or artificial, as the floor of a hall, &c.; any defined extent of land-surface; the sunken space situated at the base of a building and separating it from the street; the superficial contents of any space or figure; extent; range; scope; a compass of ore allotted to miners.

arena (å-rē'nå), *n.* [*pl.* arenas (-nåz)], the central enclosed space (usually strewn with sand) of a Roman amphitheater, in which the gladiatorial combats took place; hence the scene or field for combat or exertion of any kind.

arenaceous (ar-ē-nā'shus), *adj.* sandy; abounding in, or having the properties of, sand.

Areopagus (ar-ē-op'å-gus), *n.* the tribunal, or highest court, of ancient Athens, so named from its situation on the hill of Ares (Mars); hence any high court or tribunal.

Argand lamp (lamp), *n.* a lamp having a hollow circular wick to permit the passage of air inside and outside the flame.

argent (är'jent), *n.* the silver of a coat of arms, represented in drawing or engraving by a plain white surface, symbolical of purity, beauty, &c.: *adj.* made of, or resembling, silver; silvery white; bright like silver.

argentite (är'jen-tīt), *n.* sulphide of silver of a lead-grey color.

argentous (är-jen'tus), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, silver.

argil (är'jil), *n.* potters' clay or earth.

argillaceous (är-ji-lā'shus), *adj.* of the nature of, or containing, clay; clayey.

argillite (är-'ji-līt), *n.* clay-slate.

argol (är'gol), *n.* crude tartar from which cream of tartar is prepared.

argon (är'gun), *n.* an element associated with nitrogen, and forming one of the constituents of the air.

argonaut (är'gō-nawt), *n.* a cephalopod commonly known as the paper-nautilus, and paper-sailor of the Mediterranean.

argosy (är'gō-si), *n.* [*pl.* argosies (-siz)], a large richly-freighted merchant-vessel.

arguable (är'gū-å-bl), *adj.* capable of being disputed or discussed.

argue (är'gū), *v.i.* to show or offer reasons in support of, or in opposition to, a proposition, opinion, or measure; to reason, dispute, discuss; contend in debate: *v.t.* to debate or discuss; prove or evince.

argufy (är'gū-fī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* argufied, *p.pr.* argufying], to contend in argument; to persist in discussion.

argument (är'gū-ment), *n.* that which is advanced in support or proof with a view to persuade or convince the mind; a discussion, controversy, or debate; the subject of a discourse or writing; an abstract or summary of a book.

argumental (är-gū-men'tål), *adj.* pertaining to reasoning; consisting of reasons.

argumentation (är-gū-men-tā'-shun), *n.* the act of arguing; discussion.

argumentative (är-gū-men'tå-tiv), *adj.* consisting of, or exhibiting a process of reasoning; addicted to argument; disputatious.

argus-eyed (är'gus-īd), *adj.* watchful; vigilant; extremely observant.

aria (är'ē-ä & är'i-å), *n.* an air; a melody or tune for single voice with accompaniment; a solo part in a cantata or oratorio, &c.

Arian (ā'ri-ån), *adj.* pertaining to the doctrines of the Arian sect.

arid (ar'id), *adj.* dry; parched up; barren.

aridity (å-rid'i-ti) or **aridness** (ār'-id-nes), *n.* the state of being dry; dryness; want of life or interest.

arietta (är-ē-et'tå), *n.* a short song or air.

aright (å-rīt'), *adv.* rightly; in a right way or form; without sin or error.

arise (å-rīz'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* arose, *p.p.* arisen, *p.pr.* arising], to mount up

or ascend; to come into view; rise or get up; spring up; come into existence or action; originate.

aristocracy (ar-is-tok'rā-si), *n.* [*pl.* aristocracies (-siz)], government by persons of the highest rank in a state; the nobility or chief persons in a state.

aristocrat (ar'is-tō-krat & ā-ris'tō-krat), *n.* a personage of rank and noble birth; one who upholds the aristocracy or favors government by the nobles; a person who possesses traits supposed to characterize the nobility.

aristocratic (ar-is-tō-krat'ik) or **aristocratical** (-i-kāl), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting in, a government of the nobles; pertaining to, or characteristic of, the higher class or nobility.

aristocratically (-li), *adv.* in an aristocratic manner.

aristocratism (ar'is-tō-krat-izm & ar-is-tok'rā-tizm), *n.* the rank, condition, or privileges of one of noble birth; the principles of aristocracy.

arithmetic (ā-rith'me-tik), *n.* the science of numbers; the art of computation by figures.

arithmetical (ar-ith-met'ikal), *adj.* of or pertaining to arithmetic.

arithmetically (-li), *adv.* according to the rules or methods of arithmetic.

arithmetician (ā-rith-me-tish'ân), *n.* one skilled in the science of numbers.

arithmometer (ar-ith-mom'e-tēr), *n.* a calculating machine which performs multiplication and division.

ark (ärk), *n.* the repository of the Covenant, or tables of the Law, in the Jewish Tabernacle (Exod. xxv.), and subsequently placed in the Temple of Solomon (I Kings viii.); the vessel in which Noah and his family were preserved during the Deluge, hence a place of safety or refuge; a large boat used for transporting produce on American rivers.

arm (ärm), *n.* the limb of the human body which extends from the shoulder to the hand; the anterior or fore-limb of any vertebrate animal; any projecting or diverging organ or part of a main body or trunk, as the tentacle of a star-fish, the branch of a tree, an inlet of the sea, &c.; might; power; support.

arm (ärm), *n.* a weapon; a branch of the military service: *v.t.* to furnish or equip with weapons of offense or defense; fortify or provide against; furnish with an armature: *v.i.* to fit one's self with arms, or take to one's self means of defense.

arm-chair (ärm'-chār), *n.* a chair furnished with supports for the elbows.

arm-pit (ärm'-pit), *n.* the cavity beneath the shoulder; the axilla.

armada (är-mā'dâ), *n.* a fleet of armed vessels; a squadron; the Spanish fleet dispatched against England in 1588, by Philip II.

armadillo (är-mâ-dil'ō), *n.* [*pl.* armadillos ('ōz)], a South American quadruped, armed with a bony shell divided into belts consisting of numerous small plates, and resembling a coat of mail; an electric battery so named, worn round the body as a cure for nervous and other affections.

armament (är'mâ-ment), *n.* a body of forces equipped for war, either military or naval; the cannon and small arms collectively of a warship or fortification; the number and weight of guns of a war-vessel.

armature (är'ma-tūr), *n.* armor; that which serves as a means of defense; a piece of soft iron connecting the poles of a magnet, or electro-magnet, to preserve and increase the magnetic force; iron bars or frame-work used to strengthen a building.

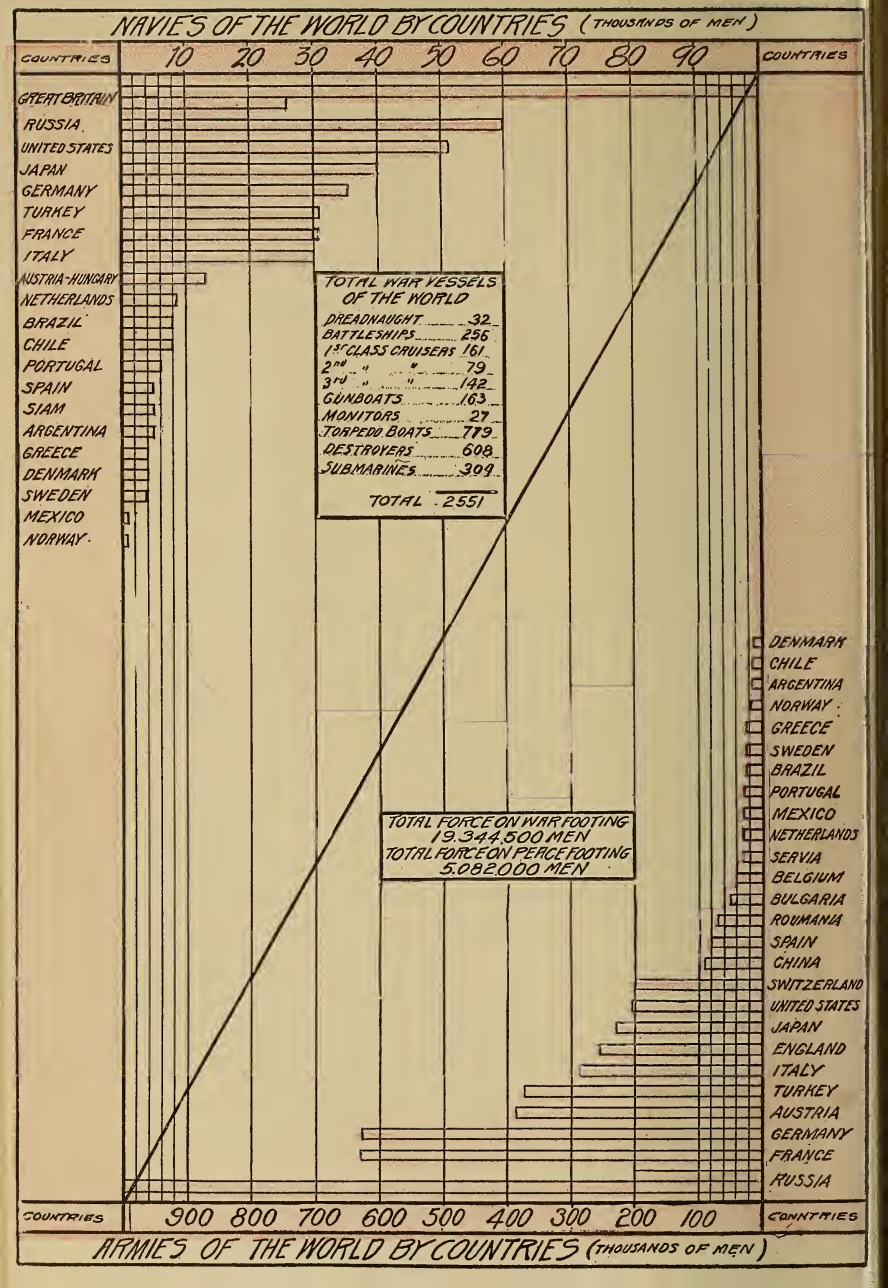
armful (ärm'fool), *n.* as much as can be compassed by the arms.

armistice (är'mis-tis), *n.* a temporary cessation of hostilities agreed upon by opposing forces; a truce.

armlet (ärm'let), *n.* a small arm of the sea; a metal band for the arm used for ornament or for protection.

armoire (är-mwär'), *n.* a movable cupboard with doors.

armor (är'mēr), *n.* defensive arms; protective covering for the body in


NAVIES OF THE WORLD BY COUNTRIES (THOUSANDS OF MEN)
COUNTRIES
10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90
GREAT BRITAIN
RUSSIA
UNITED STATES
JAPAN
GERMANY
TURKEY
FRANCE
ITALY
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
NETHERLANDS
BRAZIL
CHILE
PORTUGAL
SPAIN
SIAM
ARGENTINA
GREECE
DENMARK
SWEDEN
MEXICO
NORWAY
TOTAL WAR VESSELS OF THE WORLD
DREADNAUGHT 32
BATTLESHIPS 256
1st CLASS CRUISERS 161
2nd " " 79
3rd " " 142
GUNBOATS 163
MONITORS 27
TORPEDO BOATS 779
DESTROYERS 608
SUBMARINES 309
TOTAL 2551
TOTAL FORCE ON WAR FOOTING 19,344,500 MEN
TOTAL FORCE ON PERCE FOOTING 5,082,000 MEN
DENMARK
CHILE
ARGENTINA
NORWAY
GREECE
SWEDEN
BRAZIL
PORTUGAL
MEXICO
NETHERLANDS
SERVIA
BELGIUM
BULGARIA
ROUMANIA
SPAIN
CHINA
SWITZERLAND
UNITED STATES
JAPAN
ENGLAND
ITALY
TURKEY
AUSTRIA
GERMANY
FRANCE
RUSSIA
COUNTRIES
900 800 700 600 500 400 300 200 100
COUNTRIES
ARMIES OF THE WORLD BY COUNTRIES (THOUSANDS OF MEN)

battle; the steel plating of a warship.

armor-clad (-klad), *adj.* ironclad: *n.* a war vessel protected by steel plating.

armor-grating (-grā'ting), *n.* deep iron gratings used to protect the boilers of ironclads from missiles during an engagement.

armor-plate (-plāt), *n.* a plate of iron or steel intended to be affixed to the side of a ship as part of a casing for protection against shell-fire.

armorer (ärˈmor-ẽr), *n.* formerly a maker of arms or armor, or one who had charge of the armor of another; the custodian of the arms of a troop or battleship.

armorial (är-mōˈri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to armor or to the arms or escutcheon of a family: *n.* a book or dictionary of heraldic devices and the names of persons entitled to use them.

armory (ärˈmẽr-i), *n.* [*pl.* -ries, (-riz)], a place for arms or the assembly of soldiers; a manufactory of arms.

armozeen or **armozine** (är-mō-zēnˈ), *n.* a thick plain silk, generally black, used for clerical robes.

arms (ärmz), *n.pl.* weapons of offense or defense; the military service; war as a profession; armorial bearings.

army (ärˈmi), *n.* [*pl.* armies (-miz)], a body of men trained and equipped for war, and organized in regiments, brigades, or similar divisions under proper officers; a great number or multitude; an organized body of persons engaged in moral warfare.

army-worm (-wẽrm), *n.* the larva of a moth which devastates grain and other crops.

arnica (ärˈni-kå), *n.* a genus of perennial herbs; the mountain tobacco: from the roots or flowers of a species of this herb a valuable external remedy for bruises is made.

aroma (å-roˈmå), *n.* [*pl.* aromas ('måz)], the odor exhaled by plants or other substances, generally of an agreeable or spicy nature; perfume; fragrance.

aromatic (ar-ō-matˈik) or **aromatical** ('i-kål), *adj.* giving out aroma; fragrant; spicy; odoriferous: *n.* a plant, herb, or drug yielding a fragrant smell.

aromatically (-li), *adv.* with an aromatic taste or smell.

aromatic-vinegar (-vinˈe-går), *n.* a powerful perfume composed of strong acetic acid, the essential oils of lavender, camphor, &c.

aromatous (å-rōˈmå-tus), *adj.* full of fragrance; aromatic.

arose (å-rōzˈ), *p.t.* of arise.

around (å-roundˈ), *adv.* in a circle; on every side; roundabout: *prep.* about; on all sides; encircling; encompassing.

arousal (å-rouˈzål), *n.* the act of awakening; the state of being awakened.

arouse (å-rouzˈ), *v.t.* to excite or stir to action; put in motion that which is at rest; awaken from sleep or a state of inactivity; stimulate; animate.

arow (å-rōˈ), *adv.* in a row; in order; successively.

arraign (å-rānˈ), *v.t.* to summon or set, as a prisoner at the bar of a court to answer to a charge; censure publicly; impeach; indict.

arraignment (å-rānˈment), *n.* an accusation; an impeachment.

arrange (å-rānjˈ), *v.t.* to put in proper order or sequence; classify; adjust or settle; adapt; group.

arrangement (å-rānjˈment), *n.* the act of putting in proper form or order; that which is ordered or disposed; the method or style of disposition; a preparatory measure; preparation; settlement; classification; adjustment; adaptation.

arrant (arˈånt), *adj.* notorious; unmitigated; thorough or downright (in a bad sense); shameless.

arras (arˈas), *n.* tapestry; hangings made of rich figured fabric.

arrasene or **arasene** (ar-as-sēnˈ), *n.* a kind of mixed thread of wool and silk used in raised embroidery.

array (ar-rāˈ), *n.* order; the grouping or arrangement of a body of men as drawn up for battle; an orderly collection or series of things impos-

ingly displayed; dress arranged on the person; apparel: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing], to place or dispose in order; marshal; deck or dress.

arrayal (ar-rā'ăl), *n.* the process of arraying.

arrear (ar-rēr'), *n.* the state of being behind-hand; that which is undone, outstanding, or unpaid.

arrearage (ar-rēr'āj), *n.* the state or condition of being in arrears; that which remains unpaid and overdue after a previous payment.

arrest (ar-rest'), *v.t.* to stop or stay; check or hinder the action or motion of; seize, take, or apprehend by legal authority; seize and fix, as the eye or attention: *n.* the act of seizing; stoppage or holding back by force or restraint; the state of being seized or detained by legal authority.

arris (ar'is), *n.* the line or edge in which two curved or straight surfaces of a body, forming an exterior angle, meet each other.

arris-wise (-wīz), *adv.* diagonally laid, like tiles; ridge-wise.

arrival (ar-rī'văl), *n.* the act of coming to a place, or reaching a destination from a distance; attainment of any object; the person or thing arriving, or which has arrived.

arrive (ar-rīv'), *v.i.* to come to or reach, as a destination; reach a point or stage; gain or compass an object; attain to a state or result [with *at*].

arrogance (ar'rō-gâns), *n.* an undue degree of self-importance; an exorbitant claim to dignity, rank, or estimation; a lordly contempt of others.

arrogant (ar'rō-gânt), *adj.* making exorbitant claims to dignity or estimation, by presuming upon one's self-importance; overbearingly haughty.

arrogate (ar'rō-gāt), *v.t.* to assume or lay claim to unduly, or with presumptuous pride.

arrogation (ar-rō-gā'shun), *n.* the act of arrogating.

arrow (ar'rō), *n.* a slender, pointed missile weapon, usually feathered and barbed, made to be shot from a bow.

arrow characters (kar'ak-tērs), *n. pl.* the arrow-headed (cuneiform or wedge-shaped) characters of the Assyrian inscriptions.

arrow-head (-hed), *n.* the head or barb of an arrow; an aquatic plant so named from its leaves.

arrowroot (ar'rō-rōōt), *n.* a starch obtained from the rootstocks of several species of West Indian plants.

arrow-wood (-wood), *n.* a wood of which the arrows of the Red Indians are made.

arroyo (â-roi'ō), *n.* [pl. arroyos (-ōz)], a watercourse or rivulet; the dry bed of a small stream.

arsenal (är'se-năl), *n.* a magazine for the storage of arms and military stores for land or naval service, or their manufacture.

arsenic (är'se-nik), *n.* an element of steel-gray color and brilliant luster, and exceedingly brittle, occurring usually in combination.

arsenic (är-sen'ik) or **arsenical** ('i-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to or containing arsenic.

arsenious (är-sē'ni-us), *adj.* pertaining to or containing arsenic.

arsenite (är'sen-īt), *n.* a salt of arsenious acid.

arsis (är'sis), *n.* that part of a foot where the metrical accent is placed.

arson (är'sn), *n.* the malicious firing of any building, agricultural produce, ship, &c., belonging to another, or one's own property, with the intent to defraud an insurance office.

art (ärt), *2nd pers. sing. indic. mood, pres. tense,* of the verb to be. [Art is used only in solemn or poetic style.] See be.

art (ärt), *n.* the employment of means to the accomplishment of some end; the skilful adaptation and application to some purpose or use of knowledge or power acquired from Nature; a system of rules and established methods to facilitate the performance of certain actions; familiarity with such principles, and skill in applying them to an end or purpose, as of a practical, useful, or technical character: opposed to Science; one of the fine arts; the fine

arts collectively; the power or quality of perceiving and transcribing the beautiful or æsthetical in Nature, as in painting or sculpture; practical skill; dexterity; knack; cunning; artifice: *pl.* the branches of learning included in the ordinary course of academic study.

arterial (är-tēr'i-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to an artery or the arteries; contained in an artery.

arterialization (är-tēr-i-ăl-i-zā'shun), *n.* the process of converting venous blood into arterial blood.

arterialize (är-tēr'i-ăl-īz), *v.t.* to convert as venous blood into arterial blood by exposure to oxygen in the lungs.

arteriology (är-tē'ri-ol'ō-ji), *n.* that branch of anatomy which treats of the arteries.

arteriotomy (är-tēr-i-ot'o-mi), *n.* the opening of an artery; the part of anatomy treating of the dissection of the arteries.

artery (är'tēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* arteries (-iz)], one of a system of tubes or vessels which convey the blood from the heart to all parts of the body.

artesian well (är-tē'zhăn wel), *n.* a well formed by boring, often to great depth, through strata the nature and arrangement of which permit of the permeation and accumulation of water; on being freed from constraint, the water rises by pressure in the tube and overflows at the surface.

artful (ärt'fool), *adj.* cunning; crafty.

artfully (-li), *adv.* in a cunning or crafty manner.

arthritis (är-thrī'tis), *n.* any inflammation of the joints; the gout.

artichoke (är'ti-chōk), *n.* a plant with thistle-like foliage, and bearing large terminal flower-heads, the lower portion of which, consisting of a fleshy receptacle covered with thick scales, is used as food; the tuberous root of an American sunflower (*Helianthus tuberosis*), used as a substitute for potatoes.

article (är'ti-kl), *n.* a distinct portion or member; a single clause, item, or particular, as in a formal agreement or treaty; a concise statement; a prose composition, complete, in itself, in a newspaper, magazine, or work of reference; a material thing, as one of a class; an item; a point of duty, faith, or doctrine; one of the words (*an* [*a* before consonant-sounds], the indefinite article, and *the*, the definite article [see a, an, & the]) used before nouns or substantives to define or limit their application; a jointed segment connecting two parts of a limb or body: *v.t.* to bind by articles of covenant or stipulation; specify.

articular (är-tik'ū-lăr), *adj.* pertaining to the joints or to a joint.

articulate (är-tik'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to joint; unite by means of a joint; to form words; utter in distinct syllables; speak as a human being: *v.i.* to unite or form an articulation (with); utter articulate sounds; speak with distinctness: *adj.* jointed; formed with joints; segmented; characterized by syllabic division; uttered with distinctness.

articulation (är-tik-ū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of jointing; the act of speaking distinctly; a distinct utterance; the state of being articulated; a joint or juncture between bones; the point of separation of organs or parts of a plant; a node or joint of the stem, or the space between two nodes.

articulator (är-tik'ū-lā-tēr), *n.* one who pronounces distinctly; an instrument to cure stammering; an apparatus attached to a telephone to secure regularity of tone; one who mounts skeletons.

artifice (är'ti-fis), *n.* an artful or crafty device; an ingenious expedient; a trick or stratagem; a manœuvre.

artificer (är-tif'i-sēr), *n.* a skilled or artistic worker; a mechanic; a maker or constructor; an inventor.

artificial (är-ti-fish'ăl), *adj.* made or contrived by art; produced by human skill or labor; feigned; unreal; assumed; affected; not genuine or natural.

artificiality (-fish-i-ăl'i-ti) or **artificialnessss** (-nes), *n.* the qual-

ity of being unreal or unnatural; that which is artificial.

artificially (-li), *adv.* by human skill or contrivance.

artillery (är-til'lēr-i), *n.* cannon; great guns; ordnance of all kinds, with its equipment of carriages, men, and material; the officers and men forming the artillery division of an army; the science which treats of the use or management of ordnance.

artisan (är'ti-zân), *n.* one skilled in any art or trade; a mechanic; a handicraftsman.

artist (är'tist), *n.* one skilled in any branch of high art; one professing or practicing one of the fine arts.

artiste (är-tēst'), *n.* one who is an expert in any branch of professional art other than the fine arts, as a public singer, cook, &c.

artistic (är-tis'tik) or **artistical** ('ti-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to art or to artists; characterized by æsthetic feeling or conformity to the principles of a school of art or design.

artistically (-ăl-li), *adv.* in a manner conformable to the rules and principles of art.

artless (ärt'les), *adj.* lacking art; unskilful; devoid of cunning; simple; natural; undesigning; unaffected; ingenuous.

Aryan (är'yăn), *adj.* pertaining to the Aryans, or to their language.

as (as), *n.* [*pl.* asses (as'sez)], a Roman weight equivalent to the libra or pound.

asafetida or **asafœtida** (as-ă-fēt'i-dă), *n.* a fetid sap obtained from the roots of several large umbelliferous plants of Persia and Afghanistan.

asbestine (as-bes'tin), *adj.* pertaining to or of the nature of, asbestos; incombustible.

asbestos (as-bes'tos) or **asbestus** ('tus), *n.* a fibrous variety of hornblende, separable into flexible filaments of flax-like appearance and silky luster, and possessing the property of being incombustible.

ascend (as-send'), *v.i.* to take an upward direction; mount; go up; rise; to proceed from an inferior to a superior; rise from a lower to a higher pitch or tone: *v.t.* to go or move upward upon; climb; go upward along.

ascendable (as-sen'dă-bl) or **ascendible** ('di-bl), *adj.* capable of being climbed or navigated.

ascendancy (as-sen'dăn-si) or **ascendency** ('den-si), *n.* a governing or controlling power or influence; domination.

ascendant (as-sen'dănt) or **ascendent** ('dent), *adj.* rising; superior; predominant; above the horizon: *n.* superiority or commanding influence; predominance; an ancestor, or one who precedes in genealogy or degrees of kindred: opposed to descendant: the particular zodiacal sign appearing above the horizon at the time of one's birth.

ascension (as-sen'shun), *n.* the act of moving upward; a rising; the ascent of our Lord to heaven; the rising of a star or point above the celestial horizon.

Ascension Day (dā), *n.* a movable feast to commemorate Christ's ascension into heaven, celebrated on the Thursday next but one before Whit-Sunday; also called Holy Thursday.

ascent (as-sent'), *n.* the act of rising; an upward movement; the act of climbing; the way or means of reaching a height; an acclivity; an upward slope.

ascertain (as-ser-tān'), *v.t.* to make certain; find out or determine definitely by test or examination.

ascertainment (as-sēr-tān'ment), *n.* the act of ascertaining.

ascetic (as-set'ik), *adj.* exceedingly rigid in the exercise of religious duties and mortification of worldly desires: *n.* one who renounces the world and devotes himself to religious exercises; one who subjects himself to severe disciplinary methods of living; a hermit; a recluse.

ascetically (-ăl-li), *adv.* in an ascetical manner.

asceticism (as-set'i-sizm), *n.* the condition or mode of life adopted by one who renounces worldly matters; austerity.

ascribable (ă-skrī'bă-bl), *adj.* capable of being attributed or imputed.

ascribe (å-skrīb'), *v.t.* to attribute, impute, or refer; assign; attribute.
ascription (å-skrip'shun), *n.* the act of attributing or imputing; that which is assigned.
aseptic (å-sep'tik), *adj.* free from the germs of disease or putrefaction; not liable to putrefy: an aseptic substance.
asexual (a-seks'ū-ål), *adj.* not sexual; produced by other than sexual processes.
asexually (-li), *adv.* in a manner other than by conjunction of the sexes: applied to reproduction.
ash (ash), *n.* the name popularly applied to trees of the genus Fraxinus, many of which supply valuable timber; the wood of the ash-tree: *adj.* pertaining to, or like, the ash; made of ash.
ash (ash), *n.* [*pl.* ashes ('ez)], the residue of plant or animal substance remaining after subjection to red-heat: *pl.* the waste of burned coal; the remains of a human body when cremated, hence a corpse.
ashamed (å-shāmd'), *p.adj.* affected or touched by shame; cast down or dejected by conscious guilt; abashed by a sense of indecorum; reluctant through fear of shame (followed by an infinitive).
ashen (ash'n), *adj.* pertaining to the ash-tree; made of ash; of the color of ashes; pale.
ashore (å-shōr'), *adv.* on shore; to the shore; on land.
aside (å-sīd'), *adv.* on or to one side; out of a given direction; apart; away from: *n.* a speech or utterance not intended for the present company; a remark made by an actor on the stage, and assumed to be heard only by the person for whom it is intended.
asinine (as'i-nīn), *adj.* pertaining to the ass; having the nature or characteristics of an ass.
asininity (as'i-nin'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being asinine; obstinate stupidity.
ask (åsk), *v.t.* to request; seek to obtain by words; petition or beg for; claim or demand; expect or require; inquire respecting; interrogate; invite: *v.i.* to prefer by request; inquire after.
askance (å-skans') or **askant** (å-skant'), *adv.* sideways; obliquely; awry; from the corner of the eye; aslant.
askew (å-skū'), *adv.* obliquely; awry; out of position or arrangement.
aslant (å-slant'), *adv.* not at right angles; sloping; oblique; slanting; athwart.
asleep (å-slēp'), *adj.* & *adv.* sleeping; in a state of slumber; dormant.
aslope (å-slōp'), *adv.* in a sloping direction.
asoak (å-sōk'), *adv.* in a state of saturation or soaked with moisture.
asp (åsp), *n.* a small venomous snake of Egypt; the common viper, or adder, of Europe; a royal symbol of ancient Egypt.
asparagus (as-par'å-gus), *n.* a plant having tender edible shoots.
aspect (as'peckt), *n.* visual or mental appearance; look; mien; air; outlook or prospect; the relative position of the planets as viewed from the earth; appearance.
aspen (as'pen), *n.* a species of poplar whose leaves have the property of trembling in the slightest breeze: *adj.* pertaining to the asp-tree; quivering like an aspen-leaf.
asper (as'pēr), *adj.* rugged; hard; warlike: *n.* the mark (') in Greek, to indicate the rough breathing, or aspirate.
asperity (as-per'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* asperities (-tiz)], roughness of surface; roughness or harshness of sound; sourness; bitterness of taste or temper.
aspermous (å-spēr'mus), *adj.* without seed; not producing seed.
asperse (as-pērs'), *v.t.* to besprinkle; injure in reputation by calumny; slander.
aspersion (as-pēr'shun), *n.* a sprinkling as of dust or water; injury by false and calumnious charges or reports; slander.
asphalt (as'falt), *n.* a compact, brittle variety of native bitumen, employed for the purpose of paving,

roofing, and cementing: *v.t.* to lay down or cover with asphalt.

asphaltic (as-fal'tik), *adj.* of the nature of, composed of, or containing asphalt.

asphaltum. Same as asphalt.

asphodel (as'fō-del), *n.* the name of several plants of the liliaceous genus Asphodelus; the daffodil of the older English poets; the unfading plant of the dead, which covered the meadows of Hades.

asphyxia (as-fik'si-â) or **asphyxy** ('si), *n.* the condition of lifelessness occasioned by suspension or interruption of respiration.

asphyxiate (as-fik'si-āt), *v.t.* to suffocate; deprive of oxygen, and so cause death or dangerous symptoms.

aspic (as'pik), *n.* a venomous asp; the great lavender; a side-dish composed of game, fish, &c., encased in clear savory meat-jelly.

aspirant (as-pī'rânt), *adj.* aspiring; ambitious: *n.* one who seeks to attain, or aspires to, a high object or position.

aspirate (as'pi-rāt), *v.t.* to pronounce with a full breathing; to prefix the sound of the letter h: *n.* the sound of the letter h, as in horse; the mark or sign used to denote the sound: *adj.* pronounced with the audible breath.

aspiration (as-pi-rā'shun), *n.* the act of aspirating; an aspirated sound; a breath; the yearning desire for something higher or better than that already possessed; ambition.

aspiratory (as-pī'râ-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to breathing; suited to the inhaling of air.

aspire (as-pīr'), *v.i.* to seek after or desire with longing; yearn for that which is better or nobler; rise or ascend; to soar: *v.t.* to breathe to, or into; breathe forth; soar to; attain.

asquint (â-skwint'), *adv.* with a squint; to or out of the corner of the eye; obliquely.

ass (ăs'), *n.* a quadruped of the genus Equus, allied to the horse, usually employed in its domesticated state as a beast of burden; a dull, stupid fellow.

assafœtida. See asafetida.

assail (as-sāl'), *v.t.* to fall upon or attack with vehemence; attack with argument or abuse.

assailant (as-sā'lânt), *adj.* assaulting; attacking: *n.* one who, or that which, assails.

assassin (as-sas'sin), *n.* one who slays treacherously or by covert assault; one who kills, or attempts to kill, secretly as the agent of another or others, or for reward; formerly one of a band of Syrian fanatics.

assassinate (as-sas'si-nāt), *v.t.* to kill, or attempt to kill, by secret or treacherous means; slay suddenly or unawares; murder.

assassination (as-sas-si-nā'shun), *n.* the act of slaying in secret, or at the bidding or reward of others; murder.

assault (as-sawlt'), *n.* an attack with violence by physical means; an onslaught; an attack by military force; a violent attack by moral force; an attempt or threat to do bodily violence or injury to another; the charge of an attacking party on a fortified position: *v.t.* to attack violently; storm, as by armed force; attack by moral force; threaten or attempt by visible means bodily violence or injury to another; attack a fortified position by a sudden charge.

assay (as-sā'), *n.* the act or process of determining by analysis the quantity or proportion of any one or more metals in a metallic compound, ore, or alloy, especially the standard purity of gold or silver coin or bullion; the substance or metal to be assayed: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing], to subject to analysis; to determine the quantity or proportion of one or more of the constituents of a metal.

assayer (as-sā'ẽr), *n.* one who assays; an officer of the Mint appointed to test the purity of bullion and coin.

assemblage (as-sem'blāj), *n.* the act of assembling; the state of being assembled; a group or collection of persons or particular things.

assemble (as-sem'bl), *v.t.* to collect or gather together in one place or

body; congregate: *v.i.* to meet or come together; convene.

assembly (as-sem'bli), *n.* [*pl.* assemblies (-bliz)], a collection or company of persons brought together in one place, and for a common object; a meeting; a congregation.

assembly-man (-man), *n.* a member of a legislative assembly.

assent (as-sent'), *v.i.* to admit as true; concede; agree to; consent: *n.* the act of agreeing to; consent; acquiescence; approval; concurrence.

assentation (as-sen-tā'shun), *n.* compliance with the opinion of another, in flattery or obsequiousness.

assentient (as-sen'shi-ent), *adj.* assenting: *n.* one who assents.

assert (as-sĕrt'), *v.t.* to maintain; declare positively, or with assurance; aver; affirm; defend or vindicate; declare.

assertion (as-sĕr'shun), *n.* the act of asserting; that which is asserted; positive declaration; allegation; maintenance or defense.

assertive (as-sĕr'tiv), *adj.* positive; dogmatical; confident in assertion.

assertor (as-sĕr'tĕr), *n.* one who asserts; one who maintains or defends.

assertory (as-sĕr'to-ri), *adj.* affirming; supporting.

assess (as-ses'), *v.t.* to fix or determine, as damages; fix, rate, or set a certain charge upon, as a tax; estimate or value officially for the purpose of taxation.

assessed taxes (taks'ez), *n.pl.* taxes levied on income, houses, and property.

assessment (as-ses'ment), *n.* the act of assessing or determining an amount to be paid; an official valuation of property, or income, for the purpose of taxation; the specific sum levied as tax, or assessed for damages.

assessor (as-ses'ĕr), *n.* one appointed to assess property or persons for taxation.

assessorial (as-ses-sō'ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to an assessor.

assets (as'sets), *n.pl.* the property, whether real or personal, of a deceased person which is subject by law to the discharge of his debts and legacies; the property or effects of an insolvent debtor which are available for the satisfaction of his creditors; the entire property of a trader or company of traders.

asseverate (as-sev'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to affirm or aver positively, or with solemnity.

asseveration (as-sev-ĕr-ā'shun), *n.* a solemn affirmation or declaration, as upon oath.

assibilate (as-sib'i-lāt), *v.t.* to pronounce with a hissing sound; to alter to a sibilant.

assibilation (as-sĭb-i-lā'shun), *n.* pronunciation with a hissing sound; the change of a dental or guttural mute into a sibilant or a similar sound.

assiduity (as-si-dū'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* assiduities (-tiz)], close application or unremitting attention to; diligence: *pl.* studied and persevering attention to please.

assiduous (as-sid'ū-us), *adj.* constant in application; devotedly attentive; perseveringly diligent.

assign (as-sīn'), *v.t.* to appoint, mark out, apportion, make over; fix; designate for a specific purpose; point out exactly; to transfer or make over to another, as for the benefit of creditors: *n.* an appurtenance; one to whom property or interest is assigned by will or deed.

assignat (as'ig-nat, French ă-sēnyă'), *n.* a money or currency bond issued by the French Revolutionary Government (1789-96).

assignation (as-ig-nā'shun), *n.* the act of assigning; an appointment to meet [used chiefly of love-meetings and in a bad sense]; the transfer of title, or the deed of transferment.

assignee (as-si-nē'), *n.* one to whom an assignment of anything is made, either in trust or for his own use and enjoyment.

assignment (as-sīn'ment), *n.* a setting apart, allotment, or appointment to some particular person or use; transfer of title or interest; the deed of writing effecting such a transfer.

assignor (as-si-nôr'), *n.* one who assigns or transfers an interest.
assimilable (as-sim'i-lā-bl), *adj.* capable of being assimilated.
assimilate (as-sim'i-lāt), *v.t.* to bring to conformity or agreement with something else; convert or incorporate into organic substance; absorb or appropriate, as nourishment: *v.i.* to be converted into or become incorporated with the substance of the animal body.
assimilation (as-sim-i-lā'shun), *n.* the act or process of assimilating; the state of being assimilated.
assimilative (as-sim'i-lā-tiv), *adj.* having the power of assimilating, or causing assimilation.
assist (as-sist'), *v.t.* to help; aid; give support to; attend: *v.i.* to lend help or aid.
assistance (as-sis'tâns), *n.* help; furtherance; aid; succor; support.
assistant (as-sis'tânt), *adj.* helping; lending aid; auxiliary: *n.* one who, or that which, assists; a helper; an auxiliary.
assistful (as-sist'fool), *adj.* helpful.
assize (as-sīz'), *n.* [*pl.* assizes ('ez)], a court or session of justice for the trial by jury of civil or criminal cases; the sessions held periodically in each county of England by judges of the Supreme Court [usually in the *pl.*]; the time or place of holding the assize [usually in the *pl.*].
assizement (as-sīz'ment), *n.* an inspection of weights and measures, enacted by statute.
assizer (as-sī'zēr) or **assizor** ('zēr), *n.* a juror.
associate (as-sō'shi-āt), *v.t.* to unite; join with; connect; accompany, as a companion, friend, or confederate: *v.i.* to unite in company; keep company; unite in action: *adj.* joined in interest, object, or purpose; sharing office or employment, as a colleague or partner; connected by habit, function, or sympathy: *n.* a companion; a confederate; an ally; one belonging to a society or institution, usually of a lower grade than a Member or Fellow.
association (as-sō-shi-ā'shun), *n.* the act of associating or state of being associated; union; conjunction; an associate body of persons formed for a common object; a society.
associative (as-sō-shi-ā'tiv), *adj.* tending to or characterized by association.
assonance (as'sō-nâns), *n.* resemblance of sound; a species of rhyme which consists in the use of the same vowel-sound in the last syllable of words having different consonants.
assonant (as'sō-nânt), *adj.* having resemblance of sound; pertaining to, or possessing, assonance.
assort (as-sôrt'), *v.t.* to divide or separate into lots according to arrangement; to classify; arrange: *v.i.* to agree; suit; be in accordance with.
assortment (as-sôrt'ment), *n.* the act of assorting or placing out; a classified collection of articles or goods of a varied character.
assuade (as-swād'), *v.t.* to present, as advice; urge persuasively.
assuage (as-swāj'), *v.t.* to soften; mitigate, allay, lessen, satisfy, or appease.
assuagement (as-swāj'ment), *n.* mitigation; a lenitive application or medicine.
assume (as-sūm'), *v.t.* to take to; take in or into; take upon one's self; arrogate or appropriate; take for granted; take in appearance; pretend to possess: *v.i.* to be arrogant; presume; claim more than is one's due; give a legal undertaking; pretend; usurp.
assumpsit (as-sump'sit), *n.* a verbal or unsealed contract based on a consideration; an action to enforce such a contract.
assumption (as-sump'shun), *n.* the act of assuming or taking to or upon one's self; taking for granted; the thing supposed; a postulate; the taking up of a person to heaven; a verbal or unsealed contract.
assumptive (as-sump'tiv), *adj.* assumed, or capable of assumption.
assurable (å-shūr'å-bl), *adj.* capable of being assured or insured.

assurance (å-shūr'ăns), *n.* the act of assuring; an earnest or testimony intended or tending to elicit or inspire confidence; certain expectation; confidence; self-possession; self-reliance; impudence; a deed or other legal evidence of the conveyance of property; a security or contract to make good a loss, or pay over a sum at death or at some determinate age.

assure (å-shūr'), *v.t.* to make sure or certain; to inspire confidence by declaration or promise; secure to another; insure, or covenant for indemnity in event of loss or death.

assured (å-shūrd'), *p.adj.* made certain; guaranteed; self-possessed; insured: *n.* a person insured.

assuredly (-li), *adv.* certainly; with assurance.

assuredness (-nes), *n.* certainty; full confidence.

assurer (å-shūr'ẽr), *n.* one who assures.

Assyrian (as-sir'i-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Assyria or to its inhabitants.

Assyriology (as-sir-i-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the science or study of the language and antiquities of Assyria.

astatic (å-stat'ik), *adj.* without polarity.

astatically (-ăl-li), *adv.* in an astatic manner.

astaticism (å-stat'i-sizm), *n.* the state of being astatic.

astay (å-stā'), *adv.* said of an anchor when on heaving it the cable makes an acute angle with the level of the water.

Aster (as'tẽr), *n.* a genus of flowering-plants with rosette-shaped flowers, to which the Michaelmas-daisy belongs.

aster, *n.* any plant of the genus Aster.

asterial (as-tē'ri-ăl), *adj.* connected with, or related to, the stars.

asteriated (as-tē'ri-ā-ted), *adj.* radiated; having the form of a star.

asterisk (as'tẽr-isk), *n.* the mark (*) used in printing as a reference to a marginal passage or footnote appended to the text, or to indicate letters or words omitted (***): *v.t.* to mark with an asterisk.

asterism (as'tẽr-izm), *n.* a group or cluster of stars; three asterisks placed in the form of a triangle [⁂ or *⁂*] to direct attention to a particular passage; the star-like appearance in certain crystals.

astern (a-stẽrn'), *adj.* & *adv.* at or toward the hinder part of a ship; behind a ship.

asternal (å-stẽr'năl), *adj.* not joined to the sternum or breastbone: said of ribs.

asteroid (as'tẽr-oid), *adj.* star-like; star-shaped: *n.* one of the small planets whose orbits lie between those of Mars and Jupiter; a minor planet.

asthenia (as-the-nī'ă), *n.* debility.

asthenic (as-then'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, asthenia; feeble.

asthma (ast'mă & as'mă), *n.* a respiratory disease, chronically recurrent and attended by difficulty of breathing, with a wheezing cough and a sense of constriction in the chest.

asthmatic (ast-mat'ik), or **asthmatical** ('i-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to asthma; affected by asthma: *n.* a person suffering from the disease.

asthmatically (-li), *adv.* in an asthmatical manner.

astigmatic (as-tig-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, affected with, or curing astigmatism.

astigmatism (as-tig'mă-tizm), or **astigmism** ('mizm), *n.* a defect in the structure of the eye causing variation of the focus of the crystalline lens.

astir (å-stẽr'), *adv.* or *adj.* on the move; active; stirring.

astomatous (as-tom'ă-tus), or **astomous** (as'to-mus), *adj.* destitute of a mouth; without breathing pores.

astonish (as-ton'ish), *v.t.* to strike with sudden wonder; surprise; amaze.

astonishment (as-ston'ish-ment), *n.* the state of being astonished; amazement.

astound (as-tound'), *v.t.* to strike with amazement; shock; alarm; stun.

astraddle (ă-strad'l), *adv.* with one leg on each side of something; astride.

astragal (as'trâ-gal), *n.* a small molding or bead of semicircular form: called also a roundel; the astragalus; the circular molding near the mouth of a cannon.

astragalus (as-trag'âl-us), *n.* [*pl.* astragali (-lī)], the ball of the ankle-joint; the lower bone into which the tibia articulates.

astrakhan (as'trâ-kan), *n.* the skins of young lambs with curly wool, obtained from Astrakhan, a city in Russia; an imitation with a pile resembling this wool or fur.

astral (as'trâl), *adj.* pertaining to the stars; starry; star-shaped; pertaining to a super-sensible substance presumed by occultists to pervade the regions of space and to enter into the composition of all bodies.

astral body (bod'i), *n.* a kind of ethereal body said by the occultists to be capable of projection to a distance, and to possess the power of occupying two places at the same instant; a ghost or double.

astral lamp (lamp), *n.* a lamp similar to an Argand lamp, giving an uninterrupted light.

astral spirits (spir'its), *n.pl.* spirits formerly supposed to inhabit the stars, and represented as fallen angels or spirits of fire.

astray (ă-strā'), *adv.* out of the right way; wandering.

astride (ă-strīd'), *adv.* with the legs wide apart; astraddle.

astringency (as-trin'jen-si), *n.* the quality of being astringent; harshness; severity.

astringent (as-trin'jent), *adj.* binding; contracting, opposed to laxative: *n.* a substance or medicine that produces contraction of the tissues and checks discharges.

astrolabe (as'trō-lāb), *n.* an instrument formerly employed for taking the altitude of the sun or stars; a stereographic projection of the sphere on the plane of the equator or a meridian.

astrologer (as-trol'ō-jēr), *n.* one who professes to forecast events by means of the stars.

astrological (as-trō-loj'i-kâl), *adj.* pertaining to astrology, or the practice of astrology.

astrologically (-li), *adv.* in an astrological manner; according to astrology.

astrology (as-trol'ō-ji), *n.* predestination by the stars; the art anciently pursued of foretelling or forecasting the future of mankind, by reference to the influence supposed to be exerted by the stars in their various aspects and relative positions upon the course of human destiny.

astrometer (as-trom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for ascertaining and comparing the relative magnitude and luster of the stars.

astronomer (as-tron'ō-mēr), *n.* one who studies, or is versed in, astronomy.

astronomer royal (roi'âl), *n.* the official title of the astronomer in charge of a royal observatory in Great Britain and Ireland.

astronomic (as-trō-nom'ik) or **astronomical** ('i-kâl), *adj.* pertaining to astronomy, or according to astronomical laws.

astronomical clock (klok), *n.* a clock which keeps sidereal time.

astronomical signs (sīnz), *n.pl.* the signs of the zodiac.

astronomical year (yēr), *n.* a year the length of which is determined by astronomical observations.

astronomically (-li), *adv.* in an astronomical manner.

astronomy (as-tron'ō-mi), *n.* the study of the heavenly bodies; the science which treats of their magnitude, motions, relative positions, and all connective phenomena.

astrophotography (as-trō-fō-tog'-râ-fi), *n.* photography applied to the delineation of the heavenly bodies.

astrophotometer (as-trō-fō-tom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the intensity of the light of stars.

astrophysical (as-trō-fiz'i-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to the physical structure of the stars.

astute (as-tūt'), *adj.* shrewd; keenly penetrating; sagacious; cunning; crafty.

asunder (ă-sun'dĕr), *adv.* apart; separately; into parts.

aswail (as'wāl), *n.* the sloth-bear of India.

asylum (ă-sī'lum), *n.* [*pl.* asylums ('lumz)], a sanctuary or place of refuge wherein formerly criminals and debtors might find immunity from arrest; an institution for the care or relief of the aged, destitute, or afflicted.

asymmetrical (as-i-met'ri-kăl), *adj.* not symmetrical; disproportionate.

asymmetrically (-li), *adv.* not symmetrical.

asymmetry (ă-sim'e-tri), *n.* lack of symmetry or proportion between the parts of a thing.

asyndeton (ă-sin'dē-ton), *n.* a figure of speech which omits connectives, as "I came, I saw, I conquered.

atavism (at'ă-vizm), *n.* the reversion, or tendency to revert, to the ancestral type of a species; resemblance to a remote ancestor, exhibited by a certain organism; the recurrence of any peculiarity or disease from which an ancestor in remote generations has suffered.

atavistic (at-ă-vis'tik), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, atavism.

ataxia (ă-tak'si-ă), or **ataxy** ('si), *n.* irregularities in the functions of the body or in the course of a disease.

ataxic (ă-tak'sik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, ataxy.

ataxic fever (-fē'vĕr), *n.* typhus fever of a malignant type.

ate (et & āt), *p.t.* of eat.

atelier (ă'tē-lyā), *n.* a workshop; the studio of a painter or sculptor.

atheism (ā'thē-izm), *n.* disbelief in the existence of a God.

atheist (ā'thē-ist), *n.* one who disbelieves or denies the existence of a God.

atheistic (ā-thē-is'tik), or **atheistical** ('ti-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to, containing, or implying atheism.

atheistically (-li), *adv.* in an atheistic manner; impiously.

atheneum, athenæum (ath-e-nē'-um), *n.* [*pl.* atheneums ('umz) & athenæa ('ă)], an institution, club, or building devoted to the purposes or study of literature, science and art.

athermancy (ă-thĕr'măn-si), *n.* impermeability to radiant heat.

athermanous ('mă-nus), *adj.* impervious to radiant heat.

athirst (ă-thĕrst'), *adj.* in want of drink.

athlete (ath'lēt), *n.* a competitor for a prize in public games; one trained to contend in feats of physical prowess; one possessed of great physical strength.

athletic (ath-let'ik), *adj.* pertaining to athletes, or their performances; strong; robust; vigorous; muscular.

athletically ('i-kăl-li), *adv.* in an athletic manner.

athleticism (ath-let'i-sizm), *n.* the practice of athletic games or exercises.

athletics (ath-let'iks), *n.* any system of athletic training by gymnastic exercises or outdoor sports; athletic exercises collectively.

athwart (ă-thwawrt'), *prep.* across; from side to side: *adv.* crosswise; obliquely; across the course or direction of a ship.

athwart-ships (-ships), *adv. phr.* across a ship from one side to the other.

atilt (ă-tilt'), *adv.* & *adj.* in the position or with the action of a person making a thrust; tilted.

atlantes (at-lan'tēz), *n.pl.* figures or half-figures of men, used in place of columns or pilasters to support an entablature.

atlas (at'lăs), *n.* [*pl.* atlases ('ez)], a collection of maps in a volume; a work in tabulated form; a large size of drawing-paper.

atlas-powder (at'lăs-pou'dĕr), *n.* a powerful nitro-glycerine blasting compound.

atmidometer (at-mi-dom'e-tĕr), *n.*

an instrument for measuring the evaporation from ice, snow, or water.

atmology (at-mol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of aqueous vapor, its laws and phenomena.

atmometer (at-mom'e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the rate and amount of evaporation from a moist surface.

atmosphere (at'mos-fēr), *n.* the aëriform fluid surrounding the earth, composed of a mechanical mixture of 79 parts by volume of nitrogen with 21 parts of oxygen, and a trace of carbonic acid and argon, with a varying proportion of aqueous vapor, ammonia, ozone, and organic matter; the gaseous envelope surrounding any of the heavenly bodies; the influence, mental and moral, exerted on a person by his environments.

atmospheric (at-mos-fēr'ik), or **atmospherical** ('i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of, existing in, or dependent upon, the atmosphere.

atmospheric pressure (-presh'ẽr), *n.* the pressure exerted in every direction upon a body by the atmosphere; equivalent to 14 2-3 lb. on the sq. in., or 1,033 grams on the sq. centimeter.

atoll (å-tol' & at'ol), *n.* a coral island having the form of an outer ring of coral surrounding a basin or lagoon.

atom (at'um), *n.* an ultimate indivisible particle of matter.

atomic (a-tom'ik), or **atomical** ('i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, atoms; extremely minute.

atomic weight (å-tom'ik wāt), *n.* the weight of the atom of any element as compared with another taken as a standard, usually hydrogen, taken as 1.

atomically (-li), *adv.* in an atomic manner.

atomicity (at-ō-mis'i-ti), *n.* equivalence; the combining capacity of an element.

atomize (at'um-īz), *v.t.* to reduce to atoms or exceedingly fine particles.

atomizer (at'um-ī-zẽr), *n.* an instrument constructed to reduce a liquid to spray.

atonable (å-tōn'å-bl), *adj.* capable of being atoned for.

atone (å-tōn'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* atoned *p.pr.* atoning], to make reparation or amends, as for injury done or implied; expiate; make satisfaction for; reconcile.

atonement (å-tōn'ment), *n.* reparation or satisfaction offered or made in return for injury; expiation of wrong or sin by suffering; the recompense for sin typified by the sufferings and death of Christ; reconciliation.

atonic (å-ton'ik), *adj.* wanting tone, or vital energy; unaccented: *n.* an unaccented word or syllable; a medicine to allay excitement.

atony (at'ō-ni), *n.* want of tone; debility; weakness of any organ.

atrip (å-trip'), *adv.* just clear of the ground.

atrium (ā'tri-um), *n.* [*pl.* atria (-å)], the square entrance-hall, lighted from above, constituting the chief apartment in an ancient Roman house; a hall or entrance-court; a portico; the auricular portion of the heart; a cavity.

atrocious (å-trō'shus), *adj.* wicked in the highest degree; extremely criminal or cruel; outrageous; exhibiting or characterized by great atrocity; flagrant.

atrocity (å-tros'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* atrocities (-tiz)], enormous wickedness; abominable cruelty; an atrocious deed.

atrophy (at'rō-fi), *n.* a wasting, or diminution in bulk, of the body, or any part of the body arising from lack of nourishment; the degeneration of an organ or part: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* atrophied, *p.pr.* atrophying], to waste away; to dwindle.

atropin (at'rō-pin), or **atropine** -pīn), *n.* a crystalline alkaloid of very poisonous nature extracted from the deadly nightshade (belladonna), having the singular property of producing dilatation of the pupil of the eye.

atropism (at'rō-pizm), *n.* poisoning by atropin or belladonna.
attach (at-tach'), *v.t.* to fasten, or fix, to or on; bind; connect with or appoint to; connect by ties of affection; to take, or seize, by legal authority: *v.i.* to adhere.
attaché (at-tȧ-shā'), *n.* one who is attached to another, or as part of a suite or staff, as of an embassy or legation.
attachment (at-tach'ment), *n.* the act of attaching; adherence; fidelity; affection or regard; that which attaches, or the thing which is attached; a taking into custody or seizure of the person, goods, or estate by virtue of a legal process.
attack (at-tak'), *v.t.* to assault; fall upon with force; assail with intent to overcome or to damage, discredit, or bring into ridicule; begin to affect or act upon, as disease: *v.i.* to make an onset or attack: *n.* the act of attacking in any sense of the word.
attain (at-tān'), *v.t.* to achieve; gain; compass; accomplish: *v.i.* to reach; come, or arrive at.
attainability (at-tā-nȧ-bil'i-ti), *n.* attainableness.
attainable (at-tā'nȧ-bl), *adj.* capable of being attained.
attainableness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being attainable.
attainder (at-tān'dēr), *n.* the act of attainting, or the state of being attainted; an act, formerly in operation, for the deprivation of all civil rights and of power to inherit or transmit property: applied to persons under sentence of death or outlawry for treason or felony.
attainment (at-tān'ment), *n.* the act of attaining; the act of arriving at or reaching, as the result of exertion or effort; that which is attained; an acquisition.
attaint (at-tānt), *v.t.* to taint; corrupt; sully or stain by disgrace.
attar of roses (at'ȧr of rōz'ez), *n.* an essential oil expressed from the petals of the rose. Written also atar, ottar, and otto.
attemper (at-tem'pēr), *v.t.* to reduce, modify, or moderate by mixture; regulate; temper; smooth, soften, or mollify; mix in proper proportion; fit or adapt.
attempt (at-tempt'), *v.t.* to make an effort to accomplish; try; endeavor or essay to perform; try to win or seduce; attack, or invade: *n.* a trial, essay, or endeavor; an effort to gain a point; an attack or assault.
attend (at-tend'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing], to wait upon; accompany or be present with; serve or look after in any capacity; be present at; accompany or follow: *v.i.* to pay heed or regard to; listen; be in attendance upon.
attendance (at-ten'dȧns), *n.* the act of attending; waiting on; presence; the persons attending; retinue.
attendant (at-ten'dȧnt), *n.* one who attends or accompanies in service or train of another; one who is present; that which attends or is consequent upon anything else: *adj.* accompanying; being present; connected or consequent upon; depending on or owing duty or service to.
attention (at-ten'shun), *n.* the act of applying the mind to anything; consideration or regard for any person or thing; a mark or act of civility or courtesy; care for the comfort of others; a military command to assume the attitude of attention.
attentive (at-tēn'tiv), *adj.* heedful; full of attention; intent; mindful; regardful of the wishes of others.
attenuant (at-ten'ū-ȧnt), *adj.* making thin, as fluids; diluting; diminishing in denseness: *n.* a medicine which thins the fluids of the body; a diluent.
attenuate (at-ten'ū-āt), *v.t.* to make thin or slender; weaken or reduce; thin out by dilution; rarefy: *v.i.* to become thin, slender, or fine: lessen: *adj.* made thin; dilute; rarefied; tapering; slender.
attenuation (at-ten-ū-ā'shun), *n.* the act or process of making slender, or thinning out by dilution; the state of being slender.
attest (at-test'), *v.t.* to bear witness to; certify as being genuine or true,

especially in an official sense; give proof of; manifest.

attestation (at-tes-tā'shun), *n.* the act of attesting; testimony or evidence given on oath, or by official declaration; swearing in.

attestor (at-tes'tēr), *n.* one who attests.

attic (at'tik), *n.* an uppermost room in a house immediately beneath the roof; a garret.

Attic (at'tik), *adj.* pertaining to Attica, in Greece; classical; elegant.

Atticism (at'i-sizm), *n.* a peculiarity of style or idiom characterizing the Attic rendering of the Greek language; elegant manner of expression.

attire (at-tīr'), *v.t.* to dress; clothe; array; adorn: *n.* dress; clothes; habit; garb; the horns of a stag, employed as a heraldic bearing.

attitude (at'ti-tūd), *n.* bodily position or posture; the bearing assumed by a person or body of persons indicative of feeling, opinion, &c.

attitudinal (at-ti-tū'di-nal), *adj.* pertaining to attitude.

attitudinarian (at-ti-tū-di-nā'ri-ân), *n.* one who studies or affects attitudes.

attitudinize (at-ti-tū'di-nīz), *v.i.* to pose for effect.

attorney (at-tēr'ni), *n.* [*pl.* attorneys (-nez)], one legally qualified to act for another in the transaction of private business, or in the management, prosecution, or defense of actions at law.

attorney-general (-jen'ēr-al), *n.* the chief law officer appointed to act for the government; the chief law officer of a State.

attorneyship (at-tēr'ni-ship), *n.* agency for another.

attract (at-trakt'), *v.t.* to draw to or towards; cause to approach; draw by moral influence; allure; entice.

attractability (at-trak'tâ-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being attractable; the power of attraction.

attractile (at-trak'til), *adj.* having the power to attract.

attraction (at-trak'shun), *n.* the power or act of attracting; the force exerted by one body or mass upon or over the constituent particles of another, by which it tends to overcome the resistance to motion, and to draw them together; tendency to coherence.

attractive (at-trak'tiv), *adj.* having the power or tendency to attract; alluring; inviting: *n.* that which attracts, allures, or charms.

attributable (at-trib'ū-tâ-bl), *adj.* capable of being attributed.

attribute (at-trib'ūt), *v.t.* to ascribe, impute, assign: *n.* (at'tri-būt), that which is attributed, as quality; trait; property; a characteristic; an attributive adjunct or adjective; that which may be predicated of any subject.

attribution (at-tri-bū'shun), *n.* the act of attributing; designation.

attributive (at-trib'ū-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, of the nature of, or expressing, an attribute: *n.* a word denoting an attribute; describing a noun; an adjective phrase.

attrite (at-trīt'), *adj.* worn by friction; repentant through fear of punishment.

attrition (at-trish'un), *n.* the act of wearing by rubbing; abrasion; grief for sin from fear of punishment.

attune (at-tūn'), *v.t.* to put in tune; bring into accordance or harmony.

attunement (at-tūn'ment), *n.* the act of syntonizing or directing wireless telegraphic messages to a given point.

atypic (a-tip'ik), or **atypical** ('i-kâl), *adj.* without definite typical character.

auburn (aw'burn), *adj.* reddish-brown.

auction (awk'shun), *n.* a public sale of property or effects conducted on the principle of the highest bidder becoming the purchaser of any particular lot put up for sale; the property or effects offered for sale by auction: *v.t.* to sell by auction.

auctioneer (awk-shun-ēr'), *n.* one licensed to sell property or goods by public auction: *v.i.* to sell by auction.

audacious (aw-dā'shus), *adj.* bold; daring; spirited; insolent; impudent; characterized by shameless effrontery.

audacity (aw-das'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* audacities (-tiz)], boldness; daring; spirit; presumptuousness; impudence; effrontery.

audible (aw'di-bl), *adj.* capable of being heard.

audibly (-bli), *adv.* so as to be heard.

audience (aw'di-ens), *n.* the act of hearing; admittance to a hearing or formal interview with one of high position; an assembly of hearers.

audient (aw'di-ent), *adj.* hearing; listening.

audiometer (aw-di-om'ē-ter), *n.* an instrument for gauging the power of hearing.

audiphone (aw'di-fōn), *n.* an instrument constructed to assist the deaf by collecting the sound-waves and conveying the vibrations to the auditory nerves through the medium of the teeth.

audit (aw'dit), *n.* official examination and verification of claims or accounts with vouchers and the attendance of witnesses to effect a settlement; a receipt of rent at stated times: *v.t.* to examine and adjust, as accounts or claims: *v.i.* to examine an account; act as auditor.

auditor (aw'di-tēr), *n.* a hearer or listener; a person appointed to examine and verify accounts and claims; one who hears judicially, as in an audience court.

auditorium (aw-di-tō'ri-um), *n.* [*pl.* auditoria (-å), & auditoriums (-umz)], the space in a theater or other public building assigned to the audience.

auditory (aw'di-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to hearing, or to the sense or organs of hearing: *n.* an audience; a place or space allotted to hearers; an auditorium.

auger (aw'gēr), *n.* a tool for boring holes.

aught (awt), *n.* anything; any part: *adv.* in any way; at all.

augment (awg-ment'), *v.t.* to increase; to enlarge in size or extent; to add an augment to: *v.i.* to grow larger; increase in size and strength: *n.* increase; enlargement; a vowel prefixed, or a lengthening of the initial vowel.

augmentation (awg-men-tā'shun), *n.* increase; the increase in time-value of the notes of a theme; an additional charge to a coat of arms bestowed as a mark of honor; the period of increase in a fever before the crisis is reached.

augmentative (awg-men'tā-tiv), *adj.* having the quality or power of augmenting: *n.* a word or affix which expresses with greater force the idea conveyed by the term from which it is derived: opposed to diminutive.

augur (aw'gēr), *n.* one who officially predicted events by the observation and interpretation of natural signs or omens, the flight of birds, the inspection of the entrails of slaughtered victims, the occurrence of meteorological phenomena, &c.; one who professes to foretell events by omens; a soothsayer; a prophet: *v.i.* to conjecture from signs or omens: *v.t.* to predict or prognosticate; betoken or infer.

augury (aw'gū-ri), *n.* [*pl.* auguries (-riz)], the art or practice of foretelling events by reference to natural signs or omens; an omen; prediction; presage.

august (aw-gust'), *adj.* grand; invested with grandeur and dignity; majestic; of a nature to inspire awe and reverence.

August (aw'gust), *n.* the eighth month of the year.

auk (awk), *n.* the name given to the members of a family of arctic diving birds. The Great Auk is now extinct. Also spelled awk.

aulic (aw'lik), *adj.* pertaining to a royal court.

aunt (änt), *n.* the sister of one's father or mother.

aura (aw'rå), *n.* a subtle, vaporous streaming, or exhalation, supposed to emanate from a living body or substance, as aroma, effluvium, or the subtle essence of its individual nature; a sensation as of a stream

of air rising from a part of the body toward the head, and preceding an epileptic seizure or hysteria.

aural (aw'rål), *adj.* pertaining to the air or to an aura; pertaining to the ear, or to the sense of hearing.

aureate (aw'rē-āt), *adj.* golden; gilded; golden-yellow.

aurelia (aw-rē'lyå), *n.* the pupa or chrysalis of an insect.

aurelian (aw-rē'lyån), *adj.* pertaining to the aurelia: *n.* one who makes a special study of butterflies and moths.

aureola (aw-rē'ō-lå), or **aureole** (aw'rē-ōl), *n.* a halo, radiance, or luminous cloud encircling the figures of Christ, the Virgin, and the saints as represented by the painters; anything resembling an aureola.

auric (aw'rik), *adj.* pertaining to gold.

auricle (aw'ri-kl), *n.* the external ear; that part of the ear which projects from the head; one of two chambers of the heart which receive the blood from the veins and transmit it to the ventricle or ventricles.

auricular (aw-rik'ū-lår), *adj.* pertaining to the ear or to the sense of hearing; privately addressed, as to the priest in the confessional; perceived by the ear; known by report; obtained by the ear; ear-shaped; pertaining to the auricles of the heart.

auriculate (aw-rik'ū-lāt), or **auriculated** (-ed), *adj.* ear-shaped; having ears or ear-like appendages.

auriferous (aw-rif'er-us), *adj.* gold-bearing; yielding or containing gold.

auriform (aw'ri-fôrm), *adj.* ear-shaped; having the form of the human ear.

auriscope (aw'ri-skōp), *n.* an instrument for examining the ear.

aurist (aw'rist), *n.* one skilled in the treatment of ear disorders.

aurochs (aw'roks), *n.* the European bison.

aurora (aw-rō'rå), *n.* [*pl.* auroras ('råz) & auroræ ('rē)], the rising light of the morning; the dawn or dayspring.

aurora borealis (bō-re-ā'lis), *n.* the northern lights, a luminous meteoric phenomenon manifesting itself by streams of light ascending from the northern horizon towards the zenith, or assuming the form of an arc having its ends on the horizon.

aurora australis (aw-strā'lis), *n.* a phenomenon of corresponding nature in the southern hemisphere.

aurous (aw'rus), *adj.* pertaining to gold.

auscultate (aws'kul-tāt), *v.t.* to examine by auscultation.

auscultation (aws-kul-tā'shun), *n.* a method of detecting chest disease by observing the sounds arising in the part, either by applying the ear directly to the chest or thorax, or by means of a stethoscope.

auscultator (aws'kul-tā-tēr), *n.* one who practices auscultation; a stethoscope.

auscultatory (aws-kul'tā-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to auscultation.

auspice (aws'pis), *n.* [*pl.* auspices (-ēz)], an omen drawn from birds; an omen; a predication as to the future; protection; patronage; favoring influence (generally in *pl.*).

auspicious (aws-pish'us), *adj.* having promise of success or happiness; propitious; prosperous; fortunate.

austere (aws-tēr'), *adj.* sour; harsh; rough to the taste; severe; rigid in character or mode of living; severely simple.

austerity (aws-ter'i-ti), *n.* severity of manner or life; harsh discipline; rigorous simplicity.

austral (aws'trål), *adj.* southern.

authentic (aw-then'tik), or **authentical** ('ti-kål), *adj.* genuine; original; duly authorized; true; trustworthy; vested with all due formalities, and legally attested.

authentically (-li), *adv.* in an authentic manner.

authenticate (aw-then'ti-kāt), *v.t.* to make authentic; give authority to by accordance with legal formalities; to establish as genuine.

authentication (aw-then-ti-kā'shun), *n.* the act of authenticating.

authenticity (aw-then-tis'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being authentic; authority.

author (aw'thẽr), *n.* the beginner or prime mover of anything; an efficient cause; an originator; a creator; one who composes or writes a book; a composer.

authoress (aw'thẽr-es), *n.* a female author. [The term author is now generally used without regard to sex.]

authoritative (aw-thor'i-tā-tiv), *adj.* having due authority, or the air of being duly authorized; positive, dictatorial; magisterial; commanding.

authority (aw-thor'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* authorities (-tiz)], power or right to act or command; dominion; jurisdiction; power derived from opinion, respect, or reputation; influence; justification or support for statement or action; a person invested with power to act or command; one deserving of credit, to whom appeal or reference can be made; in *pl.* the government; the constituted authorities.

authorization (aw-thẽr-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of authorizing; establishment by authority.

authorize (aw'thẽr-īz), *v.t.* to vest with authority; give a right to act or command; empower; legalize; establish or confirm by authority.

auto (aw'tō), *n.* an abbreviation in common use for automobile.

auto, *prefix* meaning *self; of one's self; of itself.*

autobiographic (aw-tō-bī-ō-graf'ik), or **autobiographical** ('i-kăl), adj. pertaining to autobiography.

autobiographically (-li), *adv.* in an autobiographic manner.

autobiography (aw-tō-bī-og'rā-fi), *n.* [*pl.* autobiographies (-fiz)], a biography, account, or character-sketch of a person written by himself.

autocar (aw'tō-kär), *n.* a carriage containing within itself the machinery necessary for its own propulsion.

autocracy (aw-tok'rā-si), *n.* [*pl.* autocracies (-siz)], absolute, uncontrolled authority; supremacy; government by one invested with absolute and uncontrolled authority; autonomy.

autocrat (aw'tō-krat), *n.* an absolute prince or sovereign; one who rules without restriction.

autocratic (aw-tō-krat'ik or **autocratical** ('i-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to autocracy; absolute.

autocratically (-li), *adv.* in an autocratic manner.

autocycle (aw'tō-sī-kl), *n.* a motor bicycle.

autodynamic (aw-tō-dī-nam'ik), *adj.* operating by its own force.

autogenic (aw-toj'en-ik) or **autogenous** (-us), *adj.* self-generated; produced independently.

autograph (aw'tō-graf), *adj.* self-written; in one's own handwriting: *n.* a person's own handwriting; an original manuscript or signature: *v.t.* to reproduce by autography; to sign or write one's autograph.

autographic (aw-tō-graf'ik) or **autographical** ('i-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to an autograph or personal handwriting; relating to, or used in, the process of autography; self-recording.

autography (aw-tog'rā-fi), *n.* the science or study of autographs; an original manuscript; a process in lithography by which copies of writings or drawings are reproduced in facsimile.

autogravure (aw-tō-grāv-ūr'), *n.* a process of photo-engraving.

autolatry (aw-tol'ā-tri), *n.* self-worship.

autology (aw-tol'ō-ji), *n.* the scientific study of one's self.

automatic (aw-tō-mat'ik), or **automatical** ('i-kăl), *adj.* having the power of self-motion or self-action; of the nature of an automaton; independent of the will.

automatically (-li), *adv.* in an automatic manner.

automatism (aw-tom'ā-tizm), *n.* automatic action; the doctrine which assigns all animal functions to the active operation of physical laws.

automaton (aw-tom'ā-ton), *n.* [*pl.* automata (-tā), & automatons

(-tonz)], that which possesses the power of spontaneous movement without consciousness; a self-acting machine.

automatous (aw-tom'å-tus), *adj.* spontaneous; of the nature of an automaton.

autometry (aw-tom'e-tri), *n.* the estimation, or measurement, of one's self.

automobile (aw-tō-mō'bil), *adj.* self-moving.

automobile (aw-tō-mō-bēl' & aw-tō-mō'bil), *n.* a self-moving vehicle; motor-carriage.

automobilist (aw-tō-mō'bil-ist), *n.* one who rides in and manages an automobile; a chauffeur.

automorphism (aw-tō-mōrf'ism), *n.* the judgment of others by analogy from the knowledge of one's self.

automotor (aw'tō-mō-tēr), *n.* a self-acting machine.

autonomic (aw-tō-nom'ik), or **autonomous** (-ton'ō-mus), *adj.* pertaining to autonomy.

autonomist (aw-ton'ō-mist), *n.* a supporter of autonomy.

autonomy (aw-ton'ō-mi), *n.* [*pl.* autonomies (-miz)], the power or right of self-government; the state of political independence.

autonym (aw'tō-nim), *n.* one's own name: opposed to pseudonym; a work published under the author's real name.

autophon (aw'tō-fon), *n.* a barrel-organ, the tunes of which are determined by perforated mill-board.

autoplasty (aw'tō-plas-ti), *n.* the process of repairing lesions by application of tissue removed from another part. Called also rhinoplasty.

autopsy (aw'-top-si), *n.* personal observation; ocular demonstration; a post-mortem examination.

autotoxic (aw-tō-toks'ik), *adj.* self-poisoning.

autotruck (aw'-tō-truk), *n.* a self-moving truck; motor-truck.

autotype (aw'tō-tīp), *n.* a facsimile; a photo-gelatine process of producing pictures.

autotypography (aw-tō-tī-pog'rå-fi), *n.* a kind of nature printing, by the transference of gelatine drawings on to a plate of soft metal from which the design is printed.

autumn (aw'tum), *n.* the season between summer and winter, beginning astronomically at the autumnal equinox, about September 22nd, and ending at the winter solstice, about December 23rd; the period of decline or decay.

autumnal (aw-tum'nål), *adj.* belonging or peculiar to autumn; produced or gathered in autumn; pertaining to the period of life when middle age is past: *n.* a plant that flowers in autumn.

autumnal equinox (ē'kwi-noks), *n.* the time of the sun's southward passage across the equator, about September 22nd.

auxiliary (awg-zil'i-ā-ri), *adj.* helping; aiding; assisting; subsidiary: *n.* [*pl.* auxiliaries (-riz)], a helper; an assistant; a confederate or ally; aid of any kind; a verb which helps to form the moods and tenses of other verbs: *pl.* foreign troops in the service of a nation at war.

avail (å-vāl'), *v.i.* to be of use, value, or service; give profit: *v.t.* to turn to profit or advantage: *n.* use; means towards an end; advantage to an object: *pl.* proceeds or profits.

availability (å-vā'lå-bil-i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being available.

avalanche (av'å-lanch), *n.* the sudden descent of a mass of compact snow or ice from the higher parts of a mountain; a fall of rocks or earth from the heights of a mountain; anything that overwhelms by suddenness and irresistible force.

avarice (av'å-ris), *n.* an inordinate or insatiable desire of gain; covetousness; cupidity; greediness.

avaricious (av-å-rish'us), *adj.* impelled by avarice; greedy of gain; grasping.

avast (å-våst'), *interj.* stop! cease! hold!

avatar (av-å-tär') or **avatara** (-tä'-rå), *n.* the descent of a deity to earth in an incarnate form; a manifestation or embodiment.

avaunt (å-vawnt' & å-vänt'), *interj.* begone! depart! an exclamation of contempt or abhorrence.

ave (ā'vē & ä'vē), *interj.* hail! farewell! *n.* an Ave Maria; a salutation.
avenaceous (av-ē-nā'shus), *adj.* belonging to or resembling oats.
avenge (å-venj'), *v.t.* to exact punishment or satisfaction for wrong or injury done to one's self or another: *v.i.* to execute vengeance; to receive satisfaction for injury by the punishment of the offender.
avenue (av'e-nū), *n.* a way or means of approach to a place, a passageway, drive, or alley bordered by trees leading to a house; a broad roadway or street planted with trees.
aver (å-vēr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* averred, *p.pr.* averring], to affirm positively; declare to be true; verify.
average (av'ēr-āj), *n.* any charge additional to the cost of freightage: *v.t.* to find the mean, as of unequal sums or quantities; reduce to a mean; assign proportionately.
averment (å-vēr'ment), *n.* the act of affirming positively; verification; a statement or allegation as to facts.
averse (å-vērs'), *adj.* unwilling; unfavorable; having a repugnance or disinclination to.
aversion (å-vēr'shun), *n.* opposition or repugnance of mind; antipathy; fixed dislike; hatred; the object or cause of dislike or repugnance.
avert (å-vērt'), *v.t.* to turn aside or away; turn or ward off; prevent.
avertible (å-vērt'i-bl), *adj.* capable of being warded off, or averted.
avian (ā'vi-ån), *adj.* pertaining to birds.
aviary (ā'vi-å-ri), *n.* [*pl.* aviaries (-riz)], a house, large cage, or inclosure for the keeping and rearing of birds in confinement.
aviation (ā'vi-å-shun), *n.* the art of flying.
aviator (ā'vi-å-tēr), *n.* a flying machine; one who operates a flying machine.
aviatory (ā'vi-å-tō-ri), *adj.* flying.
avicularium (å-vik-ū-lār-i-um), *n.* [*pl.* avicularia (-å)], the small prehensile process, resembling the head of a bird with a movable mandible, which continually snaps: found in many of the Polyzoa.
aviculture (ā'vi-kul-tūr), *n.* the breeding and rearing of birds.
avidity (å-vid'i-ti), *n.* greediness; eagerness; strong appetite.
avocation (av-ō-kā'shun), *n.* a subordinate or occasional occupation, as contradistinguished from *vocation*.
avoid (å-void'), *v.t.* to keep away shunning; the state of being vacant. make void: *v.i.* to become vacant or void.
avoidance (å-voi'dåns), *n.* the act of annulling or making void; the act of shunning; the state of being vacant.
avoirdupois (av-ēr-dū-poiz'), a system of weights in which one pound contains 16 ounces: used generally for all commodities except precious metals, gems and drugs.
avouch (å-vouch'), *v.t.* to affirm openly; maintain; declare positively; vouch for; admit or confess.
avow (å-vou'), *v.t.* to declare openly; acknowledge frankly; to admit and justify.
avowal (å-vou'ål), *n.* an open declaration; a frank acknowledgment; a confession.
awabi (å-wä'bē), *n.* an edible shellfish found on the coast of Japan; the abalone.
await (å-wāt'), *v.t.* to wait for; look for or expect; be ready for.
awake (å-wāk'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* awoke, awaked, *p.pr.* awaking], to arouse from sleep, or from any state resembling sleep; put into action; infuse new life into: *v.i.* to cease to sleep; bestir one's self: *adj.* not sleeping; roused from sleep or inactivity; in a state of vigilance or action.
awakening (å-wāk'ning), *n.* the act of rousing from sleep; a revival of religion, or activity of a particular religious sect: *adj.* rousing; exciting; alarming.
award (å-wawrd'), *v.t.* to adjudge; assign by judicial sentence, or arbitration; bestow in consideration of merit; to determine or make an award: *n.* a judgment; a decision; a sentence; the decision of arbitrators on points submitted to them; the document containing such decision; that which is awarded or assigned.

aware (å-wār'), *adj.* on guard; watchful; apprised; cognizant; conscious; vigilant.
awash (å-wosh'), *adj.* & *adv.* on a level with the waves.
away (å-wā'), *adv.* absent; at a distance; out of; off; in another direction; continuously: *interj.* begone! depart!
awe (aw), *n.* reverential fear; the feeling or emotion inspired by the contemplation of something sublime; a sense of profound admiration and respect; reverence: *v.t.* to strike or inspire with feelings of reverential respect or fear; restrain by fear or respect.
aweather (å-weth'ẽr), *adv.* on the weather side, or toward the wind: *n.* opposed to alee.
awful (aw'ful), *adj.* inspiring or impressing with profound fear or reverence; of a dreadful or appalling nature; solemn.
awfully (-li), *adv.* in an awful manner; excessively.
awhile (å-hwīl'), *adv.* for a period of time.
awk. See auk.
awkward (awk'wẽrd), *adj.* wanting dexterity; unskilful; ungraceful or ungainly in shape, movement, or manners; clumsy.
awl (awl), *n.* a pointed instrument for piercing.
awn (awn), *n.* the beard or bristle-like appendage of the outer glume of wheat, barley, and numerous grasses.
awning (awn'ing), *n.* a covering of canvas or other cloth stretched upon a frame and used as a shelter from wind or sun.
awny (aw'ni), *adj.* having bristles; bearded.
awoke, *p.t.* of awake.
awry (å-rī'), *adj.* or *adv.* turned or twisted toward one side; erroneous.
axal. See axial.
axe or **ax** (aks), *n.* a tool or instrument of steel, or iron with a steeled edge, attached to a handle, used for the hewing of timber and chopping of wood.
axial (aks'i-ål), *adj.* pertaining to an axis in any sense of the word.
axially (-li), *adv.* in the direction of an axis.
axiferous (ak-sif'e-rus), *adj.* consisting of stem or axis alone without leaves.
axiform (ak'si-fôrm), *adj.* in the form of an axis.
axil (ak'sil), *n.* the angle formed by the upper side of an organ or branch with the stem or trunk to which it is attached.
axile (ak'sil), *adj.* pertaining to the axis; situated or lying in the axis.
axilla (ak-sil'å), *n.* [*pl.* axillæ ('ē)], the armpit, or cavity in the junction of the arm and shoulder; the axil of a leaf.
axillar (ak'si-lår), or **axillary** (-lā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to the armpit; pertaining to, springing from, or situated in, the axil.
axiom (ak'si-um), *n.* an indisputable self-evident truth; a proposition embodying a truth at once obvious and incontrovertible; an established principle in an art or science.
axiomatic (ak-si-ō-mat'ik) or **axiomatical** ('i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, an axiom.
axiomatically (-li), *adv.* in the manner, or by use, of accepted truth.
axis (ak'sis), *n.* [*pl.* axes ('sēz)], the straight line, real or imaginary, passing through a body, upon or around which such body revolves, or is supposed to revolve; a straight line drawn through the center of a bilateral symmetrical figure, as the spinal column; the central line of any symmetrical body; the stem or central column of a plant, round which the organs or parts are disposed; the central region of a mountain chain.
axis (ak'sis), *n.* the hog-deer of India.
axle (ak'sl), *n.* the spindle, or portion of the axle-tree, which is inserted in the hub of the wheel, and on which the wheel revolves.
axle-box (-boks), *n.* a bushing in the hub of a wheel through which the axle passes.
axle-tree (-trē), *n.* a bar connecting the opposite wheels of a carriage, on the rounded ends of which the wheels revolve.

ay or **aye** (ā), *adv.* always; for ever; continually.

aye or **ay** (ā or ī), *adv.* or *interj.* yes; yea; even so; indeed: *n.* [*pl.* ayes (īz)], the affirmative votes in a parliamentary division; the members so voting.

aye-aye (ī'ī), *n.* a singular nocturnal quadruped, native of Madagascar, and allied to the lemurs.

Ayrshire (ār'shir), *n.* a fine breed of cattle from the county of Ayr, Scotland, noted for their rich milk.

Azalea (ā-zā'lē-ā), *n.* [*pl.* azaleas (-āz)], a genus of plants, belonging to the rhododendron tribe, and remarkable for their showy flowers.

azarine (az'ā-rin), *n.* a bright red dye obtained from coal-tar.

azimuth (az'i-muth), *n.* an arc of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of a place and the vertical circle passing through the center of a celestial body.

azote (az'ōt), *n.* the old name for nitrogen.

Aztec (az'tek), *adj.* pertaining to the Aztec race. Also written Aztecan.

azure (azh'ūr & ā'zhūr), *adj.* like the blue of the sky; cerulean: *n.* the clear blue of the sky; any pigment of this color; the blue tint expressed in heraldry by horizontal shading.

azure-stone (azh'ūr-stōn), *n.* the lapis lazuli, from which genuine ultramarine is made.

azurine (azh'ūr-in), *n.* a greyish-blue color.

azurite (azh'ū-rīt), *n.* blue carbonate of copper; blue malachite or chessylite; lazulite.

azzimina (ăt-si-mē'nă), a mode of decoration by damaskeening in gold and silver, &c.

baa (bä), *v.i.* to cry, as a sheep; bleat: *n.* the cry or bleating of a sheep.

Baalism (bā'ål-izm), *n.* the worship of Baal; gross idolatry.

bab (bab), *n.* a fishing bob: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* babbed, *p.pr.* babbing], to fish with a bob.

baba (bä'bä), *n.* an Eastern title of respect.

Babbitt-metal (bab'it-met-ål), *n.* an anti-friction alloy of copper, tin, and zinc, used in crank and axle bearings, &c.

babble (bab'bl), *v.i.* to utter indistinct or imperfect sounds; prattle; talk childishly; murmur continuously: *v.t.* to utter; prate; repeat unintelligently; tell secrets: *n.* unmeaning or foolish talk; a confused murmur.

babbler (bab'lēr), *n.* one who babbles; a dog that gives tongue too frequently when on scent.

babe (bāb), *n.* [*pl.* babes (bābz)], an infant or young child of either sex.

babiroussa or **babirussa** (bab-i-rōō'sä), *n.* the wild hog of Eastern Asia. Written also babyroussa, babyrussa.

bablah (bab'lä) or **babul** (bå-bōōl'), *n.* the rind of the legume of an East Indian species of the acacia, containing gallic acid and tannin.

baboon (bå-bōōn'), *n.* the popular name of a large division of monkeys, which inhabit Africa and Arabia, and are characterized by a long dog-like snout, large canine teeth, great head, rudimentary tail, large callosities on the hips, and capacious cheek pouches; an epithet of contempt.

baboonery (bå-bōōn'ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* babooneries, (-iz)], a collection of baboons; behavior or conduct like that of a baboon.

baboonish (bå-bōōn'ish), *adj.* like a baboon.

baboosh or **babouche** (bå-bōōsh'), *n.* a kind of loose slipper worn in Oriental countries. Also written pabouche.

babuina (bab-ū-ī'nå), *n.* a female baboon.

babul. See bablah.

baby (bā'bi), *n.* [*pl.* babies ('biz)], an infant of either sex; a small child: *adj.* pertaining to an infant or young child: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* babied, *p.pr.* babying], to treat or fondle like a baby or young child; to keep dependent.

baby-farm (bā'bi-färm), *n.* a place where young children are put out for nursing.

babyish (bā'bi-ish), *adj.* childish.

babyism (bā'bi-izm), *n.* the characteristics of a baby; a childish manner of speech.

Babylonian (bab-i-lō'ni-ån), *adj.* pertaining to Babylonia; magnificent; luxurious. Also Babylonish.

bacca (bak'å), *n.* a berry; any fleshy fruit; a one-celled fruit with a soft outer envelope, and with naked seeds immersed in pulp.

baccalaureate (bak-å-law'rē-āt), *n.* the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Science, &c.: *adj.* pertaining to the degree of Bachelor.

baccarat (bak-å-rä'), *n.* a French card game played between a banker and an unlimited number of betters with one or more packs of cards.

baccate (bak'āt) or **baccated** (-ted), *adj.* having many berries.

bacchanal (bak'â-nâl) or **bacchanalian** (bak-â-nā'li-ân), *adj.* indulging in or characterized by drunken revelry; drunken: *n.* a votary of Bacchus; a drunken reveler; a drunken feast.

bacchantic (bâ-kan'tik), *adj.* of or resembling a bacchanal; noisy; jovial.

bacchic (bak'ik) or **bacchical** ('i-kâl), *adj.* pertaining to Bacchus or the feasts in his honor; riotous, or mad with drink.

bachelor (bach'el-ēr), *n.* one who has taken the lowest university degree in any faculty; an unmarried man.

bachelor's-buttons (bach'el-ērz-but'unz), *n.pl.* the name popularly given to several flowering plants whose blossoms somewhat resemble buttons.

bacillaria (bas-i-lā'ri-â), *n.* a genus of microscopic diatoms.

bacillary (bas'i-lā-ri), *adj.* consisting of bacilli.

bacillian (bâ-sil'i-ân), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a bacillus.

bacillicide (bâ-sil'i-sīd), *n.* an agent employed for destroying bacilli.

bacillicultare (bâ-sil'i-kūl-tūr), *n.* the culture of bacilli in animal or vegetable infusions for scientific research.

bacillus (bâ-sil'us), *n.* [*pl.* bacilli ('i), a genus of microscopic vegetable organisms commonly known as bacteria, having slender rod-like jointed bodies or filaments, and possessing the power of constant movement, present in many ferments, in all stages of putrefaction, and associated with the earliest stages of malignant or zymotic disease.

back or **bac** (bak), *n.* a flat-bottomed ferry-boat, especially one adapted for carrying vehicles; a large cistern or vat used by brewers, &c., for liquids.

back (bak), *n.* the hinder part of the body in man, or in other animals the upper portion; the whole region of the spine, extending from the base of the neck to the buttocks; the dorsal region of a fish; that which is opposed to the front; the rear or hinder part of anything; the part of a tool or weapon opposed to the edge: *adj.* lying or being behind or in the rear, as to time, situation, or direction; in a backward direction: *adv.* into or toward the rear; to or toward a former or original place, state, or condition; to or toward times past; not advancing; in a state of hindrance or restraint; in withdrawal or retirement; away; in return; again: *v.t.* to furnish with a back or backing; get upon the back of or mount; second or support; bet or wager; sign or indorse; put backward or cause to recede: *v.i.* to move or go backward.

back-rent (bak'rent), *n.* arrears of rent; rent paid after reaping the first crop by a tenant entering on a lease.

back-rest (bak'rest), *n.* a guide attached to the slide-rest of a lathe, and placed in contact with the work to steady it.

back-settlement (bak-set'l-ment), *n.* an outlying or partially reclaimed portion of a country beginning to be cultivated.

back-settler (bak-set'lēr), *n.* one living in the outlying districts of a settlement.

backbite (bak'bīt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* backbit, *p.p.* backbit & backbitten, *p.pr.* backbiting], to slander or speak evil of in absence: *v.i.* to censure absent persons.

backboard (bak'bōrd), *n.* a board to support the back; a thin wooden backing used for picture frames, mirrors, &c.

backbone (bak'bōn), *n.* the bone of the back; the vertebral column of animals; that which serves as a backbone; hence, firmness or decision of character.

backer (bak'ēr), *n.* one who sustains or abets another; especially one who bets in favor of a person or ainmal in a contest.

backgammon (bak-gam'un), *n.* a game played by two persons upon

a table or board made for the purpose, with fifteen pieces each, and dice-boxes and dice.

background (bak'ground), *n.* ground in the rear; the distant portion of a landscape; the portion of a picture furthest from the spectator; that which is dimly seen; a subordinate position; a place of retirement or reserve.

backhand (bak'hand), *n.* writing which slopes backward or to the left.

backhanded (bak'han-ded), *adj.* with the hand turned backward; unfair; indirect; ambiguous; sloping backward.

backing (bak'ing), *n.* something placed behind to support or strengthen; aid or support given to a person or cause.

backsheesh or **backshish.** See bakshish.

backside (bak'sīd), *n.* the hind part of anything or that which is opposed to the front; the hind part of an animal.

backslide (bak-slīd'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* backslid, backslided, *p.p.* backslid, backslidden, backslided, *p.pr.* backsliding], to slide back; fall off or away from; apostatize.

backstair (bak'stār) or **backstairs** ('stārz), *n.* stairs in the back part of a house; stairs for private use: *adj.* indirect; underhand; secret; intriguing.

backstays (bak'stāz), *n.pl.* long ropes extending from the masthead to the side of the ship, slanting a little aft, to assist the shrouds in supporting the mast.

backsword (bak'sōrd), *n.* a sword with one sharp edge; a stick with a basket handle used in the game of singlestick.

backward (bak'wērd) or **backwards** (-wērdz), *adv.* with the back foremost; toward the back; in a contrary or reverse manner, way, or direction; toward past times or events; from a better to a worse state.

backward (bak'wērd), *adj.* directed to the back or rear; unwilling; reluctant; hesitating; slow; behind in learning or progress; behind in time.

backwater (bak'waw-tēr), *n.* water caused to flow backwards by obstruction of its ccurse; accumulation of water overflowing lowlands, caused by obstruction; water held back by a dam or weir; water thrown back by the turning of a water-wheel or the paddles of a steamer.

backwoods (bak-woodz'), *n.pl.* forests or partially cleared land situated far from the centers of population.

bacon (bā'kn), *n.* hog's flesh salted or pickled and dried, usually in smoke.

bacteria (bak-tē'ri-â), *n.pl.* of bacterium.

bacteriological (bak-tē-ri-ō-loj'i-kâl), *adj.* of or pertaining to bacteriology.

bacteriologist (bak-tē-ri-ol'ō-jist), *n.* a student of bacteriology.

bacteriology (bak-tē-ri-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the scientific investigation or study of bacteria.

bacterioscopy (bak-tē-ri-os'kō-pi), *n.* the examination of bacteria by the microscope.

bacterium (bak-tē'ri-um), *n.* [*pl.* bacteria (-â)], a microscopic organism of various forms and shapes; a disease germ.

bad (bad), *adj.* [*compar.* worse, *superl.* worst], the opposite of good; evil; ill; wicked; depraved; vicious; pernicious; corrupting; hurtful; offensive; noxious, physically or morally; defective; worthless; unhappy; unfortunate.

bad-form (bad'fôrm), *n.* that which is bad; not very refined; somewhat vulgar.

badderlocks (bad'ēr-loks), *n.* a large dark green edible seaweed.

badelaire (ba-de-lār'), *n.* a curved sword used as a heraldic bearing.

badge (baj), *n.* a mark, sign, or token, or cognizance to denote the occupation, allegiance, association, or achievements of the person by whom it is displayed; the mark or token of anything; a carved ornament on the stern of a vessel.

COPYRIGHT, 1910, BY F. E. WRIGHT

BADGES AND DECORATIONS OF HONOR, PLATE I

1. Order of Christ (Pontifical); 2. Society of the Cincinnati (United States); 3. Order of the Thistle, with Collar Attachment (Great Britain, Scotland); 4. Order of the Garter—the George Badge, with Collar Attachment (Great Britain); 5. Order of St. Gregory the Great (Pontifical); 6. Order of the Golden Fleece (Spain); 7. Guelfic Order of Hanover; 8. Order of the Bath, Military Class (Great Britain); 9. Grand Army of the Republic (United States); 10. Order of St. Michael and St. George (Great Britain); 11. Order of the Rose (Brazil); 12. Order of St. Patrick, with Collar Attachment (Great Britain, Ireland); 13. Order of the Holy Ghost (France); 14. Order of the Tower and Sword (Portugal); 15. Order of the Holy Sepulchre (Pontifical); 16. Legion of Honor (France); 17. Loyal Legion (United States); 18. Order of the Star of India (England, India); 19. Order of St. Andrew (Russia).

badger (baj'ẽr), *n.* a plantigrade carnivorous mammal, of nocturnal habits; an artist's brush of badger's hair: *v.t.* to worry or annoy, as a badger when baited; pester; persistently assail.

badger-baiting (baj'ẽr-bā'ting), *n.* a cruel sport formerly practiced of assailing a badger placed in a barrel with dogs.

badger-dog (baj'ẽr-dog), *n.* another name for the dachshund.

badiaga (bad-i-ā'gā), *n.* a seaweed, the powder of which is used for removing discoloration caused by bruises.

badinage (bad'i-nāj & bä-dē-näzh'), *n.* light or playful raillery or banter.

badly (bad'li), *adv.* wickedly; grievously; unskilfully; defectively; ill.

badminton (bad'min-tun), *n.* an outdoor game similar to tennis, but played with shuttlecocks; a kind of claret-cup.

badness (bad'nes), *n.* the state of being wicked or vicious; depravity.

baffle (baf'l), *v.t.* to elude or circumvent by artifice or the interposition of obstacles; foil or check; defeat; frustrate; thwart; subject to indignities.

bag (bag), *n.* a sack; a pouch; a wallet; a receptacle for holding anything; that which is contained in a bag, or the result of a day's sport; a sack or receptacle in animal bodies, containing a fluid or other substance; a definite quantity of certain commodities: *v.t.* to enclose in a bag; distend; swell; secure or capture, as game; steal: *v.i.* to bulge; hang down like a full bag.

bagasse (bâ-gas'), *n.* sugar-cane refuse as delivered from the crushing mill.

bagatelle (bag-â-tel'), *n.* a trifle; a game played on a nine-holed board, baized and cushioned, with a cue and nine balls.

baggage (bag'āj), *n.* the tents, clothing, utensils, &c., of an army or expeditionary force on the march; the trunks, bags, and other impedimenta or baggage of a traveler: *n.* an immoral woman; a coquettish or frolicsome girl.

baggala (bag'ä-lä), *n.* Arab trading vessel with two masts.

bagging (bag'ing), *n.* the act of putting into bags; coarse cloth or other material used for bags; filtration through canvas bags.

baggy (bag'i), *adj.* having a loose or flabby appearance; swelled or puffed out.

bagnio (ban'yō), *n.* a bath-house; a brothel; an oriental prison.

bagpipe (bag'pīp), *n.* a shrill-toned musical instrument, consisting of a leathern wind-bag from which air is forced by the performer's elbow into pipes, one (the *chanter*) giving the melody. [Commonly used in *pl.*]

bah (bä), *interj.* an exclamation expressing incredulous contempt or disgust.

bail (bāl), *v.t.* to set free or liberate from arrest on security for reappearance; to deliver, as goods, in trust, on contract expressed or implied that the person entrusted shall return or account for the same: *n.* the person or persons who provide security for the release of a prisoner; the security tendered, or accepted.

bail (bāl), *v.t.* to free from water by dipping; to lade out with a bucket or other utensil, as in a boat: *n.* a bent or arched handle of a pail or kettle; a half-hoop supporting the cover or tilt of a wagon; one of the two small sticks, 4 in. long, which are laid across the tops of cricket stumps.

bailee (bā-lē'), *n.* the person to whom goods are committed in trust.

bailer. See bailor.

bailiff (bā'lif), *n.* a sheriff's officer who serves processes, &c.; any subordinate civil officer; an overseer or under-steward on an estate.

bailiwick (bā'li-wik), *n.* the district within which a bailiff has jurisdiction.

bailment (bāl'ment), *n.* a delivery of goods in trust to another; the action of becoming surety for one in custody.

bailor (bā'lẽr) or **bailer** (bā'lẽr), *n.* one who delivers goods to another in bailment.

bairn (bārn), *n.* a child [Scotch].

bait (bāt), *v.t.* to harass or provoke, as by the setting on of dogs; worry; torment, for sport; annoy persistently; prepare a hook, trap, or snare by covering it with food or other substance; give food and drink to upon a journey: *v.i.* to take food or drink upon a journey: *n.* any substance used to entice or allure fish or other animals with a view to capture; an allurement; temptation; refreshment taken on a journey.

baize (bāz), *n.* a coarse woolen stuff, with a nap on one side.

bake (bāk), *v.t.* to cook or prepare food by subjection to dry heat in a closed place, as an oven; to dry and harden by heat: *v.i.* to do the work of baking; become hard by heat: *n.* the result of baking, as a clam bake.

baker (bā'kẽr), *n.* one whose business is to make bread, biscuits, &c.

bakery (bā'kẽr-i), *n.* [*pl.* bakeries -iz)], a place used for bread-making; a baker's shop.

baking (bā'king), *n.* the quantity of anything baked at the same time; a batch.

bakshish, bakhshish, or baksheesh (bak'shēsh), *n.* an Eastern term for a present or gratuity.

balance (bal'ăns), *n.* an instrument for determining the weight of bodies; a pair of scales; a steelyard; a spring balance; the act of weighing mentally; equilibrium; equipoise; equality; an equality between the two sides of an account; the excess shown on either side; the sum or weight necessary to make two unequal sums or weights equal: *v.t.* to weigh; compare; bring to a state of equipoise; keep in equilibrium; poise; equal or make equal; counterbalance; adjust or settle; to examine and compare accounts: *v.i.* to have equal weight; be in equipoise; be employed in the adjustment of accounts.

balance of trade (bal'ăns of trād), *n.* the difference between the imports and exports of a country.

balance-reef (bal'ăns-rēf), *n.* a reef-band crossing a sail diagonally.

balance-sheet (bal'ăns-shēt), *n.* a statement of the assets and liabilities of a business.

balance-wheel (bal'ăns-hwēl), *n.* a wheel in a watch chronometer), which regulates the beats.

balancer (bal'ăn-sẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, keeps anything in equilibrium; an acrobat: *pl.* the organs placed under the wings of certain insects to balance the body.

balata (bâ-lä'tâ), *n.* the dried gum of the bully-tree, similar to india-rubber, and used for insulating electric wires.

balayeuse bal-ā-yēz'), *n.* plaited muslin or lace inserted at the bottom of a dress to protect it from the ground.

balconet (bal-kō-net'), *n.* a slightly projecting low ornamental railing to a door or window.

balconied (bal'kō-nid), *adj.* having a projecting exterior platform or interior gallery.

balcony (bal'kō-ni), *n.* [*pl.* balconies (-niz)], a platform or gallery projecting from the wall of a building, enclosed by a balustrade or parapet.

bald (bawld), *adj.* without the natural or usual covering to the head or summit; unadorned; bare; literal; undisguised; having a white spot or patch on the head; bald-faced.

bald-head (bawld'hed), *n.* a man bald on the head.

balderdash (bawl'dẽr-dash), *n.* a nonsensical jumble of words; silly talk or writing; a worthless mixture.

baldric or **baldrick** (bawl'drik), *n.* a broad belt, often richly ornamented, worn round the waist, or over one shoulder and across the breast.

bale (bāl), *n.* a large bundle or package of goods: *v.t.* to make up into a bale or bales; to lade out as water.

bale (bāl), *n.* woe; calamity; mischief.

baleen (bâ-lēn'), *n.* whalebone in its natural condition; the horny elastic material fringing the jaws of right whales.

bale-fire (bāl'fīr), *n.* a beacon or signal-fire; a bonfire; a funeral pyre.

baleful (bāl'fool), *adj.* replete with deadly or malign influence; full of woe; direful; predicative of disaster.

balefully (-li), *adv.* calamitously; miserably.

balise or **balize** (bā-lēz'), *n.* a seamark or beacon, consisting of a pole or buoy surmounted by a flag or other object.

balk or **baulk** (bawk), *n.* a strip or ridge of land left unplowed; a thick heavy piece of timber; a barrier or check; frustration or disappointment: *v.t.* to thwart, check, or disappoint: *v.i.* to stop short, or swerve; to signify the position of herring or pilchard shoals from a height, and indicate their position to the fishermen.

ball (bawl), *n.* a round body; any mass resembling a sphere; a spherical body used for play; a bullet; any roundish part of the body; a game played with a ball; the globe or earth: *v.t.* to make into a ball: *v.i.* to form or gather into a ball. **ball-bearing** (bawl'bār-ing), *n.* a bearing containing loose balls of metal to reduce friction.

ball (bawl), *n.* a dance; a social assembly of persons of both sexes for the purpose of dancing.

ballad (bal'ăd), *n.* a short narrative poem, adapted for reciting or singing.

ballast (bal'ăst), *n.* weighty material carried by a ship to ensure stability; sand carried in the car of a balloon to steady it; gravel or rubble filling the space between the sleepers of a railway; that which imparts stability to the character: *v.t.* to place ballast in or on; impart steadiness to.

ballastage (bal'ăs-tāj), *n.* a toll paid for leave to take ballast.

ballet (bal'ā), *n.* a theatrical representation in which a story is told, and actions, characters, and passions represented by gestures, accompanied by music and dancing; the company of persons who perform the ballet.

ballistic (bal-lis'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the scientific construction and use of projectiles.

ballistics (bal-is'tiks), *n.* the science of the motion of projectiles.

ballon d'essai (bă-lōng dā-sē'), a balloon used to test the direction of air currents; hence a feeler to test public opinion.

balloon (bal-lōōn', *n.* a large bag of prepared silk or other material, which, when inflated by hydrogen gas or heated air, ascends and floats in the atmosphere; a round vessel with a short neck used in distillation.

balloon-jib (bal-lōōn'jib), *n.* a triangular sail used by yachts in a slight breeze.

ballooning (bal-lōōn'ing), *n.* the art or practice of managing balloons or making balloon ascents.

balloonist (bal-lōō'nist), *n.* one who makes or ascends in a balloon; an aëronaut.

ballot (bal'ot), *n.* a ball, ticket, or paper by which a vote is registered; the system of secret voting by the use of balls, tickets, or papers; election by secret vote; also the total number of votes cast or recorded: *v.i.* to vote or decide by secret vote.

balm (bäm), *n.* the oily aromatic exudation of certain trees or shrubs, used for healing or soothing; balsam; anything which heals, or that soothes pain; an odoriferous tree or shrub yielding balm.

balm of Gilead (of gil'e-ad), *n.* the name of various kinds of fragrant resins, as that of the evergreen terebinth tree of Arabia.

balmily (bäm'i-li), *adv.* in a soothing manner; fragrantly.

balminess (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being soothing or refreshingly fragrant.

balmoral (bal-mōr'ăl), *adj.* & *n.* the name given to various strong articles of dress, as a petticoat, or lace up boots.

balmy (bäm'i), *adj.* having the qualities of balm; soft; fragrant; refreshing.

balsam (bawl'sâm), *n.* an oily, aromatic, resinous substance obtained from certain trees or shrubs, and used medicinally or in perfumery; balm; the name applied to several trees, shrubs, or plants yielding balsam, as the balsam-tree; anything soothing or healing.

balsamic (bawl-sam'ik) or **balsamical** (-ăl), *adj.* having the qualities of, or yielding, balsam; soft; soothing; healing.

baluster (bal'us-tẽr), *n.* a small column or pilaster to support the rail of a parapet or balustrade.

balustrade (bal-us-trād'), *n.* a series of small columns or pilasters, surmounted by a top-rail or coping, serving as a parapet or protective railing, staircase, &c.

balzarine (bal'zä-rin), *n.* a dress fabric of wool and cotton.

bam (bam), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bammed, *p.pr.* bamming], to bamboozle; cheat; wheedle: *n.* an imposition; a cheat; a hoax.

bambino (bam-bē'nō), *n.* [*pl.* bambini ('nē)], a child or baby; a figure of the infant Christ wrapped in swaddling clothes: exhibited in many Roman Catholic churches from Christmas to Epiphany.

bamboo (bam-bōō'), *n.* the name of certain tropical grasses having thick-jointed stems of exceeding hardness, and attaining to a height of from 20 to 120 ft.; a stick or cane: *v.t.* to flog with a bamboo rod.

bamboozle (bam-bōō'zl), *v.t.* to hoax; deceive by trickery; mystify; humbug: *v.i.* to practice cheating.

ban (ban), *n.* in feudal times a public proclamation, or summons to arms; an edict of proscription or interdiction; prohibition; excommunication; curse; anathema: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* banned; *p.pr.* banning], to curse; to interdict or prohibit; to place under a ban.

ban (ban), *n.* the title of the governor of Croatia and Slavonia as viceroy of the Austrian emperor.

banana (bâ-nä'nâ), *n.* a tropical herbaceous plant, closely allied to the plantain; its soft, luscious fruit, which furnishes a nutritious and important article of food in tropical countries.

banate (ban'āt), *n.* the territory ruled by a ban: the office itself.

band (band), *n.* that which binds together; that which connects; that which encircles, supports, or restrains; a fillet; strap; tie; shackle or fetter; collar; ligature; a driving belt; a company of persons united by a common object; a body of soldiers; a company of musicians forming an orchestra, a military or other band: *v.t.* to unite in a troop, company, or confederacy: *v.i.* to associate or unite for some common purpose.

bandage (ban'dāj), *n.* a roller of cotton or other material used in dressing and binding up wounds, &c.; a band or ligature: *v.t.* to dress or bind with a bandage.

bandala (ban-dä'lâ), *n.* manila white rope.

bandana or **bandanna** (ban-dan'â), *n.* a large silk or cotton handkerchief, dyed red, blue, or yellow, with white or yellow spots; a style of calico printing in imitation of the bandana.

bandbox (band'boks), *n.* a light box of pasteboard, &c., for holding bonnets.

bandeau (ban-dō'), *n.* [*pl.* bandeaux (-dōz')], a ribbon worn over the forehead.

banded (ban'ded), *p.adj.* allied; confederated; having bands; marked by stripes of different color or material; having a band differing in tincture from the garb.

bandelet. Same as bandlet.

banderilla (ban-de-rē'yâ), *n.* a dart, with a banderole attached, used in bull fights to exasperate the bull.

banderole (ban'de-rōl) or **banderol** (-rol), *n.* a little flag or streamer; a small flag carried at the head of a lance or mast.

bandicoot (ban'di-kōōt), *n.* a large rat, native of India and Ceylon, very destructive to rice fields and gardens; the name given to rat-like marsupials of several species found in Australia and Tasmania.

bandit (ban'dit), *n.* [*pl.* bandits ('dits) & banditti (-dit'i)], an outlaw; a brigand; a robber; a highwayman.

bandlet (band'let), *n.* a small band; a little band or flat molding encircling a column.

bandog (ban'dog), *n.* a large fierce kind of dog usually kept chained; a mastiff.

bandoleer (ban-dō-lēr'), *n.* a broad leather belt, worn over the shoulder and across the breast, for holding ammunition.

bandoline (ban'dō-lin), *n.* a gummy perfumed substance used for imparting a gloss to the hair or for fixing it in any position.

bandore (ban-dōr' & ban'dōr), *n.* an ancient stringed instrument resembling a zither.

bandsaw (band'saw), *n.* an endless steel saw running on pulleys.

bandy (ban'di), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bandied, *p.pr.* bandying], to throw or beat to and fro, as a ball in play; toss from one to another; give and take: *v.i.* to contend; strive: *n.* a club bent at the end for striking a ball; a hockey-stick; a game played with such a club, commonly called hockey: *adj.* bent; having a bend or crook outward.

bandy (ban'di), *n.* a kind of cart or buggy used in India, drawn by oxen.

bane (bān), *n.* that which causes death, ruin, or destruction, hence a deadly poison, vice, or sin; a disease (rot) in sheep.

baneful (bān'fool), *adj.* poisonous; pernicious.

banefully (-li), *adv.* in a pernicious manner; destructively.

bang (bang), *v.t.* to beat, as with a club or cudgel; thump; handle roughly; produce a loud sound by or from (as, bang the door); surpass or excel: *v.i.* to make a loud noise; thump violently: *n.* a heavy blow; a loud, sudden noise: *adv.* with a sudden or violent blow; abruptly.

bang (bang), *n.* [*pl.* bangz], hair cut straight across the forehead so as to form a fringe; false hair so worn: *v.t.* to cut the hair across the forehead so as to form a fringe.

bangle (bang'gl), *n.* an ornamental ring worn upon the wrists and ankles in India and Africa; a ring-bracelet.

banian or **banyan** (ban-yan'), *n.* a Hindu trader or merchant; a Bengali native who manages money affairs for Europeans; a loose gown for men, like that worn by the Hindus.

banian-tree (-trē), *n.* the Indian fig-tree, which spreads over a large area by sending down shoots from its branches; these take root and become new trunks.

banish (ban'ish), *v.t.* to condemn to exile; expel from the country as a punishment; drive away; dispel from the mind.

banishment (ban'ish-ment), *n.* the act of expelling or driving away; the state of being expelled.

banister or **bannister** (ban'is-tēr), *n.* corrupt forms of baluster.

banjo (ban'jō), *n.* a musical instrument, of from five to nine strings, having a neck like a guitar, and a circular body covered in front with tightly-stretched parchment.

banjoist (ban'jō-ist), *n.* a performer on the banjo.

bank (bangk), *n.* a heap, mound, or ridge of earth; any steep acclivity; an elevation or rising ground beneath the sea or at the mouth of a river, forming a shoal or shallow; a bench for rowers; a tier of oars: *v.t.* to enclose, defend, or fortify with a bank; pile or heap up.

bank (bangk), *n.* an establishment for the custody, loan, exchange, or issue of money; the office of a banking company; in certain games of chance, the fund held against the table: *v.t.* to deposit money in a bank: *v.i.* to have an account with a banker.

bank-bill (bangk'bil), *n.* a note or a bill of exchange of a bank payable on demand or at a future specified time.

bank-book (bangk-book), *n.* the pass-book kept by a depositor, in

which a cashier of the bank enters the debits and credits.

bank-credit (bangk-kred'it), *n.* the amount a person, on giving proper security, is allowed to draw upon a bank.

bank-note (bangk'nōt), *n.* a promissory note issued by a legally authorized bank, payable on demand, and forming part of the money currency.

bankable (bang'kā-bl), *adj.* receivable by a bank.

banker (bang'kēr), *n.* one who keeps a bank; one who traffics in money, receives and remits money, negotiates bills of exchange, &c.; a vessel employed in the cod-fishery on the banks of Newfoundland; the stone bench on which masons cut and square their work; a ditcher.

banking (bang'king), *n.* the act of raising a mound or bank; fishing on the banks of Newfoundland; the loading of coals at the pit's mouth.

bankrupt (bangk'rupt), *n.* a person legally declared to be unable to discharge his liabilities; an insolvent debtor: *adj.* unable to meet one's obligations; insolvent: *v.t.* to make or render insolvent: *v.i.* to exhaust one's financial credit; become insolvent.

bankruptcy (bangk'rupt-si), *n.* [*pl.* bankruptcies (-siz)], the state of being legally insolvent, or unable to pay all debts; failure in trade.

banner (ban'ēr), *n.* a piece of cloth or silk attached to a pole or staff, and usually worked with same device or motto, heraldic or emblematical; an ensign, standard, or flag of a country, state, or order.

bannock (ban'uk), *n.* a thick cake made of oatmeal, barley-meal, or pease-meal, and baked on an iron plate or griddle.

banns (banz), *n. pl.* the proclamation in church of an intended marriage.

banquet (bang'kwet), *n.* a sumptuous entertainment or feast: *v.t.* to treat with a feast or rich entertainment: *v.i.* to regale one's self sumptuously.

banquet or **banquette** (bang-ket'), *n.* a bank running along the inside of a parapet, on which soldiers stand to fire upon the enemy; the footway of a bridge when raised above the carriage-way; a side-walk.

banshee (ban'shē), **benshie** (ben'-she), or **benshi**, *n.* the female fairy of Scotch and Irish legends, whose visit foretold death.

bantam (ban'tăm), *n.* a diminutive breed of domestic fowl: *adj.* pertaining to the bantam; diminutive; consequential.

banter (ban'tēr), *v.t.* to rail at good-humoredly; attack jestingly; make fun of: *n.* humorous raillery.

Bantingism (ban'ting-izm), *n.* a dietetic method to reduce weight, by abstaining from fat-forming foods; introduced by William Banting of London in 1864.

bantling (bant'ling), *n.* a young child.

Bantu (ban'tū), *n.* a term sometimes used to designate the languages of South Africa.

banyan or **banyan-tree.** See banian.

baobab (bā'ō-bab & bä'ō-bab), *n.* an African tree of huge size, called the sour-gourd, or the cream-of-tartar tree, largely used as an article of food by the natives.

baptism (bap'tizm), *n.* the application of water by an authorized administrator, in the name of the Holy Trinity, to a person, by sprinkling, effusion, or immersion, constituting the sacrament or rite by which he is initiated into the visible church of Christ.

baptismal (bap-tiz'mâl), *adj.* pertaining to the ceremonial application of water or initiatory rite of the Christian Church.

baptismally (-li), *adv.* in the manner of, or by means of, baptism.

Baptist (bap'tist), *n.* one of a Christian denomination who baptize adult believers only, and who maintain the necessity for immersion.

baptistery (bap'tis-tēr-i), or **baptistry** (-tri), *n.* [*pl.* baptisteries (-iz), -tries (-triz)], a building or portion of a building in which the rite of baptism is administered.

baptize (bap-tīz'), *v.t.* to administer

the rite of baptism to; admit to the Christian Church by the ceremonial application of water; christen.

bar (bär), *n.* a piece of wood, metal, or other solid matter, long in proportion to its thickness; anything which impedes or obstructs; a bank of sand, gravel, &c., obstructing navigation at the entrance to a harbor or mouth of a river; the railing enclosing the space occupied by counsel in courts of justice; the place in court where prisoners are stationed for trial, or sentence; the members of the legal profession collectively, entitled to plead in court; any tribunal; the portion of a hotel, &c., where liquors are served out; a band or stripe; a line drawn vertically through the staff of a piece of music, dividing it into equal measures of time; the space and notes enclosed by two such lines; an ordinary, similar to, but narrower than, a fess, and filing one-fifth of the heraldic field: *v.t.* [*pt.* & *p.p.* barred: *p.pr.* barring], to fasten with a bar; to hinder; obstruct; exclude.

barb (bärb), *n.* that which resembles a beard in lower animals; a hair or bristle ending in a double hook; the sharp point projecting backwards from the extremity of an arrow, fish-hook, &c.: *v.t.* to furnish with barbs.

barb (bärb), *n.* a horse of the Barbary breed, remarkable for speed, endurance, and docility; a short-beaked pigeon of a breed originally brought from Barbary.

barbarian (bär'bā'ri-ân), *n.* a foreigner; a man in a rude, savage state: an uncivilized person; a cruel, savage, brutal man: *adj.* pertaining to savages; rude; uncivilized; inhuman.

barbaric (bär-bar'ik), *adj.* pertaining to or characteristic of savage or uncivilized people; rude; savage.

barbarism (bär'bâ-rizm), *n.* an offense against purity of style or language; an uncivilized state or condition; a cruel or barbarous action; an outrage.

barbarity (bär-bar'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* barbarities (-tiz)], the state of being uncivilized; cruelty; inhumanity; an act of savage cruelty.

barbarize (bär'bâ-rīz), *v.i.* to adopt a foreign or barbarous mode of speech: *v.t.* to make barbarous.

barbarous (bär'bâ-rus), *adj.* uncivilized; rude and ignorant; contrary to pure idiom; savage; cruel; ferocious; inhuman; wild.

barbate (bär'bāt), or **barbated** ('bā-ted), *adj.* bearded; furnished with long and weak hairs.

barbecue (bär'bē-kū), *n.* a frame on which all kinds of meat or fish are roasted or smoke-dried; the carcass of an ox, hog, &c., roasted whole; a social or political entertainment at which animals are roasted whole, with appropriate surroundings: *v.t.* to dress and roast whole.

barbel (bär'bel), *n.* a slender vermiform process appended to the lips of certain fishes; a European fresh-water fish, having its upper jaw furnished with four barbels.

barber (bär'bẽr), *n.* one whose occupation is to shave the beard and cut and dress the hair: *v.t.* to shave and dress the hair of.

barbette (bär-bet'), *n.* the platform or breastwork of a fortification, from which cannon may be fired over a parapet instead of through the embrasures.

barbican (bär'bi-kân), *n.* a tower or advanced work defending the entrance to a castle or city.

barbotine (bär'bō-tīn), *n.* kaolin clay, thinly mixed, used for ornamenting pottery.

barbule (bär'būl), *n.* a very minute barb.

barcarole or **barcarolle** (bär'kā-rōl), *n.* a simple song or melody sung by Venetian gondoliers; a piece of music in imitation of such a song.

bard (bärd), *n.* a poet and singer.

bard or **barde** (bärd), *n.* one of the ornaments and housings of a horse; one of the pieces of defensive armor of a mediæval war-horse.

bardic (bär'dik), *adj.* pertaining to bards or to their poetry.

bardish (bär'dish), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, bards.
bardism (bär'dizm), *n.* the methods, maxims, and sentiments of bards.
bare (bâr), *adj.* naked; with the head uncovered; unconcealed; simple; unfurnished; threadbare; poor; mere: *v.t.* to divest of covering.
barefaced (bâr'fāst), *adj.* with the face uncovered; undisguised; shameless; impudent.
barége (bâ-rāzh'), *n.* thin gauze-like fabric, usually of silk and worsted.
bargain (bär'gân), *n.* an agreement or contract between two or more parties with reference to the sale or transfer of property; a compact or pledge mutually agreed upon; the thing purchased or stipulated for; that which is acquired or sold at a low price; an advantageous purchase: *v.i.* to make a contract or agreement: *v.t.* to sell or transfer for a consideration.
bargainee (bär-gâ-nē'), *n.* the party to whom a bargain and sale is made.
bargainer or **bargainor** (bär'gâ-nẽr), *n.* one who stipulates or contracts to sell or transfer to another for a consideration.
barge (bärj), *n.* a flat-bottomed vessel employed in loading and unloading ships, and for the conveyance of goods on rivers and canals; a vessel of state.
barilla (bâ-ril'â), *n.* an impure carbonate and sulphate of soda imported from Spain and the Levant, and obtained from the alkaline ashes of certain plants.
barillet (bar'il-let), *n.* the cylindrical case containing the mainspring of a watch.
baritone. See barytone.
barium (bā'ri-um), *n.* one of the elementary metals.
bark (bärk), *v.i.* to utter a sharp, short sound, as the cry of a dog; to cough: *n.* the sound or cry emitted by dogs.
bark (bärk), *n.* the exterior layer or rind of woody stems or trunks; Peruvian bark: *v.t.* to remove by stripping.
bark or **barque** (bärk), *n.* a three-masted vessel having the fore- and main-mast square-rigged, and the mizzen-mast fore-and-aft rigged.
barkantine or **barkentine** (bär'kân-tēn), *n.* a three-masted vessel having the fore-mast square-rigged, and the main- and mizzen-mast fore-and-aft or schooner-rigged. Also barquantine.
barking (bär'king), *n.* a sharp sound like that of a dog; coughing: *n.* the process of stripping bark from trees; the process of tanning leather and of dyeing with bark.
barky (bär'ki), *adj.* consisting of, or covered with, bark.
barley (bär'li), *n.* the grain grown and used chiefly for malting; the plant which yields the grain.
barley-corn (bär'li-kôrn), *n.* a grain of barley; formerly a measure of length equal to the third part of an inch.
barm (bärm), *n.* the foam rising upon beer or other malt liquors when fermenting, and used as leaven in bread-making; yeast.
barmy (bärm'i), *adj.* containing or consisting of yeast; frothy.
barn (bärn), *n.* a covered building for the storage of grain or other farm produce.
barn-owl (bärn'oul), *n.* the white or screech owl.
barnacle (bär'nâ-kl), *n.* a species of wild goose, called barnacle or bernicle goose; a cirriped crustacean, found adhering in groups or clusters to rocks or to the bottoms of ships, &c.; an official who holds tenaciously to his post: *n.pl.* an instrument placed on a horse's nose to restrain him while being shod, bled, or dressed; a pair of spectacles.
barogram (bar'ō-gram), *n.* the record traced by the barograph.
barograph (bar'ō-graf), *n.* an instrument recording automatically variations in atmospheric pressure.
barology (bâ-rol'ō-gi), *n.* the science of weight or gravity.
barometer (bâ-rom'e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the weight or pressure of the atmosphere: used for indicating the various changes

of weather, or to determine the altitude of a particular place.

barometric (bar-ō-met'rik), or **barometrical** ('ri-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to, made with, or indicated by, a barometer.

barometrically (-li), *adv.* by means of a barometer.

baron (bar'un), *n.* the title of an English peer of the lowest rank, next below a viscount; formerly the title of the judges of the Court of Exchequer.

baronage (bar'un-āj), *n.* the whole body of barons; the dignity or rank of a baron.

baroness (bar'un-es), *n.* a baron's wife; a lady holding a baronial title in her own right.

baronet (bar'un-et), *n.* a title of hereditary rank or degree of honor next below a baron and above a knight.

baronetage (bar'un-et-āj), *n.* the collective body of baronets; the dignity or rank of a baronet.

baronetcy (bar'un-et-si), *n.* the title and dignity of a baronet.

baronial (bar-ō'ni-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a baron or a barony.

baronism (bar'un-izm), *n.* the feudal system of government by barons.

barony (bar'un-i), *n.* [*pl.* baronies (-iz)], the rank or dignity of a baron; the domain or lordship of a baron; a territorial division in Ireland, corresponding nearly to the English hundred; a large freehold estate in Scotland.

baroque (bå-rōk'), *adj.* grotesque; in bad taste.

baroscope (bar'ō-skōp), *n.* an instrument for indicating variations in the pressure of the atmosphere without actual measurement of its weight; a storm- or weather-glass.

barouche (bå-rōōsh'), *n.* a roomy, four-wheeled carriage with a folding or falling top.

barquantine. See barkantine.

barque. See bark.

barracan (bar'å-kăn), *n.* a thick strong stuff made of camel's hair.

barrack (bar'ăk), *n.* a large building, or series of buildings, for the lodgment of soldiers and officers; a building or collection of huts within an enclosure in which a body of men are lodged [generally in the *pl.*]

barratry (bar'å-tri), *n.* the practice of vexatiously inciting and encouraging to law-suits or litigation; the committal by a ship's master, officer, or mariner, of an act of fraud, or breach of duty, whereby the owners, freighters, or insurers of the vessel are defrauded or injured.

barred (bärd), *p.adj.* furnished with bars; obstructed; secured; striped.

barrel (bar'el), *n.* a vessel or cask, cylindrical in form, bulging in the middle, made of wooden staves bound with hoops, and having flat ends or heads; the quantity which a barrel should contain; anything resembling a barrel in shape; a drum or cylinder; a metallic tube.

barrel (bar'el), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* barreled, *p.pr.* barreling], to put or pack in a barrel.

barren (bar'en), *adj.* incapable of producing its kind; unproductive; unfruitful; sterile; lacking; devoid; profitless; empty: *n.* an unproductive tract of land.

barricade (bar-ri-kād'), *n.* a fortification constructed in haste of such materials as are nearest to hand, and which will serve to obstruct the progress or attack of an enemy, or shield a besieged party; any bar or obstruction: *v.t.* to obstruct or stop up; fortify or enclose by a barricade.

barrier (bar'i-ēr), *n.* anything which hinders or obstructs; an obstacle to progress, approach, or attack; an enclosing fence or boundary wall; a limit or boundary.

barrier-reef (-rēf), *n.* a reef of coral encircling an island, or skirting the mainland, and enclosing an open channel or lagoon.

barring (bär'ing), *p.pr.* as *prep.* excepting; leaving out of account.

barrister (bar'is-tēr), *n.* in England, a member of the legal profession qualified to plead at the bar; in Scotland, an advocate; counselor at law.

barrow (bar'ō), *n.* a frame covered with boards, and furnished with handles at both ends, or with a pair of wheels and handles or shafts at one end; a hand-barrow; a shallow box, with a single wheel and handles and supports; a wheel-barrow; a mound of earth or heap of stones forming an ancient or prehistoric grave, constructed in various forms.

bar-shot (bär'shot), *n.* double-headed shot.

barter (bär'tẽr), *v.i.* to traffic or trade by exchanging one commodity for another: *v.t.* to give in exchange: *n.* trafficking by exchange of commodities; the thing given in exchange.

bartizan (bär'ti-zân), *n.* a small overhanging turret, with loopholes or embrasures, projecting from the top of a tower or wall.

barwise (bär'wīz), *adv.* horizontally.

barwood (bär'wood), *n.* a red dyewood.

baryta (bâ-rī'tâ), *n.* the oxide of barium.

barytes (bâ-rī'tēz), *n.* the native sulphate of barium. Also called heavy-spar.

barytic (bâ-rīt'īk), *adj.* pertaining to or containing baryta.

barytone or **baritone** (bar'i-tōn), *adj.* intermediate between bass and tenor, as a male voice or instrument: *n.* a person with a voice having this range: *adj.* having the last syllable unaccented: *v.t.* to leave the last syllable unaccented.

barytone-clef (-klef), *n.* the F clef on the middle line of the bass staff.

basal (bās'âl), *adj.* pertaining to or forming the base; fundamental: *n.* a basal part.

basalt (bâ-sawlt' & bas'awlt), *n.* an igneous rock of greenish black color, and composed of feldspar, augite, titaniferous iron, and frequently olivine.

basaltic (bâ-sawl'tik), *adj.* pertaining to or formed of basalt.

basanite (bas'â-nīt), *n.* a black siliceous rock or jasper; Lydian stone; touchstone.

bas-bleu (bä-blē'), *n.* a blue-stocking; a literary woman.

bascule (bas'kūl), *n.* a mechanical arrangement on the see-saw principle by which the lowering of one end raises the other.

base (bās), *adj.* worthless; spurious; of mean spirit; morally abject; deep or grave in sound (commonly bass).

base (bās), *n.* the part of a thing on which it rests; a foundation or groundwork; that which combines with an acid to form a salt; the line or surface forming that part of a figure on which it is supposed to stand; a fortified line from which the operations of an army proceed; a starting place; the lower part of a heraldic field: *v.t.* to lay a foundation.

baseball (bās'bawl), a game of ball played by nine on a side; ball used in playing baseball.

base-born (bās'bôrn), *adj.* born out of wedlock; of low or mean parentage; mean.

baseman (bās'mân), *n.* [*pl.* basemen ('men)], a player placed at baseball at the first, second, and third bases respectively.

basement (bās'ment), *n.* the lowest part of a structure; the lowest story of a building.

bash (bash), *v.t.* to strike heavily; to knock out of shape.

bashaw (bâ-shaw'), *n.* a pasha; a magnate or grandee; a bigwig.

bashful (bash'fool), *adj.* easily disconcerted; modest to excess; diffident; shy.

bashfully (-li), *adv.* in a bashful manner.

bahsi-bazouk (bash'i-bâ-zōōk'), *n.* a volunteer or irregular in the Turkish army.

bashlyk (bash'lik), *n.* a kind of hood with long ends, worn in Russia.

basic (bā'sik), *adj.* pertaining to a base; fundamental; performing the office of a base in a salt.

basil (baz'il), *n.* a sheepskin tanned with bark; the name given to several aromatic herbs used in cookery.

basil (baz'il), *n.* the angle to which the cutting edge of a tool is ground:

v.t. to grind or form the edge of to an angle.

basilar (bas'i-lär), or **basilary** (-lā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated at, the base.

basilic (bā-zil'ik), or **basilical** ('i-kăl), *adj.* kingly; royal; pertaining to a basilica: *n.* the middle vein of the arm.

basilica (bā-zil'i-kā), *n.* [*pl.* basilicas (-kăz)], in ancient Rome, a public hall of rectangular shape used for judicial assemblies; a church built on such a plan.

basilicon (bā-zil'i-kon), *n.* an ointment composed of yellow wax, black pitch, resin, and olive oil.

basilisk (bas'i-lisk), *n.* a fabulous creature, variously conceived as a kind of serpent, lizard, or dragon, and sometimes identified with the cockatrice; the name of a lizard with an inflatable crest: *adj.* pertaining to the basilisk; penetrating or malignant.

basin (bā'sn), *n.* a circular vessel for holding water or other liquid; a pond, or dock, or other reservoir for water; the area drained by a river; a set of strata or stratified formations occupying a basin-shaped depression in older rocks.

basis (bā'sis), *n.* [*pl.* bases ('sēz)], a foundation; the groundwork or fundamental principle of anything.

bask (bâsk), *v.i.* to lie in warmth; be exposed to genial heat; be at ease and thriving under benign influences: *v.t.* to warm by continued exposure to heat.

basket (bâs'ket), *n.* a vessel made of rushes, or other flexible material, plaited or interwoven; as much as a basket will hold.

basketful (bâs'ket-fool), *n.* [*pl.* basketfuls], as much as a basket will carry.

basking-shark (bâs'king-shärk), *n.* one of the largest of the sharks inhabiting the northern seas; it is harmless, and has the habit of basking at the surface in the sun.

Basque (bâsk), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, the Basque race or language:

basque (bâsk), *n.* a kind of a woman's jacket with a short skirt.

bas-relief (bä-rē-lēf'), *n.* low relief; a form of relief in which the figures stand out very slightly from the ground. Also spelled bass-relief, basso-relievo, & basso-rilievo.

bass or **basse** (bās), *n.* the name of various edible fishes allied to the perch.

bass (bās), *n.* the American lime-tree; matting made from its bark; a hassock.

bass (bās), *adj.* low; deep; grave: *n.* the lowest part in the harmony of a musical composition; the lowest male voice, ranging from D below the bass staff to D or E above it; one who sings bass.

bass-bar (bās'bär), *n.* a piece of wood placed lengthwise inside stringed instruments to resist the pressure of the bridge.

bass clef (bās'klef), *n.* the character placed at the beginning of the bass staff.

bass horn (bās'hôrn), *n.* a modified form of a clarionet.

bass staff (bās'stâf), *n.* the staff on which the notes of the bass of a harmonized composition are written.

bass viol (bās'vīl), *n.* a large stringed instrument of the violin class for playing bass.

basset (bas'et), *v.i.* to crop out at the surface.

basset-horn (bas'et-hôrn), *n.* an instrument resembling a clarionet, but of greater compass.

bassinet (bas'i-net), *n.* a wicker basket with a hood at one end.

basso (bâs'ō), *adj.* Italian for bass: *n.* one who sings bass.

basso-profondo (-pro-fon'dō), *n.* the lowest bass voice; a singer having such a voice.

bassoon (bas-ōōn'), *n.* an instrument of the reed kind.

bassoonist (bas-ōōn'ist), *n.* a performer on the bassoon.

basso-relievo. See bass-relief.

bassorin (bas'ō-rin), or **bassorine** (-rīn), *n.* a substance extracted from gum tragacanth and some other gums.

bast (bast), *n.* the tough inner fibrous bark of various trees, especially of

the lime; rope or matting made from this bark.

bastard (bas'tărd), *n.* a child begotten and born out of wedlock; an animal of inferior quality or breed; a kind of hawk formerly used in falconry; a coarse brown sugar made from syrup previously boiled: *adj.* begotten and born out of lawful matrimony; spurious; adulterate.

bastardize (bas'tär-dīz), *v.t.* to make or prove to be a bastard; declare to be illegitimate.

bastardy (bas'tär-di), *n.* the state of being illegitimate, or born out of lawful wedlock.

baste (bāst), *v.t.* to beat with a stick; to drip or pour melted fat or butter on meat while roasting; to sew slightly, or fasten with long stitches, as in dressmaking.

bastile or **bastille** (bas-tēl'), *n.* a tower or fortification used for the defense or siege of a fortified place; an old castle in Paris used as a state prison, demolished by the populace in 1789.

bastinado (bas-ti-nā'dō), *n.* an Oriental mode of punishment, consisting in beating an offender upon the soles of his feet with a stick or rod. Spelled also bastinade: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bastinadoed; *p.pr.* bastinadoing], to beat the soles of the feet with a stick or cudgel.

bastion (bas'chun), *n.* an earthwork faced with brick or stone, projecting from the angles of a rampart, and having two flanks and two faces.

basto (bas'tō), *n.* the ace of clubs in the card games of quadrille and ombre.

bat (bat), *n.* a heavy stick or club; the flattened club used in cricket or similar games; a batsman; a part of a brick with one end whole; a plate of flexible gelatine used to print impressions on glaze; bituminous shale: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* batted; *p.pr.* batting], to hit or strike: *v.i.* to use or wield a bat in cricket or baseball.

bat (bat), *n.* an insectivorous mammal furnished with wings formed by a membrane stretched between the elongated fingers, legs, and tail.

batch (bach), *n.* the quantity of bread baked at one time; a quantity of anything produced at one operation; a group or collection of similar things.

bate (bāt), *v.t.* to lessen or reduce; deduct.

bateau or **batteau** (bå-tō'), *n.* [*pl.* bateaux, batteaux (-tōz)], a light boat used on Canadian rivers; a pontoon of a floating bridge.

bateau-bridge (-brij), *n.* a floating bridge constructed on boats.

bath (båth), *n.* [*pl.* baths, (bå*th*z)], the act of washing or immersing the body in water, or exposing it to any other fluid or vapor; a vessel holding water for bathing; a building fitted up for bathing purposes; a medium through which heat is applied to a body; a vessel containing a solution for treatment of an object by immersion.

bathe (bā*th*), *v.t.* to subject to a bath; immerse in water or other liquid; to suffuse or moisten with a liquid; immerse or surround with anything analogous to water, as vapor or light: *v.i.* to take a bath.

bathometer (bå-thom'ē-tēr), *n.* an apparatus for measuring depths.

bathos (bā'thos), *n.* a ludicrous descent from the elevated to the commonplace in writing or speech.

bathymetric (bath-i-met'rik), or **bathymetrical** ('ri-kål), *adj.* pertaining to the measurement of depths.

bathymetry (bå-thim'e-tri), *n.* the art of sounding or of measuring sea depths.

batiste (bå-tēst'), *n.* a kind of cambric.

baton (bat'un, French bä-tông'), *n.* a staff or truncheon used as a weapon, or as a mark or badge of office; the wand of an orchestral conductor; a heraldic mark indicating illegitimacy: *v.t.* to strike with a baton or truncheon.

Batrachia (bā-trā'ki-â), *n.pl.* the order of Amphibia which includes the frogs and toads.

batrachian (bā-trā'ki-ân), *adj.* pertaining to the Batrachia: *n.* one of that order.

batrachoid (bat'râ-koid), *adj.* having the form of a frog.

battalion (bâ-tal'yun), *n.* a body of infantry usually forming a division of a regiment.

batten (bat'n), *v.t.* to make fat by plenteous living; fertilize or enrich: *v.i.* to grow or become fat; thrive at the expense of others.

batten (bat'n), *n.* a narrow strip or scantling of wood used for various purposes; a strip of wood used to fasten the edges of a tarpaulin to the deck of a ship: *v.t.* to fasten or form with battens.

batter (bat'ĕr), *v.t.* strike with heavy, repeated blows, so as to bruise, shatter, or demolish; injure or impair: *v.i.* to make an attack by heavy blows.

batter (bat'ĕr), *n.* a mixture of several ingredients, as flour, eggs, &c., beaten together, used in cookery.

battering-ram (bat'ĕr-ing-ram), *n.* a military engine anciently used to beat down the walls of besieged places, and consisting of a large beam with a head of iron somewhat resembling the head of a ram.

battery (bat'ĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.* batteries (-iz)], the act of battering or beating; a body of cannon, with its complement of officers, men, and equipments, for field operations; any raised work or parapet where guns are mounted and gunners screened; a number of Leyden jars connected for charging and discharging simultaneously; an apparatus for generating voltaic electricity.

battle (bat'l), *n.* a fight or encounter between opposing forces; a combat; a contest or struggle for mastery: *v.i.* to contend in fight; struggle (followed by *against*, *with*). **battle-piece** (bat'l-pēs), *n.* a painting, poem, or writing descriptive of a battle. **battle-royal** (bat'l-roi'âl), *n.* a match in which more than two game-cocks are engaged; a mêlée.

battledore or **battledoor** (bat'l-dōr), *n.* a kind of light racket used for playing battledore and shuttlecock.

battlement (bat'l-ment), *n.* an indented parapet consisting of alternate solids and openings.

battue (bat-tū'), *n.* in shooting over cover, the method pursued by the beaters who surround the preserve and drive the game by beats and cries towards the sportsmen.

bauble (baw'bl), *n.* a trifling piece of finery; anything showy or gay; a child's cheap trinket: *n.* the club or staff formerly carried by a court jester, or king's fool.

bavin (bav'in), *n.* wood easily kindled.

bawbee or **baubee** (baw-bē'), *n.* originally a coin issued in 1542 by James V. of Scotland, of the value of 1½d., Scotch; now applied in Scotland to the halfpenny.

bawble. Same as bauble.

bawd (bawd), *n.* a person who keeps a house of prostitution; one who procures women for lewd purposes, or acts as agent in illicit intercourse.

bawdiness ('i-nes), *n.* obscenity; lewdness.

bawdry (bawd'ri), *n.* the business or practice of a procuress; illicit intercourse; obscenity; filthy language.

bawdy (bawd'i), *adj.* obscene; unchaste.

bawl (bawl), *v.i.* to cry out with a loud, full, and sustained sound; vociferate: *v.t.* to proclaim loudly: *n.* a loud prolonged cry.

bay (bā), *v.i.* to bark as a dog, with a deep sound, as hounds in the chase: *v.t.* to bark at; to pursue with barking so as to bring to bay: *n.* the deep-toned prolonged bark of a dog.

bay (bā), *adj.* red or reddish, approaching to chestnut [applied to horses]: *n.* a horse of such color.

bay (bā), *n.* a recess in the shore of a sea or lake; the expanse of water between two capes or headlands; a recess or opening in walls; a place or receptacle for depositing or storing coal; the fore part of a ship

between decks; the laurel-tree, noble laurel, or sweet-bay; an honorary garland or crown, composed of woven laurel leaves, bestowed as a prize upon successful poets and conquerors, hence [*pl.*] fame.

bay-salt (bā'sawlt), *n.* salt resulting from the evaporation of sea-water, and used for artificial sea-baths.

bay-window (bā'win'dō), *n.* the window or windows forming a bay or recess in a room, and extending outwards from the wall, usually of a rectangular, semicircular, or polygonal shape.

baya (bā'yā), *n.* the weaver-bird of the East Indies, resembling the bull-finch.

bayadeer or **bayadere** (bā-yā-dēr'), *n.* a Hindu dancing girl. Also written bajadere.

bayamo (bā-yā'mō), *n.* a violent tempest of wind with lightning.

bayonet (bā'ō-net), *n.* a short dagger-like instrument constructed to fix on to the barrel of a rifle: *v.t.* to stab or drive with a bayonet.

bayou (bī'ōō), *n.* [*pl.* bayous ('ōōz)], in the southern United States, the outlet of a lake, or one of the delta streams of a river; a sluggish water-course.

bazaar or **bazar** (bå-zär'), *n.* in the East, a market-place or exchange; a hall or series of rooms with stalls for the sale of goods; a sale of fancy articles in aid of some charity; a fancy fair.

bdellium (del'yum), *n.* an aromatic gum-resin brought from Africa, India and Persia, and used medicinally and as a perfume.

be (bē), *v.i.* [*p.t.* was, *p.p.* been, *p.pr.* being], to exist; have existence in fact, physical or mental; include or involve as a result; bring; produce; come about; become; remain; signify; answer to.

beach (bēch), *n.* [*pl.* beaches ('ez)], the portion of the shore of the sea or of a lake which is washed by the waves; the strand; shingle: *v.t.* to run or haul up (as a vessel or boat) upon the beach: *v.i.* to land on a beach.

beach-comber (bēch'kōm-ēr), *n.* a long curling wave rolling in from the ocean; one who hangs about the shore on the look-out for wreckage or plunder.

beachy (bēch'i), *adj.* having a beach; covered with shingle.

beacon (bē'kn), *n.* a signal of warning or guidance, on sea or land; formerly a fire lighted on a hill or high tower to signal danger or assemble troops, &c.: *v.t.* to light up, as a beacon; furnish with beacons: *v.i.* to serve as a beacon.

bead (bēd), *n.* a little perforated ball of any suitable material, intended to be strung with others and worn as an ornament or used to form a rosary; any small globular body; a drop or bubble; a small knob of metal at the end of a gun-barrel used as a sight; a narrow rounded molding; an astragal: *v.t.* to ornament with beads or beading.

bead-roll (bēd'rōl), *n.* a list of persons for the repose of whose souls a certain number of prayers are assigned to be repeated; a rosary.

beadle (bē'dl), *n.* a messenger or crier of a court; a parish officer with various subordinate duties connected with a church or vestry, &c.

beagle (bē'gl), *n.* a small hound, formerly used for hunting hares.

beak (bēk), *n.* the bill of a bird; the horny jaws or mandibles of other animals; anything which is pointed or shaped like a beak; the metal-sheathed prow of an ancient galley intended to pierce the vessels of an enemy; the powerful appendage of steel forming part of the bow of modern war-vessels; a magistrate.

beaker (bē'kēr), *n.* a large drinking cup or vessel with a wide mouth; an open-mouthed glass vessel with a projecting lip.

beam (bēm), *n.* a long piece of timber or iron used horizontally or vertically to support the rafters of a building; one of the principal horizontal timbers of a building or ship; the extreme breadth of a ship; the shank of an anchor; the oscillating lever which transmits motion in a steam-engine; a cylinder of wood

around which, before weaving, the warp is wound; the pole of a carriage; the main part of a plow to which the handles are secured; the bar of a balance which suspends the scales; the principal stem of a deer's horns which bears the antlers; a collection of parallel rays of light emitted from the sun or other luminous body: *v.t.* to send forth, as rays of light: *v.i.* to shine.

beam-compass (bēm-kum'pȧs), *n.* an instrument used for describing large circles.

beam-feather (bēm'*feth*-ēr), *n.* one of the long feathers in the wing of a bird.

beamy (bē'mi), *adj.* emitting rays of light resembling a beam in size and weight.

bean (bēn), *n.* the smooth, kidney-shaped seed of many leguminous plants; the plant itself; the popular name of other seeds or fruits resembling true beans.

bear (bār), *v.t.* [*p.t.* bore, bare, *p.p.* borne, *p.pr.* bearing], to support, hold up; carry or convey; suffer or endure; be answerable for; possess, wear, or use; have in or on; contain; cherish; carry in the mind; admit or be capable of; show or exhibit; bring forth or produce: *v.i.* to be capable of supporting; be fruitful; to bear, press, or weigh upon or against; tend; relate; take effect; be situated. [N. B.—When used passively bear (to produce) has as its *p.p.* born, as an infant was *born*.]

bear (bār), *n.* a plantigrade carnivorous mammal, belonging to the genus Ursus, the three best known species of which are: the brown or black bear of Europe, the grizzly bear of North America, and the polar bear of arctic regions; the name of two constellations in the northern hemisphere, called the Great Bear and the Little Bear; one who attempts to depreciate the value of stock in order to buy cheap; opposed to a bull; a rude, uncouth, or brutal person: *v.t.* to endeavor to lower the price of.

bear-baiting (bār'bāt-ing), *n.* the illegal sport of setting dogs to fight with captive bears.

bear-garden (bār'gär-dn), *n.* a place where bears are kept for sport; hence any scene or place of tumult or disorder.

beard (bērd), *n.* the hair that grows on the chin, lips, and adjacent parts of the human face; anything which resembles a beard; the awn of barley and other grains; the barb of an arrow, fish-hook, &c.: *v.t.* to take by the beard; oppose to the face; set at defiance.

bearing (bār'ing), *n.* the act of enduring with patience; carriage; behavior; mutual relation of the parts of a whole; meaning or application; the act or power of producing; the part of a machine that bears the friction; the direction or point of the compass in which an object is seen; the position of one object with respect to another; the heraldic charges that fill the escutcheon.

bearing-rein (-rān), *n.* a short rein for holding up the head of a horse.

bearish (bār'ish), *adj.* resembling a bear in qualities; rude; surly.

beast (bēst), *n.* any four-footed animal, as distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man; an irrational animal; a person rude, coarse, or filthy, or whose actions degrade him below the level of a rational being; a brute.

beat (bēt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* beat, *p.p.* beaten, beat, *p.pr.* beating], to strike with repeated blows; thrash; knock; pound or break; flatten or spread by blows; scour and range with blows and cries in order to rouse or drive game; dash or strike against, as water or wind; tread, as a path; overcome or vanquish; excel; baffle; be too difficult for; exhaust; flutter, as wings: *v.i.* to strike repeatedly; throb; dash or fall with force or violence; signal or summon by beat of drum; sound, as a drum, when struck: *n.* a recurring stroke; a pulsation; a throb; a footfall; a round or course which is frequently gone over; a place of habitual resort; the rise or

fall of the hand or foot marking the divisions of time; the divisions of the measure so marked.

beat (bēt), *p.p.* of beat, exhausted by mental or bodily fatigue.

beaten (bē'tn), *p.adj.* worn by use, as by the beat or tread of feet; conquered; exhausted; baffled.

beaten-work (-wērk), *n.* metal shaped by being beaten on an anvil.

beatific (bē-ă-tif'ik), *adj.* having power to bless or render perfectly happy; blissful.

beatific-vision (-vizh'un), *n.* the direct vision of God, regarded as the bliss of the angels and saints.

beatifically (-li), *adv.* in a blissful manner.

beatification (bē-at-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of blessing or the state of being blessed; the act of the Pope in declaring a deceased person to have attained the rank of "the blessed:" usually the second step towards canonization.

beatify (bē-at'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* beatified, *p.pr.* beatifying], to make happy; bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment; to declare by public decree that a deceased person has attained the rank of "the blessed."

beating (bē'ting), *n.* the act of striking; a flogging; pulsation or throbbing; a defeat; tacking against the wind.

beatitude (bē-at'i-tūd), *n.* felicity of the highest kind; consummate bliss.

beau (bō), *n.* [*pl.* beaus or beaux (bōz)], one who dresses himself in strict accordance with the fashion; a ladies' man or suitor.

beau-ideal (bō-ī-dē'ăl), *n.* ideal excellence.

beau monde (bō-mond'), *n.* the fashionable world.

beauish (bō'ish), *adj.* like a beau; foppish.

beauteous (bū'tē-us), *adj.* possessing beauty.

beautiful (bū'ti-fūl), *adj.* possessing qualities which charm and delight the senses; lovely.

beautifully (-li), *adv.* in a charming or attractive manner.

beautify (bū'ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* beautified; *p.pr.* beautifying], to make or render beautiful; embellish: *v.i.* to grow beautiful.

beauty (bū'ti), *n.* [*pl.* beauties ('tiz)], an assemblage of graces or properties which command the approbation of the senses; those qualities which are most pleasing to the eye; a particular grace or charm; a beautiful woman.

beauty-sleep (-slēp), *n.* sleep taken before midnight, popularly supposed to be more restorative than that taken later.

beauty-spot (-spot), *n.* a patch or spot placed on the face with intent to heighten beauty by contrast.

beauty-wash (-wosh), *n.* a cosmetic.

beaver (bē'vēr), *n.* a rodent quadruped of amphibious habits, and valued for its fur; the fur of the beaver; a hat formerly made of beaver fur.

beaver (bē'vēr), *n.* the portion of armor which served to protect the lower part of the face, and could be raised or depressed.

beaver-rat (bē'vēr-rat), *n.* a water rodent of Australia and Tasmania, similar in habit to the European water vole.

beaver-tree (bē'vēr-trē), *n.* the sweet-bay, common in United States.

beaverteen (bē'vēr-tēn), *n.* a species of fustian.

becalm (bē-käm'), *v.t.* to make calm or still.

bechamel (besh'ă-mel), *n.* a fine white sauce thickened with cream.

bêche-de-mer (bäsh'de-mār'), *n.* the trepang, a sea-slug dried and eaten by the Chinese.

beck (bek), *n.* a nod, or other significant gesture.

becket (bek'et), *n.* a contrivance in ships to confine small spars or loose ropes, &c.

beckon (bek'n), *v.i.* to make a signal to another by a motion of the head or hand; *v.t.* summon or signal by signs.

becloud. See cloud.

become (bē-kum'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* became, *p.p.* become, *p.pr.* becoming], to pass

from one state to another; come or grow to be: *v.t.* to suit, or be suitable to; befit; accord with; grace or adorn.

becoming (bē-kum'ing), *p.adj.* fit; suitable; seemly; proper; appropriate; befitting.

becquerel rays (bek-rel' rāz), *n.pl.* radio-active energy manifested by radium, polonium, and certain compounds of uranium.

bed (bed), *n.* an article of domestic furniture upon or within which one rests or sleeps; conjugal rights; anything which serves as a resting-place, or in which something lies or is imbedded; a portion of a garden prepared and set apart for bedding plants; the bottom of a river or other stream, or of any body of water; a layer or stratum of rock; a mass or heap of anything resembling a bed; either of the horizontal surfaces of a building stone: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bedded; *p.pr.* bedding], to furnish with a bed; plant, as flowers; lay in a stratum; lay flat, or in order: *v.i.* to go to bed; cohabit.

bedbug (bed'bug), *n.* a flat-bodied, reddish-colored insect infesting furniture, &c.

bedpan (bed'pan), *n.* a warming-pan; a utensil for the use of those confined to bed.

bedstraw (bed'straw), *n.* straw for stuffing beds; a popular name of plants used formerly in beds.

bed-tick (bed'tik), *n.* a bag or case of strong linen or cotton for containing the feathers or other materials of a bed.

bedabble. See dabble.

bedaub. See daub.

bedazzle. See dazzle.

bedding (bed'ing), *n.* a bed and its furniture; the materials of a bed, whether for man or beast; stratification; occurrence in layers; a foundation, or bottom layer.

bedeck. See deck.

bedevil (bē-dev'l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* (-ed), *p.pr.* (-ing)], to throw into disorder or confusion; spoil or corrupt, as by evil agency.

bedevilment (bē-dev'l-ment), *n.* the state of being vexatiously and bewilderingly disordered or confused.

bedew (bē-dū'), *v.t.* to moisten with dew.

bedim. See dim.

bedizen (bē-diz'n & -dī'zn), *v.t.* to deck or adorn; trick out with vulgar finery.

bedlam (bed'lâm), *n.* a madhouse; an asylum or hospital for lunatics; hence, any scene of uproar and confusion.

bedlamite (bed'lâm-īt), *n.* a madman; an inmate of Bethlehem Hospital or bedlam.

Bedouin (bed'oo-in), *n.* a nomadic Arab or tent-dweller of Arabia, Syria, and northern Africa: *adj.* nomad.

bedrabble. See drabble.

bedraggle. See draggle.

bedrench. See drench.

bedrid (bed'rid) or **bedridden** ('rid-n), *adj.* confined to bed by age or infirmity.

bedrop (be-drop'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bedropped, *p.pr.* bedropping], to sprinkle as with drops; bespatter.

bee (bē), *n.* a hymenopterous insect of the genus Apis; the hive or honey-bee kept in hives for the sake of its honey and wax; an industrious person; a social meeting for work on behalf of a neighbor or a charitable object; strips of wood bolted each side of a bowsprit, through which the foretopmast stays are reeved.

bee-bread (bē'bred), *n.* a brown bitter substance consisting of the pollen of flowers collected and stored by bees as food for their young.

bee-eater (bē'ēt-ēr), *n.* one of the numerous species of bee-eating birds.

beehive (bē'hīv), *n.* a box or other covering for a swarm of bees, and serving for the storage of honey.

bee-line (bē'līn), *n.* the straight course pursued by a bee returning laden to the hive: hence the most direct way from one point to another.

bee-moth (bē'môth), *n.* a moth which lays its eggs in beehives, and whose larvæ feed upon the wax.

beech (bēch), *n.* [*pl.* beeches ('ez)], a tree of the genus Fagus, yielding

a hard timber and edible triangular nuts.

beechen (bē'chen), *adj.* pertaining to, or made of the wood or bark of, the beech.

beef (bēf), *n.* the flesh of an ox, bull, or cow, when killed.

beefeater ('ē-tēr), *n.* a yeoman of the English royal guard, attending the sovereign on state occasions.

beefy (bē'fi), *adj.* resembling beef; fleshy.

been (bin), *p.p.* of be.

beer (bēr), *n.* a fermented liquor made from any farinaceous grain, but generally from malted barley, with hops or other substances added to impart a bitter flavor; a fermented extract of the roots and other parts of various plants, as ginger, spruce, &c.

beery (bēr'i), *adj.* pertaining to beer; stained by beer; affected by beer; maudlin.

beestings (bēs'tingz), *n.* the first milk given by a cow after calving.

beeswing (bēz'wing), *n.* a gauzy film occurring in port and some other wines, indicative of age.

beet (bēt), *n.* a biennial plant, cultivated for its edible succulent root, and from which sugar is made.

beetle (bē'tl), *n.* a heavy wooden mallet employed for driving wedges, consolidating earth, &c.; a club for beating linen, &c., in washing: *v.t.* to use a beetle on; beat with a heavy wooden mallet, as a substitute for mangling.

beetle (bē'tl), *n.* any insect belonging to the order of Coleoptera, having four wings, the anterior or outer pair being hardened and serving as a horny sheath to the inner pair.

beetle (bē'tl), *v.i.* to be prominent; jut out; overhang, as a cliff.

beetling (bēt'ling), *adj.* standing out; overhanging.

befall or **befal** (be-fawl'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* befell, *p.p.* befallen, *p.pr.* befalling], to happen or occur to: *v.i.* come to pass.

befana (be-fä'nâ), *n.* a fairy supposed to reward children by presents of sweetmeats, &c., on Ephiphanyeve (Jan. 5th).

befit (be-fit'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* befitted, *p.pr.* befitting], befitting or suitable to; become.

befog. See fog.

befool. See fool.

before (be-fōr'), *prep.* in front of; preceding in space, time, or rank; in presence or sight of; under jurisdiction of; rather than; earlier than: *adv.* in front; in advance; previously; formerly; already.

beforehand (be-fōr'hand), *adv.* in advance.

befoul. See foul.

befriend (be-frend'), *v.t.* to act as a friend to; aid or shield; assist.

beg (beg), *v.t.* & *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* begged; *p.pr.* begging], to ask or supplicate in charity; ask for earnestly; beseech; entreat with humility; ask as a favor; to practice begging. (The phrase "I beg to," in polite usage, is employed elliptically for *ask*, *request*, as I *beg* to state.)

began, *p.t.* of begin.

begem. See gem.

beget (be-get'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* begot, begat, *p.p.* begotten, begot, *p.pr.* begetting], to procreate, as a father or sire; generate; produce; cause to exist.

begetter (bē-get'tēr), *n.* one who begets.

beggable (beg'â-bl), *adj.* capable of being solicited as gift or alms.

beggar (beg'ēr), *n.* one who entreats or supplicates with humility; one who makes it his business to beg or ask for alms; one who is reduced to extreme poverty: *v.t.* to exhaust the resources of; outdo.

beggarliness (-nes), *n.* extreme poverty; meanness.

beggarly (beg'ēr-li), *adj.* like, or in the condition of, a beggar; poor; mean; contemptible.

beggary (beg'ēr-i), *n.* the state of a beggar; extreme poverty; beggars collectively.

begin (bē-gin'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* began, *p.p.* begun, *p.pr.* beginning], to commence existence; originate; arise: to take the initiatory step; make a start.

beginner (be-gin'ēr), *n.* one who begins or originates; one who enters

upon anything for the first time; a novice.

beginning (be-gin'ing), *n.* the first cause; origin; the initial stage of anything.

begird. See gird.

begirdle. See girdle.

begone (be-gôn'), *interj.* go away! depart!

begonia (be-gō'ni-â), *n.* a genus of tropical plants, cultivated for their ornamental leaves and showy flowers.

begot (be-got'), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of beget.

begotten (bē-got'n), *p.p.* of beget.

begrease. See grease.

begrime. See grime.

begrudge. See grudge.

beguile (be-gīl'), *v.t.* to impose upon or delude by guile; deceive; cause to pass pleasantly; divert or entertain.

beguilement (be-gīl'ment), *n.* the act of beguiling; the state of being beguiled.

begum (bē'gum), *n.* in the East Indies, a princess or lady of high rank.

begun, *p.p.* of begin.

behalf (be-häf'), *n.* advantage; favor; support; defense; stead; interest [governed always by the preposition *in, on,* or *upon*].

behave (be-hāv'), *v.t.* to conduct, comport, demean, or acquit: *v.i.* to act; conduct one's self in a proper manner.

behavior (bē-hāv'yẽr), *n.* manner of behaving, whether good or bad; conduct; deportment; manners.

behead (be-hed'), *v.t.* to cut off the head of.

beheld (bē-held'), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of behold.

behemoth (bē-hē'moth), *n.* an animal described in Job xl. 15-24, and probably intended for the hippopotamus.

behest (be-hest'), *n.* a command; precept.

behind (be-hīnd'), *prep.* at the back of; in the rear of; remaining after; inferior to: *adv.* at the back; in the rear; toward the back; out of sight; past in point of time.

behindhand (be-hīnd'hand), *adv.* or *adj.* in a state of backwardness; late; in arrear.

behold (be-hōld'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* beheld, *p.pr.* beholding], to fix the eyes upon; have in sight; look at; observe with care: *v.i.* to look; direct or fix the mind.

beholden (be-hōl'dn), *p.adj.* indebted; obliged; bound in gratitude.

behoof (be-hōōf'), *n.* advantage; interest; profit; use; behalf.

behoove or **behove** (be-hōōv'), *v.t.* to be meet, necessary, or fit for.

beige (bāzh), *adj.* having its natural color, as a fabric of undyed wool.

being, *p.pr.* of be.

being (bē'ing), *n.* existence, as opposed to non-existence; that which exists in any form, whether actual or ideal.

bejewel (be-jū'el), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* ing], to ornament or furnish with jewels.

bekko-ware (bek'ō-wār), *n.* an ancient kind of Japanese pottery in imitation of tortoise-shell.

belabor (bē-lā'bẽr), *v.t.* to beat soundly.

belate (bē-lāt'), *v.t.* to make late, or retard.

belated (bē-lā'ted), *p.adj.* delayed; too late; overtaken by darkness; benighted.

belay (be-lā'), *v.t.* make fast, as a rope, by winding round a pin, cleat, &c.

belch (belch), *v.t.* to eject with force or violence: *v.i.* to eject wind from the stomach: *n.* the act of ejecting wind forcibly.

beldam (bel'dâm) or **beldame** ('dām), *n.* a grandmother; an ugly old woman.

beleaguer (bē-lē'gẽr), *v.t.* to besiege; surround with an army so as to preclude escape; blockade.

belemnite (bel'em-nīt), *n.* the fossil internal bone, or shell, of an extinct family of cuttle-fishes.

belfry (bel'fri), *n.* a bell tower; that part of a steeple or tower in which a bell is hung.

Belgravian (bel-grā'vi-ân), *adj.* belonging to Belgravia, a fashionable quarter of London: hence aristo-

cratic; fashionable: *n.* an inhabitant of Belgravia; a member of the upper classes.

belie (bē-lī'), *v.t.* to calumniate; slander by lies; give the lie to; show to be false.

belief (be-lēf'), *n.* assent to anything proposed or declared, and its acceptance as fact, by reason of the authority whence it proceeds, apart from personal knowledge; faith; the thing believed; the whole body of tenets held by the professors of any faith; a creed; a conviction.

believable (be-lē'vă-bl), *adj.* capable of being accepted as truth; credible.

believability ('i-ti), *n.* credibility; credence; believableness.

believe (be-lēv'), *v.t.* to place credence in and accept as true, upon the ground of authority, testimony, or logical inference apart from personal knowledge; place confidence in; expect or hope: *v.i.* to have faith; be more or less firmly persuaded of the truth of anything; think or suppose.

believer (be-lē'vĕr), *n.* one who accepts as truth something not actually demonstrated; one who adheres to a religious faith; a professor of Christianity.

belike (be-līk'), *adv.* probably.

belittle (be-lit'l), *v.t.* to lower or depreciate; run down by speaking slightingly of.

bell (bel), *v.i.* to bellow, as deer in rutting time; to be in flower: said of the hop.

bell (bel), *n.* a hollow metallic vessel, usually cup-shaped, and giving forth a clear, ringing sound when struck; anything in the form of a bell: *pl.* the divisions of daily time marked each half-hour by strokes on a bell: *v.t.* to put a bell on.

bell-bird (bel'bĕrd), *n.* an American bird whose note resembles a bell; an Australian bird whose note is similar.

bellman (bel'măn), *n.*; *pl.* bellmen, one who uses a bell for public announcement; a town-crier.

bell-metal (bel-met'ăl), *n.* an alloy of copper and tin, used for the manufacture of bells.

bell-punch (bel'punch), *n.* a punch with a signal bell used on tramcars for puncturing the tickets and checking the number of fares issued.

bell-telegraph (bel'tel'e-graf), *n.* a telegraphic instrument in which bells are employed instead of needles.

bell-wether (bel'we*th*'ĕr), *n.* a wether or sheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck.

belladonna (bel-ă-don'ă), *n.* the deadly nightshade, a poisonous plant used as medicine.

belle (bel), *n.* a young and handsome lady; a reigning beauty.

belles-lettres (bel-let'r), *n.pl.* polite or elegant literature; light literature.

bellicose (bel'i-kōs), *adj.* pugnacious; contentious; warlike.

bellied (bel'id), *adj.* having a belly; swelled out in the middle.

belligerence (bel-ij'ĕr-ens), or **belligerency** (-en-si), *n.* the act or state of warfare.

belligerent (bel-ij'ĕr-ent), *adj.* waging war; pertaining to war or warfare: warlike: *n.* a power recognized as carrying on war; a person engaged in fighting.

bellite (bel'īt), *n.* an explosive compound formed of ammonium nitrate and other substances.

bellow (bel'ō), *v.i.* to utter a full resonant sound, as a bull; bawl or vociferate; roar, as the sea in a tempest, or as the wind when violent: *v.t.* to utter with a loud, full voice: *n.* the roar of a bull; a loud, resounding outcry.

bellows (bel'ōz), *n. sing.* & *pl.* an instrument for producing a current of air, and used for various purposes, as blowing fires, or filling the pipes of an organ.

belly (bel'li), *n.* [*pl.* bellies ('liz)], that part of the human body which extends from the breast to the thighs, and contains the bowels; the abdomen; the corresponding part in the lower animals; the part of anything that swells out into a larger capacity: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bellied: *p.pr.* bellying], to swell and become

protuberant; bulge out: *v.t.* to cause to swell out, as sails.

belly-band (bel'i-band), *n.* a band that encircles the belly of a horse; a saddle-girth.

belong (be-lông'), *v.i.* to be the property (of); go along with; be a part (of); be appendant (to), or connected (with); be the concern or business (of); appertain (to); be suitable; be due; have a settled or legal residence (in); be native (to).

belonging (be-lông'ing), *n.* that which belongs to one [generally used in the *pl.*]; qualities; endowments; property; possessions; appendages.

beloved (bē-luvd' & luv'ed), *p.adj.* greatly loved; dear to the heart: *n.* one who is greatly loved.

below (be-lō'), *prep.* under in place; beneath; not so high; inferior to in rank or excellence; lower in value, price, &c.: *adv.* in a lower place; on the earth; in hell, or the regions of the dead; in a lower rank or grade; off duty; under.

belt (belt), *n.* a girdle or band used to encircle the waist; anything resembling a belt, or which encircles, restrains, or supports, as a belt; a strip; a band; a heraldic badge denoting knightly rank; one of the rings surrounding the planet Jupiter; a band connecting two wheels and transmitting motion from one to the other: *v.t.* to encircle, as with a belt; surround.

belted-cruiser (-krōō'zĕr), *n.* a quick-sailing ship, having a broad band of armor-plating.

belting (bel'ting), *n.* belts collectively; the material of which belts are made.

beluga (bē-lū'gȧ), *n.* the large white sturgeon from the roe of which caviare is made; the white whale of the Northern Seas.

belvedere (bel-vē-dēr'), *n.* a pavilion or open structure raised upon the top of a house; a summerhouse built on an eminence.

bemire (bē-mīr'), *v.t.* to soil by passing through mire; to fix in the mire.

bemoan (be-mōn'), *v.t.* to lament; bewail; pity; sympathize with.

bench (bench), *n.* [*pl.* benches ('ez)], a long seat; a strong table on which mechanics do their work; the seat where judges sit in court; the persons who sit as judges; the court: *v.t.* to furnish with benches.

bench-warrant (bench-wor'ănt), *n.* a warrant issued by a court or judge, as distinguished from a *justice's warrant* issued by a magistrate.

bend (bend), *v.t.* to curve or make crooked; direct to a certain point; incline: *v.i.* to be or become curved or crooked; bow or be submissive: *n.* a curve; a crook; a knot: *n.* one of the nine heraldic ordinaries crossing from the dexter chief to the sinister base point of the escutcheon.

bender (ben'dĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, bends.

bends (bendz), *n.* a disease prevalent among caisson workers, and caused by sudden differences in atmospheric pressure affecting the valvular action of the heart.

beneath (be-nēth'), *prep.* lower in place, with reference to something above; under the pressure of; lower in rank, dignity, or excellence than; unworthy of: *adv.* in a lower place; below.

benedict (ben'e-dikt), *n.* a newly married man, especially one who has previously ridiculed the idea of matrimony. From *Benedick* in Shakespeare's play "Much Ado about Nothing."

benediction (ben-e-dik'shun), *n.* the act of blessing; a blessing or expression of kind wishes solemnly or affectionately invoked; the short blessing pronounced at the close of public worship.

benedictive (ben-e-dik'tiv) or **benedictory** ('tō-ri), *adj.* tending to bless; conveying or expressing good wishes.

benefaction (ben-e-fak'shun), *n.* the act of conferring a benefit; a benefit conferred; a charitable donation.

benefactor (ben-e-fak'tĕr), *n.* one who confers a benefit. Benefactress, the feminine form of the word.

benefice (ben'e-fis), *n.* a fief, or estate in lands; an ecclesiastical living; a church endowed with revenue; the revenue itself.
beneficence (be-nef'i-sens), *n.* active goodness; a benefaction.
beneficent (be-nef'i-sent), *adj.* characterized by benevolence.
beneficial (ben-e-fish'ăl), *adj.* contributing to a valuable end; helpful; profitable; conferring or having the right to benefit or user.
beneficially (-li), *adv.* in an advantageous manner.
beneficiary (ben-e-fish'i-ā'ri), *adj.* holding office under another; connected with the receipt of benefits or profits; freely bestowed: *n.* one who holds a benefice; in feudal times a vassal; one who receives anything as a gift.
benefit (ben'e-fit), *n.* an act of kindness; a favor conferred; whatever promotes the happiness and well-being of a person or thing, or adds to the value of property; a theatrical performance, the proceeds of which go to one of the actors, &c.: *v.t.* to do good to; be of service to: *v.i.* to gain advantage; make improvement.
benevolence (be-nev'ō-lens), *n.* the disposition to do good; philanthropy; good-will; an act of kindness; a royal tax formerly levied under the guise of a gratuity to the sovereign.
benevolent (be-nev'ō-lent), *adj.* kind; charitable; philanthropic.
bengal (ben-gawl'), *n.* a thin stuff made of silk and hair.
bengal light (līt), *n.* a firework, used also for signaling at sea, giving a steady bright blue light. Called also blue light.
bengal-stripes (-strīps), *n.* a kind of cotton cloth or gingham with colored stripes.
bengal tiger (tī'gĕr), *n.* the royal tiger.
benight (be-nīt'), *v.t.* enshroud in darkness; overtake with night [usually in *p.p.*].
benign (be-nīn'), *adj.* of a kind or gentle disposition; favorable; salutary; genial.
benignant (be-nig'nănt), *adj.* kind; gracious; favorable.
benignity (be-nig'ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* benignities (-tiz)], kindness of nature; graciousness; gentleness; mildness.
benison (ben'i-zn), *n.* a blessing.
bénitier (bā-nē'tiā), *n.* a font for holy water.
benne (ben'e), *n.* the Sesame, an East Indian annual, cultivated for its seeds, out of which a valuable oil is obtained.
bent (bent), *adj.* curved; crooked; strongly inclined; determined: *n.* a turn; an inclination; a leaning or bias; disposition; propensity; a stiff or wiry grass.
benumb. See numb.
benumbment (be-num'ment), *n.* the act of stupefying; torpidity.
benzene (ben'zēn), *n.* a volatile highly inflammable liquid, obtained commercially by distillation from coal-tar. Also called benzole and benzoline.
benzine (ben-zēn'), *n.* a liquid compounded of the volatile hydrocarbons of petroleum, and obtained by distillation; used as a solvent and for the removal of grease, &c.
benzoic (ben-zō'ik), *adj.* pertaining to or obtained from benzoin.
benzoic acid (as'id), *n.* (flowers of benzoin), a peculiar vegetable acid obtained from benzoin and other balsams by sublimation or decoction.
benzoin (ben-zō'in) or **benzoine** ('zoin), *n.* the resinous juice of Gum Benjamin, a tree of Sumatra, &c., used chiefly in cosmetics, perfumes, and incense.
bequeath (be-kwēth'), *v.t.* to give or leave by will; hand down; transmit.
bequeathment (be-kwēth'ment), *n.* the act of leaving by will; a bequest.
bequest (be-kwest'), *n.* the act of leaving by will; something left by will; a legacy.
berate. See rate.
berberine (bĕr'bĕr-in), *n.* an alkaloid obtained, as a bitter, yellow substance, from the barberry and other plants; used in dyeing.

berberry. Same as barberry.

berceuse (bār-sēz'), *n.* a cradle song; a tender or soothing musical composition.

bereave (be-rēv'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bereaved, bereft, *p.pr.* bereaving], to deprive; make destitute; strip; rob [with *of* before the thing taken away].

bereavement (be-rēv'ment), *n.* the act of bereaving; the state of being bereaved; the loss of a relative or friend by death.

bereft (be-reft'), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of bereave.

berg (bĕrg), *n.* a large floating mass of ice; an iceberg; a sharp pointed rock projecting from the sea.

bergamot (bĕr'gă-mot), *n.* variety of lemon, the rind of which yields the volatile oil of bergamot, much used in perfumery; a variety of pear; a variety of mint; a coarse kind of tapestry.

bergmehl (bĕrg'māl), *n.* mountain-meal, a powdery substance composed of the siliceous skeletons of diatoms.

Bermuda grass (bĕr-mū'dă grȧs'), *n.* a valuable variety of pasture grass.

Bermudian (bĕr-mū'di-ăn), *adj.* of or pertaining to the island of Bermuda.

Bernese (bĕr-nēz'), *adj.* pertaining to Berne in Switzerland, or its inhabitants.

bernicle (bĕr'ni-kăl), *n.* the bernicle goose.

beroon (bē-rōōn'), *n.* the principal court of a Persian house.

berry (ber'i), *n.* [*pl.* berries ('iz)], any small pulpy or succulent fruit, as the strawberry, &c.; anything resembling a berry in shape: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* berried, *p.pr.* berrying], to bear, produce, or gather berries.

berth (bĕrth), *n.* ample or adequate sea room; a station which a ship occupies at anchorage or port; a room in a vessel set apart for officers or seamen; a sleeping place for a passenger in a ship or railway carriage; a situation or appointment: *v.t.* to allot an anchorage to; give space to lie in; allot a sleeping place to.

bertha (bĕr'thȧ), *n.* a kind of lady's cape.

berthage (bĕr'thāj), *n.* dues levied upon vessels using anchorage in harbor or dock; the space for mooring vessels in harbor or dock.

beryl (ber'il), *n.* a mineral of varying colors, commonly green or greenish-blue.

berylline bĕr'i-lin), *adj.* like a beryl in color.

beseech (be-sēch'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* besought, *p.pr.* beseeching], to entreat; supplicate; implore; beg eagerly for; solicit.

beseem (be-sēm'), *v.i.* & *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing], to be suitable or seemly; to become; to seem.

beset (be-set'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* beset, *p.pr.* besetting], to set or stud; distribute over; surround; besiege; press upon on all sides; press hard on.

besetment (be-set'ment), *n.* the condition of being surrounded.

besetting (be-set'ing), *adj.* habitually attacking or coming upon.

beshrew (be-shrōō'), *v.t.* to wish a curse to; execrate.

beside (be-sīd'), *prep.* at the side of; near; apart from; not connected with.

besides (be-sīdz'), *adv.* more than that; in addition; as well: *prep.* over and above; separate or distinct from.

besiege (be-sēj'), *v.t.* to encompass with armed forces, in order to compel a foe to surrender; lay siege to; beset or harass.

besiegement (be-sēj'ment), *n.* the act of besetting; the state of being encompassed.

beslaver (be-slav'ĕr), *v.t.* to besmear with spittle; cover with fulsome praise.

beslobber (be-slob'ĕr), *v.t.* to smear with anything running from the mouth, as spittle; kiss effusively all over the mouth; to flatter fulsomely.

besmear. See smear.

besmirch (be-smĕrch'), *v.t.* to soil; discolor; sully or dishonor.

besom (bē'zum), *n.* a brush of twigs for sweeping; a broom.
besot (be-sot'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* besotted, *p.pr.* besotting], to bestialize, as with drink; stupefy; infatuate.
besotment (be-sot'ment), *n.* the act or state of being besotted or infatuated.
besottedly (-li), *adv.* in a foolish or infatuated manner.
besought, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of beseech.
bespangle (be-spang'gl), *v.t.* to adorn with spangles; dot or sprinkle with something that glitters.
bespatter (be-spat'ẽr), *v.t.* to soil by spattering; spot with mud; asperse with calumny.
bespeak (be-spēk'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* bespoke, *p.pr.* bespeaking], to speak for beforehand; order or arrange in advance; betoken; indicate, as by signs or marks: *n.* among actors, a benefit.
bespread. See spread.
besprinkle. See sprinkle.
bessemer steel (bes'em-ẽr-stēl), *n.* steel made by forcing atmospheric air into cast iron while in a molten state.
best (best), *adj.* having the highest degree of goodness or excellence; of the first quality or standing; most desirable, suitable, advantageous, &c.; largest: *n.* the highest state of excellence; the utmost endeavor; all one can do or show: *adv.* (*superl.* of well) in the highest degree; with most advantage or success: *v.t.* to get the better of; surpass; outwit.
best-man (best'man), *n.* the groomsman or principal attendant on a bridegroom.
bested or **bestead** (be-sted'), *p.adj.* situated; placed; circumstanced.
bestial (bes'tiăl), *adj.* belonging to a beast; animal; having the qualities of a beast; brutal; sensual; obscene.
bestialize (bes'tial-īz), *v.t.* to make like a beast; degrade to the level of a brute.
bestiality (bes-tiăl'i-ti), *n.* the qualities or nature of a beast.
bestially (bes'tial-li), *adv.* in a beast-like manner.
bestir (be-stẽr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bestirred, *p.pr.* bestirring], to put into brisk or vigorous action.
bestow (be-stō'), *v.t.* to lay up in store; deposit in safe keeping; use or apply; give or confer [followed by *on* or *upon*].
bestowment (be-stō'ment) or **bestowal** ('ăl), *n.* the act of giving or conferring; that which is given.
bestraddle (be-strad'l), *v.t.* to bestride.
bestrew (be-strōō') or **bestrow** (-strō'), *v.t.* to strew or scatter over.
bestride (bē-strīd'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* bestrode & bestrid, *p.p.* bestridden, bestrid, *p.pr.* bestriding], to stand or sit on with the legs astride; embrace with the legs, as a horse.
bet (bet), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bet and betted, *p.pr.* betting], to stake or pledge on the event of a future contingency: *v.i.* to lay a wager: *n.* the act of wagering; that which is laid, staked, or pledged on any event or contest the issue of which is uncertain; the terms on which a bet is arranged.
betake (bē-tāk'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* betook, *p.p.* betaken, *p.pr.* betaking], to have recourse to; repair; resort; take one's self (to).
betel (bē'tl), *n.* a species of pepper, native of the East Indies, the leaves of which are chewed with the betel-nut and a little lime.
betel-nut (-nut), *n.* the nut-seed of the East Indian areca-palm.
bethel (beth'el), *n.* a hallowed spot; a dissenting chapel; a seaman's chapel.
bethink (bē-think'), *v.t.* & *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bethought, *p.pr.* bethinking], to call to mind; consider; remind one's self; to reflect.
betide (bē-tīd'), *v.t.* to happen to; befall: *v.i.* to come to pass.
betimes (bē-tīmz'), *adv.* in good season or time; before it is too late; early; soon.
betoken (bē-tō'kn), *v.t.* to indicate by signs; serve as a sign or token

of; foreshadow by what is visibly present.

beton (bet'un, French bā-tông'), *n.* a concrete composed of lime, sand, and gravel, used for submarine structures.

betony (bet'ō-ni), *n.* a common name for a woodland plant, with purple flowers, formerly used in medicine and as a dye.

betook, *p.t.* of betake.

betray (bē-trā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* betrayed, *p.pr.* betraying], to deliver into the hands of an enemy by treachery; violate by fraud or unfaithfulness; reveal in breach of confidence; disclose inadvertently; deceive; indicate or show.

betrayal (bē-trā'ăl), *n.* the act of betraying.

betroth (bē-troth'), *v.t.* to contract to give any one in marriage; affiance; plight or pledge one's troth to.

betrothal (bē-troth'ăl) or **betrothment** ('ment), *n.* the act of engaging to marry; the state of being engaged; a mutual promise for future marriage made between a man and a woman.

better (bet'ĕr), *adj.* [used as the *compar.* of good], having good qualities in a greater degree than another; preferable or more suitable; improved in health; more perfect; larger; greater: *adv.* [used as *compar.* of well], in a superior or more excellent manner; more correctly or thoroughly; in a higher degree; more in extent: *v.t.* to improve or ameliorate; increase the good qualities of; surpass; excel; outdo: *v.i.* to become better: *n.* a superior; one who has a claim to precedence [usually in the *pl.*]; superiority, or advantage over [usually with *of*].

better or **bettor** (bet'ĕr), *n.* one who wagers or lays bets.

betterment (bet'ĕr-ment), *n.* a making better; the improvement of land or houses.

betting (bet'ing), *n.* the act of making bets.

between (be-twēn'), *prep.* in the space or interval which separates; in intermediate relation to; from one to another of; shared in common.

betweenwhiles ('hwīlz), *adv.* at intervals.

betwixt (be-twikst'), *prep.* between; in the space which separates.

bevel (bev'el), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing], to cut to a bevel-angle: *v.i.* to slant or incline off to a bevel-angle: *n.* an angle otherwise than a right angle (90°); the inclination which one surface makes with another when not at right angles; an instrument used for drawing angles: *adj.* having the form of a bevel; aslant.

bevel-gear (gēr), *n.* a species of wheel-work in which the axis or shaft of the driving-wheel forms an angle with the shaft of the wheel driven.

bevel-wheel (hwēl), *n.* a cog-wheel with its working face oblique to the axis.

bevelment (bev'el-ment), *n.* the act or process of beveling.

beverage (bev'ĕr-āj), *n.* drink of any description; liquor for drinking.

bevy (bev'i), a company or assembly of persons, especially of ladies; a flock of quails or larks.

bewail (be-wāl'), *v.t.* to mourn or weep aloud for; lament: *v.i.* to express grief.

bewailment (be-wāl'ment), *n.* the act of lamenting; a lamentation.

beware (be-wār'), *v.i.* to be on one's guard; be wary or cautious; take care.

bewilder (be-wil'dĕr), *v.t.* to lead into perplexity or confusion; puzzle.

bewilderment (be-wil'dĕr-ment), *n.* the state of being greatly puzzled or perplexed; a tangled or confused mass.

bewitch (be-wich'), *v.t.* to cast a spell over; subject to witchcraft; charm beyond the power of resistance; fascinate.

bewitchery (be-wich'ĕr-i), *n.* witchery; fascination; charm.

bewitching (be-wich'ing), *adj.* having power to fascinate; captivating; alluring.
bewitchment (be-wich'ment), *n.* fascination; charm; power of bewitching.
bewray (be-rā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bewrayed, *p.pr.* bewraying], to expose, reveal.
bey (bā), *n.* a governor of a province or district in the Turkish dominions; a Turkish title of respect; a beg.
beylik (bā'lik), *n.* the territory ruled by a bey.
beyond (be-yond'), *prep.* on the further side of; before; past; out of reach of; later than; above; in a degree or amount exceeding or surpassing: *adv.* further away; yonder: *n.* that state of existence which is beyond our present experience.
bezan (bez'ăn), *n.* a Bengal cotton cloth.
bez-antler (bez-ant'lēr), *n.* the second branch of a stag's horn next to the antler proper.
bezel (bez'el), *n.* the slope at the edge of a cutting tool; the rim which encompasses and fastens a gem in its setting; the groove in which the glass of a watch is fitted.
bezetta (bē-zet'tâ), *n.* a dye obtained by immersing coarse rags in a colored solution.
bezique (be-zēk'), *n.* a modern game of cards.
bezoar (bē'zōr), *n.* a calcareous concretion found in the intestines of certain animals.
bhang or **bang** (bang), *n.* an Eastern drug prepared from the dried leaves of the hemp plant, having strong narcotic and astringent qualities; hashish.
biannual (bī-an'ū-âl), *adj.* occurring twice in a year.
biannually (-li), *adv.* twice a year.
biarticulate (bī-âr-tik'ū-lāt), *adj.* having two joints.
bias (bī'ăs), *n.* [*pl.* biases (-ez)], a seam formed by uniting the edges of two pieces of cloth cut obliquely to the texture; a weight on the side of a bowl which causes it to turn from a straight line; prepossession or undue propensity for; prejudice: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing], to give a bias or particular direction to; incline to one side; influence; prejudice; prepossess: *adv.* in a slanting manner; obliquely.
biauriculate (bī-aw-rik'ū-lāt), *adj.* having two auricles, as the heart of the higher vertebrates; having two ear-like projections at the base, as a leaf.
biaxial (bī-āks'i-âl) or **biaxal** ('âl), *adj.* having two axes.
biaxially (-li), *adv.* with two axes.
bib (bib), *n.* a piece of cloth placed under an infant's chin to protect its clothes.
bibasic (bī-bās'ik), *adj.* a term applied to acids which combine with two equivalents of a base.
bibber (bib'ēr), *n.* a tippler.
Bible (bī'bl), *n.* the Book (or the Books) by pre-eminence; the writings of the Old and New Testament, whether in the original tongue or translated.
Biblical (bib'li-kâl), *adj.* of or pertaining to the Bible; scriptural.
Biblically (-li), *adv.* according to the Bible.
Biblicist (bib'li-sist), *n.* one who adheres to the strict letter of the Bible.
bibliographer (bib-li-og'râ-fēr), *n.* one who is versed in the making of books, or writes a history of their production.
bibliographic (bib-li-ō-graf'ik) or **bibliographical** (-âl), *adj.* pertaining to the history of books.
bibliographically (-li), *adv.* in a bibliographical manner.
bibliography (bib-li-og'râ-fi), *n.* the science or description of books; a list of authorities on any subject.
biblioklept (bib'li-ō-klept), *n.* a book stealer.
bibliolater (bib-li-ol'â-tēr) or **bibliolatrist** (-trist), *n.* a book worshiper; one addicted to bibliolatry.
bibliolatry (bib-li-ol'â-tri), *n.* book worship; excessive reverence for the letter of the Scriptures.
bibliological (bib-li-ō-loj'ik-âl), *adj.* pertaining to bibliology.

bibliology (bib-li-ol'ō-ji), *n.* an account of books; Biblical literature or doctrine.
bibliomania (bib-li-ō-mā'ni-å), *n.* a mania for acquiring rare and curious books.
bibliomaniac (bib-li-ō-mā'ni-ak), *n.* one who has a mania for acquiring books.
bibliophile (bib'li-ō-fīl), *n.* a lover of books.
bibliophilism (bib-li-of'i-lizm), *n.* love of books.
bibliopole (bib'li-ō-pōl), *n.* a bookseller, especially one who deals in rare works.
bibliotheca (bib-li-ō-thē'kå), *n.* a library.
biblus (bib'lus), *n.* another name for the papyrus.
bibulous (bib'ū-lus), *adj.* readily absorbing or imbibing fluids; spongy; addicted to drink.
bicallose (bī-kal'ōs) or **bicallous** ('us), *adj.* having two callosities.
bicameral (bī-kam'ē-rål), *adj.* pertaining to or consisting of two legislative chambers.
bicarbonate (bī-kär'bon-āt), *n.* a carbonate or salt containing two equivalents of carbonic acid to one of a base.
bicarinate (bī-kar'i-nāt), *adj.* having two keel-like projections.
bicaudate (bī-kaw'dāt), *adj.* furnished with or ending in two tails.
bice or **bise** (bīs), *n.* name given to two pigments used in painting, one blue and the other green, called blue bice and green bice respectively.
bicentenary (bī-sen'te-nā-ri), *n.* the two hundredth anniversary of any event, or its celebration: *adj.* pertaining to a bicentenary.
bicentennial (bī-sen-ten'i-ål), *adj.* comprising two hundred years: *n.* the two hundredth anniversary of an event, or its celebration.
bicephalous (bī-sef'å-lus), *adj.* having two heads.
biceps (bī'seps), *n.* a muscle having two heads; the large flexor muscle of the arm and thigh.
bichloride (bī-klō'rīd or ('rid), *n.* a compound of two or more atoms of chlorine combined with a base.
bichord (bī'kôrd), *adj.* having two chords.
bichromate (bī-krō'māt), *n.* a salt having two parts of chromic acid to one of the base.
bicipital (bī-sip'it-ål) or **bicipitous** (-us), *adj.* having two heads; pertaining to a biceps muscle; dividing into two parts at either extremity.
bicker (bik'ẽr), *v.i.* to engage in petty altercation; move rapidly with a noise; quiver; flicker: *n.* a noisy wrangle.
biconcave (bī-kon'kāv), *adj.* hollow on both sides.
biconjugate (bī-kon'jū-gāt), *adj.* twice paired.
biconvex (bī-kon'veks), *adj.* rounded on both sides.
bicorn (bī'kôrn) or **bicornus** ('us), *adj.* having two horns.
bicorporal (bī-kôr'pō-rål) or **bicorporate** (-rāt), *adj.* having two bodies.
bicuspid (bī-kus'pid) or **bicuspidate** (-āt), *adj.* having two points or prominences: *n.* one of the double-pointed teeth forming the first pair of molars on either side of the jaw, above and below.
bicycle (bī'si-kl), *n.* a vehicular machine of various forms, but consisting primarily of two wheels placed in line, connected by a fork and backbone, and supporting a saddle for the rider, the machine being propelled by means of treadles attached to cranks or levers: *v.i.* to ride on a bicycle.
bicycling (bī'si-kling), or **bicyclism** (-klizm), *n.* the practice or art of riding a bicycle. (The abbreviation *cycling* is now more generally though less accurately used.)
bicyclist (bī'sik-list), *n.* one who rides a bicycle; a cyclist.
bid (bid), *v.t.* [*p.t.* bade (bad) or bid, *p.p.* bidden, bid, *p.pr.* bidding], to make an offer of; propose as a price; offer for; invite; request; ask; offer or express by words; command; order or direct; enjoin; to proclaim: *v.i.* to make an offer; offer a price: *n.* an offer of a price; a price offered at auction.

biddable (bid'â-bl), *adj.* docile, obedient.

bidder (bid'ẽr), *n.* one who bids or offers a price, as at a sale or auction.

biddery-ware (bid'ẽr-i-wār), *n.* inlaid work made from a metallic alloy. Called also bidhri-ware.

bidding (bid'ing), *n.* an order; command; proclamation; the act of offering a price at auction.

biddy (bid'i), *n.* a fowl or chicken.

bide (bīd), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bode, bided, *p.pr.* biding], inhabit; reside: *v.t.* to endure; suffer; wait for.

bident (bī'dent), *n.* a two-pronged instrument.

bidental (bī-den'tâl) or **bidentate** ('tāt), *adj.* having two teeth, or two tooth-like processes.

bidet (bi-det', French bē-dā'), *n.* a form of night commode; a portable bath; a sitz bath.

bidhri-ware. See biddery-ware.

biennial (bī-en'ni-âl), *adj.* happening once in two years; continuing or existing for two years, as plants: *n.* a plant which produces roots and leaves in the first year, and in the second flowers, fruit, and seed, afterwards perishing; something which is held once in two years.

biennially (-li), *adv.* once in two years.

bier (bēr), *n.* a frame or carriage on which a corpse is placed, or conveyed to the grave; a tomb.

bifacial (bī-fā'-shi-âl), *adj.* having two similar faces or the opposite surfaces alike.

bifarious (bī-fā'ri-us), *adj.* twofold; two-rowed; pointing in two ways.

biferous (bif'ẽr-us), *adj.* bearing flowers or fruit twice a year.

bifid (bī'fid), *adj.* partially divided into two.

bifilar (bī-fil'âr), *adj.* two-threaded; fitted with two threads.

bifocal (bī-fō'kâl), *adj.* having two foci.

bifold (bī'fold), *adj.* two-fold; double.

bifoliate (bī-fō'li-āt), *adj.* having two leaves.

bifurcate (bī-fẽr'kāt), *v.i.* to divide in two directions or branches.

bifurcate (bī-fẽr'kāt) or **bifurcated** (-ed), *adj.* divided into two branches.

bifurcation (bī-fẽr-kā'shun), *n.* a forking or division into two branches.

big (big), *adj. compar.* bigger, *superl.* biggest], of great bulk or magnitude; grown up; pregnant; full of something important; full; inflated; pompous.

big game (big' gām), *n.* a hunter's name for large animals.

bighorn (big'hôrn), *n.* the wild sheep of the Rocky Mountains.

bigwig (big'wig), *n.* an important person; great official importance.

biga (bī'gâ), *n.* a two-horse chariot.

bigamist (big'â-mist), *n.* one guilty of bigamy.

bigamous (big'â-mus), *adj.* pertaining to and involving bigamy.

bigamy (big'â-mi), *n.* the offense of contracting a second marriage during the existence of a former marriage.

bight (bīt), *n.* a loop or bend of a rope, in distinction from the ends; a bend in a coast-line forming an open bay; a small bay between two headlands.

Bignonia (big-nō'ni-â), *n.* a large genus of American tropical climbing plants, to which the trumpet-creeper belongs.

bigot (big'ot), *n.* one who is unreasonably and blindly attached to a particular creed, church, or party; one who is intolerant of opinions which differ from his own.

bigoted (big'ot-ed), *adj.* characterized by bigotry.

bigotry (big'ot-ri), *n.* [*pl.* bigotries (-riz)], the state or condition of a narrow-minded, intolerant person; blind and obstinate attachment to a particular creed, party, or opinion; intolerance; fanaticism.

bijou (bē-zhōō'), *n.* [*pl.* bijoux (-zhōōz)], a jewel; any small and elegantly finished article.

bijouterie (bē-zhōō'trē), *n.* jewelry or other small articles of vertu.

bike (bīk), *n.* a bicycle: *v.i.* to ride a bicycle.
bilabiate (bī-lā'bi-āt), *adj.* having two lips.
bilander (bil'ân- & bī'lân-dĕr), *n.* a small two-masted Dutch vessel of the hoy class.
bilateral (bī-lat'ĕr-âl), *adj.* pertaining to, or having two sides.
bilaterally (-li), *adv.* in a two-sided manner; on both sides.
bilberry (bil'bĕr-ri), *n.* [*pl.* bilberries (-riz)], the whortleberry.
bilbo (bil'bō), *n.* [*pl.* bilboes ('bōz)], a rapier or sword; *pl.* a long bar of iron with sliding shackles for the feet, and a lock at the end, formerly used as fetters.
bile (bīl), *n.* a yellow bitter fluid secreted by the liver from venous blood; ill-humor.
bile-stone (-stōn), *n.* a gall-stone.
bilge (bilj), *n.* the bulging part of a cask; the broadest part of a ship's bottom, on which the vessel rests when aground: *v.i.* to spring a leak by a fracture in the bilge: *v.t.* to stave, or break in, the bottom or bilge of a ship.
bilge-board (-bōrd), *n.* one of the boards covering the timbers where the bilge-water accumulates.
bilge-keel (-kēl), *n.* a piece of timber secured edgewise under the bottom of a vessel to prevent heavy rolling.
bilge-water (-waw-tĕr), *n.* water which accumulates in the bilge of a ship.
bilge-ways (-wāz), *n.pl.* the timber supporting the cradle of a vessel, which upholds it while being built, and in launching.
biliary (bil'i-â-ri), *adj.* pertaining to the bile; conveying the bile.
bilin (bī'lin), *n.* a yellow gummy substance precipitated from bile.
bilingual (bī'ling'gwâl), *adj.* written or expressed in two languages.
bilingually (-li), *adv.* in two languages.
bilious (bil'yus), *adj.* pertaining to the bile; having the system disordered by derangement of the biliary function; choleric.
biliousness (-nes), *n.* the state of being bilious.
biliteral (bī-lit'ĕr-âl), *adj.* consisting of two letters: *n.* a word, root, or syllable consisting of two letters.
bilk (bilk), *v.t.* to spoil the score of an opponent at cribbage; deceive or defraud, as by evading a payment; leave in the lurch: *n.* the act of spoiling the score of an opponent at cribbage; a swindler.
bill (bil), *n.* the beak of a bird: *v.i.* to join bills, as doves; caress in fondness; to issue bills or posters.
bill (bil), *n.* a kind of hatchet with a blade hook-shaped toward the point, used in pruning, &c.; a battle-axe, attached to a long staff, formerly used by infantry; the extremity of the fluke of an anchor.
bill (bil), *n.* an account for goods sold, services rendered, or work done; a document binding the signer or signers to pay a specified sum at a certain date or on demand; a draft of a proposed statute presented to a legislature; a printed advertisement; any written paper containing a statement of particulars; a written declaration of wrong or injury sustained or committed.
bill-broker (bil'brō-kĕr), *n.* one who negotiates the discount of bills of exchange.
bill of entry (en'tri), *n.* a written account of goods entered at the custom house.
bill of exchange (eks-chānj'), *n.* a written order from one person or house (the drawer) to another (the acceptor) to pay to the person designated a certain sum at a fixed time, in consideration of value received.
bill of health (-helth), *n.* a certificate given to the master of a vessel, under the signature of a consul or other authority, specifying the state of the health of a ship's company or passengers at the time of her clearing a port.
bill of lading (lā'ding), *n.* a document specifying the goods shipped on board a vessel, and signed by the master of such ship, acknowledging the receipt of the goods, and under-

taking their safe conveyal to the consignee, unforeseen perils being only excepted.

bill of mortality (môr-tal'i-ti), *n.* the official return of the deaths (also births) occurring in a particular district within a certain period.

bill of sale (sāl), *n.* a formal instrument for the transfer of goods and chattels.

billet (bil'et), *n.* a small paper in writing; a note or short letter; ticket directing soldiers at what house to lodge; a soldier's lodging: *v.t.* to quarter or lodge, as soldiers: *v.i.* to be quartered or lodged.

billet (bil'et), *n.* a small stick or log of wood, as for fuel; an ornament in Norman work, resembling a billet of wood.

billet-doux (bil-le-dōō'), *n.* [*pl.* billets-doux (bil-le-dōō')], a love-letter.

bill-hook (bil'hook), *n.* a small kind of hatchet with a hooked point.

billiards (bil'yĕrdz), *n.* a game played on a rectangular, cloth-covered slate table, 12 ft. x 6 ft. in size, with ivory balls and a cue.

Billiken (bil'e-ken), *n.* a modern god of happiness; an idol.

billingsgate (bil'ingz-gāt), *n.* coarse or profane language; virulent abuse.

billion (bil'yun), *n.* in the United States one thousand millions (1,000,000,000); in England a million millions (1,000,000,000,000).

billon (bil'on), *n.* an alloy of gold and silver, with a large proportion of copper or other base metal, used in coinage of low value.

billot (bil'ot), *n.* bullion in the mass or bar.

billow (bil'ō), *n.* a great wave of the sea swelled by the wind: *v.i.* to rise and roll in large waves or surges.

billy-goat (bil'i-gōt), *n.* a male goat.

bilobate (bī-lō'bāt), or **bilobed** ('lōbd), *adj.* divided into two lobes or segments.

bimanous (bī'mā-nus), *adj.* having two hands.

bimetallic (bī-me-tal'ik), *adj.* pertaining to two metals; pertaining to bimetallism.

bimetallism (bī-met'ăl-izm), *n.* the legalized adoption of two metals (as gold and silver) in the currency of a country, at a fixed ratio.

bimetallist (bī-met'ăl-ist), *n.* an advocate for the use of a double metallic standard.

bimonthly (bī-munth'li), *adj.* occurring once in two months. [Sometimes incorrectly employed to designate *semi-monthly* periodicals.]

bin (bin), *n.* a receptacle for any commodity, as corn, coal, &c.; a frame for bottles in a wine-cellar.

binary (bī'nā-ri), *adj.* consisting of two things or parts; twofold.

binary star (stär), *n.* a double star or sun whose members revolve round their common center of gravity.

binate (bī'nāt), *adj.* growing in couples.

bind (bīnd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bound; *p.pr.* binding], to confine or make fast with a cord or band; confine or restrain by physical force; unite by bonds of affection, loyalty, or duty; hold by any moral tie; hinder or restrain; protect or strengthen by a band, border or cover; fasten together; cause to cohere; place under legal obligation: *v.i.* to tie up; confine by ligature or band; be obligatory; grow hard or stiff; stick together: *n.* anything which binds or ties; a twining stem; a stalk of hops; indurated clay or shale forming the roof of a coal-seam; a musical sign or brace grouping notes together.

bind-weed (-wēd), *n.* a common name for plants belonging to the genus Convolvulus.

binding (bīnd'ing), *n.* the act of making fast; a bandage; the cover of a book; something that secures the edges of cloth.

bine (bīn), *n.* the slender stem of a twining plant.

bing (bing), *n.* a heap or pile of anything.

binnacle (bin'ă-kl), *n.* a turret-shaped box containing a ship's compass.

COPYRIGHT, 1910, BY F. E. WRIGHT

BIRDS

1. Blue-and-Red Macaw; 2. Incomparable Bird of Paradise; 3. Golden Bird of Paradise; 4. Resplendent Trogon; 5. King Bird of Paradise; 6. Fire Weaver; 7. Paradise Flycatcher; 8. Broad-Shafted Whidah-Bird; 9. Marsh Hawk; 10. Bald Eagle; 11. Barred Owl; 12. Golden Pheasant.

binocle (bin'ō-kl or bī'no-kl), *n.* a field or opera glass with two eye-tubes for the use of both eyes at once.

binocular (bī-nok- or bin-ok'ū-lēr), *adj.* having two eyes; pertaining to, or suited to, the use of both eyes. Also binoculate.

binomial (bī-nō'mi-ăl), *n.* an expression or quantity consisting of two terms connected by the sign plus (+) or minus (—): *adj.* consisting of two terms; pertaining to binomials; having two names.

binomial theorem (thē'ō-rem), *n.* the celebrated theorem of Sir Isaac Newton, which expresses the law of formation of any power of a binomial.

binoxide. Same as dioxide.

bioblast. Another name for bioplast.

biodynamics (bī-ō-dī-nam'iks), *n.* the doctrine of vital force or energy.

biogenesis (bī-ō-jen'e-sis), or **biogeny** (-oj'ē-ni), *n.* the doctrine that living organisms can proceed only from, or be generated by, living parents or germs; the science of life development.

biograph (bī'ō-graf), *n.* a device for projecting animated pictures onto a screen.

biographer (bī-og'rå-fēr), *n.* one who writes the history of a particular person's life.

biography (bī-og'rå-fi), *n.* [*pl.* biographies (-fiz)], the history of the life of a particular person; biographical writings in general.

biologic (bī-ō-loj'ik), or **biological** (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to the science of life.

biologist (bī-ol'ō-jist), *n.* one who studies, or is skilled in, the science of living forms.

biology (bī-ol'-ō-ji), *n.* the science which deals with the origin and life-history of plants and animals.

bioplasm (bī'ō-plazm, *n.* living germinal matter or protoplasm.

bioplast (bī'ō-plast), *n.* a minute mass of protoplasm possessing formative powers.

biotaxy (bī'ō-tak-si), *n.* the classification of living organisms according to their structural characters.

biparous (bip'ă-rus), *adj.* bringing forth two at a birth.

bipartite (bī-pär'tīt), *adj.* divided into two similar parts; having two correspondent parts.

bipartition (bī-pär-tish'un), *n.* the act of dividing into two parts; the state of being so divided.

biped (bī'ped), *adj.* having two feet: *n.* a two-footed animal.

bipedal (bī'ped-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a biped; two-footed.

bipennate (bī-pen'nāt), or **bipennated** (-ed), *adj.* having two wings.

bipinnate (bī-pin'nāt), or **bipinnated** (-ed), *adj.* doubly pinnate.

biplane (bī'-plān), *n.* a flying machine with two planes or gliding boards, firmly braced together, as in the Wright machine.

biplicate (bī'pli-kāt), *adj.* doubly folded.

biquadrate (bī-kwod'rāt), or **biquadratic** (-rat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the fourth power: *n.* the fourth power, arising from the multiplication of a square number or quantity by itself.

birch (bĕrch), *n.* [*pl.* birches ('ez)], a tree or shrub belonging to the genus Betula; a rod formed of birch twigs used for punishment; a birch-bark canoe: *adj.* birchen: *v.t.* to chastise with a birch rod; flog.

birchen (bĕr'chen), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, birch.

bird (bĕrd), *n.* a warm-blooded feathered vertebrate, furnished with wings, and belonging to the class Aves; small feathered game, as distinguished from water-fowl: *v.i.* to shoot or catch birds.

birdlime (bĕrd'līm), *n.* a viscous substance prepared from holly-bark, and used for entangling small birds in bird-snaring: *v.t.* to smear with birdlime.

bird's-eye (bĕrdz'ī), *adj.* seen from above, or at a glance, as by a flying bird; hence, general, not minute or detailed.

biretta (bē-ret'tâ), *n.* a square ecclesiastical cap. Also birretta, beretta, berretta.

birn (bērn), *n.* that part of a clarionet or a similar instrument into which the mouthpiece fits.

birostrate (bī-ros'trāt), *adj.* having a double beak, or beak-like process.

birth (bērth), *n.* the act of coming into life; the fact of being born; the act of bringing forth; lineage; extraction; descent; origin; beginning.

birth-rate ('rāt), *n.* the increase of population as shown by the percentage of registered births to the number of inhabitants in a district within a specified period.

birth-right ('rīt), *n.* any right or privilege to which a person is entitled by birth; the right of the first born.

biscuit (bis'kit), *n.* a kind of unraised bread, baked hard and dry, and shaped in flat cakes; pottery after the first baking and previous to glazing and burning.

bisect (bī-sekt'), *v.t.* to cut or divide into two equal parts.

bisection (bī-sek'shun), *n.* division into two equal parts.

bisector (bī-sek'tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, bisects; a straight line which bisects an angle.

bisexual (bī-seks'ū-ăl), *adj.* combining the organs of both sexes in one individual; hermaphrodite.

bishop (bish'up), *n.* one of the highest orders of an Episcopal Church; below in rank to an archbishop, but above a priest; a spiritual overseer; the spiritual head or ruler of a diocese, having the power of ordination, confirmation, and consecration; the name of one of the pieces used in playing chess, having the top cleft in resemblance to a miter, originally called *archer;* a beverage composed of wine, oranges, lemons, and sugar; a woman's dress-improver; a kind of pinafore: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing], to make a horse appear younger by manipulating its teeth, and hence to deceive by improving the appearance of anything.

bishop's sleeve (bish'ups-slēv), *n.* a wide sleeve worn by women, so called from its resemblance to that worn by Anglican bishops.

bishop's staff (bish'ups-stâf), *n.* a crosier.

bishopric (bish'up-rik), *n.* the office, dignity or jurisdiction of a bishop; a diocese.

bisk or **bisque** (bisk), *n.* soup of broth composed of several kinds of meat or fish boiled together; crawfish soup; a stroke allowed to an inferior player or side at lawn-tennis.

bismuth (bis'- or biz'muth), *n.* one of the elements, a light reddish-colored metal of brittle texture.

bison (bī'son), *n.* the aurochs, or European bison, still preserved in Lithuania; the American bison, inaccurately termed the buffalo, which is now practically extinct.

bisque (bisk), *n.* an unglazed white porcelain, used for statuettes, &c.

bissextile (bis-seks'til), *n.* leap-year: *adj.* pertaining to leap-year.

bister (bis'tēr), *n.* a dark brown pigment extracted from wood-soot.

bisulphate (bī-sul'fāt), *n.* a salt of sulphuric acid in which half of its hydrogen is replaced by a positive element.

bisulphite (bī-sul'fīt), *n.* a salt of sulphurous acid, half the hydrogen of which is replaced by the base.

bisymmetry (bī-sim'e-tri), *n.* correspondence of the right and left parts of anything.

bit (bit), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of bite.

bit (bit), *n.* a tool for boring; the metal mouthpiece of a bridle; the part of a key which enters the lock and acts on the bolts and tumblers; the cutting blade of a plane; a small piece or fragment of anything; any small coin: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bitted; *p.pr.* bitting], to put a bridle upon; put the bit in the mouth of.

bitch (bich), *n.* the female of the dog, or of other canine animals.

bite (bīt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* bit, *p.p.* bitten, bit, *p.pr.* biting], to seize, grip, cut, or crush with the teeth; sting, as an insect; cause smarting pain to; cut; pinch, as with intense cold; blight or blast; take fast hold on; to cor-

rode or eat into; to cheat, trick, take in [now only in *p.p.*]: *v.i.* to have the habit or exercise the power of biting; inflict injury with the teeth; cause to sting or smart; take a bait; take a firm hold: *n.* the act of seizing with the teeth; a wound made by the teeth, or by a sting; a mouthful; a hold or grip; in printing, a blank on a page due to some intervening substance between the paper and the type.

bi-telephone (bī-tel'e-fōn), *n.* a pair of telephones arranged so that they can be applied simultaneously to both ears.

bitingly (-li), *adv.* in a sarcastic manner.

bitt (bit), *n.* a post of wood or iron to which cables are made fast [generally used in the *pl.*]: *v.t.* to put round the bitts.

bitten, *p.p.* of bite.

bitter (bit'ẽr), *adj.* having a sharp or harsh taste; acrid; piercing; painful; grievous; poignant; severe; reproachful; caustic; sarcastic; cruel: *n.* any substance that is bitter.

bitter-cup (-kup), *n.* a cup made of quassia wood, which imparts a bitter taste to liquids poured into it.

bitter-sweet (bit'ẽr-swēt), *n.* the woody nightshade, the roots and leaves of which when chewed produce first a bitter, then a sweet taste.

bitterish (-ish), *adj.* somewhat bitter.

bittern (bit'ẽrn), *n.* a wading bird of the heron family; the residual brine in salt works from which Epsom salt is prepared.

bitters (bit'ẽrs), *n.pl.* liquor in which herbs or roots are steeped.

bitumen (bi-tū'men), *n.* mineral pitch.

bituminous (bi-tū'min-us), *adj.* having the qualities of, or containing, bitumen.

bivalent (bī'vā- or biv'ā-lent), *n.* an element, one of the atoms of which can replace two atoms of hydrogen.

bivalve (bī'valv), *adj.* having two valves or shells united by a ligament: *n.* a mollusk whose shell is composed of two parts or valves, connected by a ligament or hinge, which are opened or closed by muscles, as the oyster or mussel.

bivouac (biv'ōō-ak), *n.* an encampment of soldiers in the open air, without tents: hence, any open air encampment: *v.i.* to encamp without tents in the open.

biwa (bē'wä), *n.* a Japanese musical instrument similar to the mandolin.

biweekly (bī-wēk'li), *adj.* occurring or appearing every two weeks; fortnightly [frequently confused with *semi-weekly* = twice in a week].

bizarre (bi-zär',) *adj.* odd in manner or appearance; fanciful; grotesque.

blab (blab), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* blabbed, *p.pr.* blabbing], to tell thoughtlessly: *v.i.* to talk indiscreetly; tell tales: *n.* one who lets out secrets, or tells tales.

black (blak), *adj.* destitute of light; of the darkest hue; opposed to white; enveloped in darkness; dismal; gloomy or forbidding; destitute of moral light or goodness; atrocious; evil; calamitous; threatening; clouded with anger; sullen: *n.* the darkest color; the opposite of white; a black pigment or dye; a negro; mourning: *v.t.* to make black; blacken; apply blacking to.

blackamoor (blak'a-mōōr), *n.* a negro.

black antimony (an'-ti-mo-ni), *n.* the black sulphide of antimony.

black art, necromancy, magic.

blackball (blak'bawl), *v.t.* to reject or exclude (as a candidate) by placing black balls in the ballot box.

blackberry (blak'ber-ri), *n.* the fruit of several species of bramble.

blackbird (blak'bẽrd), *n.* an English song bird, a species of thrush. Called also merle, ousel, or black thrush; a crow-like bird of North America; a name given to a kidnapped negro or Polynesian.

blackbirding (-ing), *n.* the kidnapping of such negroes or Polynesians.

black-canker (blak'-kangk-ẽr), *n.* a disease in root crops.

black-cap (blak'-kap), *n.* the popular name of several black-crested birds; the cap worn by a judge when pronouncing sentence of death; the black raspberry.

black-cattle (blak'-kat'l), *n.pl.* cattle raised for slaughter, irrespective of color.

black-cock (blak'-kok), *n.* the male of the European black grouse or black game; the heath-cock.

black-currant (blak'kur-ent), *n.* the well-known garden bush, and its fruit.

blacken (blak'n), *v.i.* to grow black or dark: *v.t.* to make black; defame; asperse.

black-fish (blak'-fish), *n.* a female salmon immediately after spawning; a common name for several species of English and American fish.

black-flag (blak'-flag), *n.* the flag of a pirate with a skull and cross-bones emblazoned upon it.

black-fly (blak'-flī), *n.* a black plant-louse; a minute beetle injurious to turnips.

black-friar (blak'-frī-ar), *n.* a friar of the Dominican order; so called from the black gown adopted by members of the order.

blackguard (blag'ärd), *n.* a man of low character, and addicted to the use of foul or abusive language; a scoundrel: *adj.* vicious; low; vile; scurrilous; abusive: *v.t.* to revile in scurrilous language.

blackguardism (blag'ärd-izm), *n.* the conduct or language of a blackguard.

black-hole (blak'-hōl), *n.* a dungeon or dark cell in a prison; a place of confinement for soldiers.

blacking (blak'ing), *n.* a preparation for imparting a shining black polish to boots.

blackish (blak'ish), *adj.* somewhat black.

black-jack (blak'-jak), *n.* a large leathern vessel or drinking-cup of old times; the ensign of a pirate; a Cornish mining term for blende.

blacklead (blak'led), *v.t.* to cover with blacklead or plumbago: *n.* plumbago.

black-leg (blak'-leg), *n.* one who endeavors to obtain money by cheating at races or cards; a rook; an opprobrious term for a workman who is not a member of any trade union; a disease affecting sheep and cattle.

black-letter (blak'-let-ẽr), *n.* the old English or Gothic letter employed in the early manuscripts and the first printed books: *adj.* written or printed in black-letter.

black-list (blak'list), *n.* a list of persons who are deemed to be deserving of punishment, or whom it is desirable to exclude from business transactions: *v.t.* to put in a black-list.

blackmail (blak'māl), *n.* a tax anciently paid in money, corn, or cattle, in the north of England, and in Scotland, to the agents of robbers, to secure protection from pillage: hence extortion by means of intimidation: *v.t.* to extort money or goods from by intimidation of any kind.

blacksmith (blak'smith), *n.* a smith who works in iron and makes iron utensils, horse-shoes, &c.

blackthorn (blak'thôrn), *n.* the sloe; a stick cut from the stem of the sloe.

bladder (blad'ẽr), *n.* a thin elastic membranous bag in animals, in which a fluid is collected; any vesicle, blister, or pustule containing fluid or air; a hollow membranous appendage to some plants: *v.t.* put up in a bladder, as lard.

bladdery (blad'ẽr-i), *adj.* resembling or containing bladders.

blade (blād), *n.* the leaf of a grass; the young stalk or spire of a grass; the broad expanded part of a leaf; the cutting part of an instrument; the broad part of an oar; anything resembling a blade; a dashing, reckless, rollicking fellow: *v.t.* to furnish with a blade: *v.i.* put forth blades.

blade-bone (blād'bōn), *n.* the scapula or shoulder-blade.

blain (blān), *n.* a pustule or blister.

blamable or **blameable** (blām'ā-bl), *adj.* deserving of censure.

blamably (-bli), *adv.* in aculpable manner.

blame (blām), *v.t.* to censure; reproach: *n.* an imputation of a fault; censure; responsibility for anything wrong.

blameful (blam'fool), *adj.* meriting blame.

blamefully (-li), *adv.* in a censurable manner.

blanch (blânch), *v.t.* to take the color out; make lustrous; to remove the covering of: *v.i.* become white; turn pale: *n.* lead ore found separate in the rock.

blanc-mange (blă-monzh'), *n.* a white jelly, composed of isinglass, &c.

bland (bland), *adj.* mild; soft; gentle; affable; soothing.

blandishment (blan'dish-ment), *n.* winning expressions or actions; artful caresses.

blank (blangk), *adj.* confounded; confused; dejected; empty; free from writing or printing; without result; absolute; complete: *n.* any void space; an unfilled space in a written or printed document; a lottery ticket to which no prize is attached; a disk of metal prior to stamping; the white spot in the center of a target: *v.t.* a euphemistic form of the oath *damn*.

blank verse (vĕrs), *n.* unrhymed verse.

blanket (blang'ket), *n.* a soft, loosely woven woolen cloth for a bed or as a covering: *v.t.* to toss in a blanket by way of punishment or joke; pass to windward to take the wind out of the sails of.

blanketing (blang'ket-ing), *n.* coarse cloth for blankets; the act of tossing in a blanket.

blare (blār), *v.i.* to bellow; to give forth a loud sound like a trumpet: *v.t.* to sound loudly; trumpet forth: *n.* a noise like the blast of a trumpet.

blarney (blär'ni), *n.* soft, wheedling speech; flattery: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* blarneyed; *p.pr.* blarneying], to influence or talk over by soft wheedling speeches; humbug with flattery.

blarney-stone, a stone in the wall of Blarney Castle, Cork, on kissing which a person is said to become an adept in flattery.

blasé (blä-zā'), *adj.* exhausted by excess of pleasure.

blaspheme (blas-fēm'), *v.t.* to speak irreverently of; mock; revile: *v.i.* to utter blasphemy; use profane language.

blasphemous (blas'fe-mus), *adj.* uttering, containing, or exhibiting blasphemy; profane.

blasphemy (blas'fe-mi), *n.* [*pl.* blasphemies (-miz)], impious, profane, or mocking speech concerning God or sacred things; expressed contempt or contumely for the personality or authority of God.

blast (blâst), *n.* a violent or sudden gust of wind; a forcible stream of air from an orifice; the sound produced by blowing a wind instrument; any sudden pernicious influence upon plants or animals; a blight; the explosion of gunpowder, dynamite, &c., in rending or removing rocks, or the charge so used; a flatulent disease in sheep: *v.t.* to injure; cause to fade or wither by some pernicious influence; blight; ruin or destroy; to rend or shatter by any explosive agent.

blastema (blas-tē'mâ), *n.* [*pl.* blastemata (-mâ-tâ)], the point of growth of an organ as yet unformed, from which it is developed.

blastoderm (blas'tō-dĕrm), *n.* the germinal spot in an ovum, from which the embryo is developed.

blastogenesis (blas-tō-jen'e-sis), *n.* reproduction by gemmation or budding.

blatant (blā'tânt), *adj.* bawling; noisy.

blather (bla*th*'ĕr), *n.* foolish chatter.

blaze (blāz), *n.* a body of flame; brilliant sunlight; a sudden bursting out; active display; a white spot on the face of a horse or other quadruped; a white mark cut on a tree, to serve as a guide: *v.t.* to mark, as trees, by removing a portion of the bark; to indicate, as a path or boundary, by blazing trees; publish

widely: *v.i.* to flame; send forth a brilliant light; be conspicuous.

blazer (blaz'ēr), *n.* that which shines; a bright colored striped jacket.

blazon (blā'zn), *n.* a coat of arms; a description of armorial bearings; ostentatious display: *v.t.* to explain technically, according to heraldic rules; embellish; display; proclaim boastingly.

blazonment (bla'zn-ment), *n.* the act of blazoning.

blazonry (blā'zn-ri), *n.* a heraldic device; the art of describing and explaining coats of arms; decoration, as with heraldic devices.

bleach (blēch), *v.t.* to make white by removing color or dirt by the action of the sun's rays, or by a chemical process: *v.i.* to grow or become white.

bleachery (blēch'ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* bleacheries (-iz)], a place where bleaching is carried on.

bleaching-powder (-poud'ēr), *n.* chloride of lime.

bleak (blēk), *adj.* exposed to wind and cold; desolate; unsheltered; cheerless; piercing.

bleak (blēk), *n.* a small river fish, remarkable for its brilliant silvery scales.

blear (blēr), *adj.* sore or dim from a watery discharge: said of the eyes: *v.t.* to make sore or watery, as the eyes; to dim or obscure.

bleat (blēt), *v.i.* to cry as, or like, a sheep: *n.* a cry, as of a sheep.

bleb (bleb), *n.* a blister; a pustule; a bubble.

bleed (blēd), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bled, *p.pr.* bleeding], to emit, or lose blood; to shed one's blood; to lose sap or juice; to pay or lose money freely: *v.t.* to take blood from; take money, &c., from.

blemish (blem'ish), *v.t.* to injure; stain; mar; tarnish; defame: *n.* any defect or deformity, physical or moral; a blemish.

blench (blench), *v.i.* to start back; flinch; quail.

blend (blend), *v.t.* to mix together, so that the things mixed cannot be separated or individually distinguished: *v.i.* to mingle imperceptibly: *n.* a mixture.

blende (blend), *n.* native sulphide of zinc.

blennorrhea (blen'nôr-rē'ā), *n.* leucorrhœa; an excessive discharge of gleet or mucus.

bless (bles), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed & blest, *p.pr.* -ing], to consecrate; invoke a blessing upon; bestow happiness upon; praise or extol; esteem happy.

blessedness (bles'ed-nes), *n.* the state of being blessed; happiness; heavenly joys.

blessing (bles'ing), *n.* an invocation of happiness on another; a benediction; that which promotes prosperity; a divine benefit or gift; a mercy or boon; grateful adoration.

blest *p.t., p.p.* & *p.adj.* a contracted form of blessed.

blet (blet), *n.* a decayed spot in fruit: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bletted, *p.pr.* bletting], to become internally decayed.

blew, *p.t.* of blow.

blewits (blōō'its), *n.* the edible purple mushroom.

blight (blīt), *n.* a disease in plants, which causes them to wither partly or wholly; smut; mildew; anything which serves to check, nip, or destroy: *v.t.* to affect with blight; to check, nip, destroy, or frustrate.

blind (blīnd), *adj.* destitute of the sense of sight; without light, morally or intellectually; undiscriminating; inconsiderate; hidden; essentially incomplete; closed at one end; without understanding: *n.* anything which serves to hinder or obstruct vision, or intercept the passage of light; a window-screen; a blinker; something to mislead the eye or the understanding: *v.t.* to deprive of sight; make blind, intellectually or morally; obscure; conceal.

blind-coal (kōl), *n.* a flameless anthracite.

blind-fish (blīnd'fish), *n.* a diminutive fish of pale color, with rudimentary eyes, inhabiting the waters of Mammoth Cave, Kentucky.

blind shell (blīnd'shel), *n.* a shell which falls without exploding, or contains no charge.
blind spot (blīnd'spot), *n.* that point in the retina where the optic nerve enters the eye, but is not sensitive to the light.
blindness (-nes), *n.* want of sight; want of discernment; ignorance; heedlessness.
blindfold (blīnd'fōld), *adj.* having the eyes covered so as to be unable to see; having the mental eye or understanding darkened: *v.t.* to cover the eyes of, as with a bandage; hinder from seeing.
blindman (blīnd'man), *n.* [*pl.* blindmen (-men)], a man who is blind.
blindworm (blīnd'wērm), *n.* a small slender, limbless lizard, so named from the popular but erroneous supposition that it was blind. Also called slow-worm.
blink (blink), *v.i.* to wink with or as with the eye; twinkle; to get a glimpse; glimmer: *v.t.* to evade or shut one's eyes to; shirk: *n.* a glimpse or glance; a gleam; a glimmer; a twinkle; the gleam reflected from an ice-field or -berg at sea: *pl.* boughs cast in the path of deer to check their course.
blinker (bling'kēr), *n.* one who blinks; a leather flap placed one on each side of a horse's bridle to prevent him from seeing any object except in front; that which obscures the sight or mental perception: *pl.* colored spectacles to shield the eyes from excess of light.
bliss (blis), *n.* the highest degree of happiness; blessedness; the perfect joy of heaven.
blissfully (-li), *adv.* in a blissful manner.
blister (blis'tēr), *n.* a vesicle or pustule on the skin containing watery matter or serum; an elevation made by the raising of an external film or skin; an application to the skin to produce a blister: *v.t.* to raise a blister or blisters on: *v.i.* to rise in blisters, or become covered with blisters.
blithe (blī*th*), *adj.* gay; joyous; glad; mirthful; sprightly.
blithesome (blī*th*'sum), *adj.* gay; merry.
blizzard (bliz'ärd), *n.* a furious hurricane of wind with fine blinding snow, and characterized by intense cold; a poser.
bloat (blōt), *v.t.* to cure or dry in smoke.
bloat (blōt), *v.t.* to cause to swell; make turgid or swollen, as with water or air; inflate; make vain: *v.i.* to grow turgid.
bloater (blōt'ēr), *n.* a herring smoked and partially dried, but not split open.
blob (blob), *n.* a blister; a bubble.
block (blok), *n.* any unshaped solid mass of matter, as of wood, stone, &c.; a piece of wood for supporting the neck of a person condemned to be decapitated; a piece of hard wood prepared for the tool of the engraver; the piece of hard wood to which an electrotype, &c., is secured; a wooden mold for shaping hats; the piece of wood in which the wheels of one or more grooved pulleys run; a row of buildings; a square or portion of a city enclosed by streets; an obstruction; hindrance; shares bought or sold in the mass: *v.t.* to obstruct so as to hinder the passage of persons or things; stop up; obstruct; to secure or support by blocks; to mold or shape on a block; to stop a train by signal; to give notice of opposition to a bill, which cannot then be proceeded with after a specified time.
block-head (blok'hed), *n.* a stupid fellow.
block-house (blok'hous), *n.* an edifice constructed of heavy timber, and furnished with loopholes for musketry.
block system (blok'sis-tem), *n.* a system of working railway traffic by which the line is divided into short sections, no train being allowed to leave a section until the next section is signaled clear.
blockade (blok-ād'), *n.* the shutting up of a place, as a port, by hostile ships or troops, with a view to compelling a surrender by preventing ingress or egress, or the reception of

supplies: *v.t.* to surround and shut up; obstruct; block.

blockage (blok'āj), *n.* an obstruction.

blond or **blonde** (blond), *adj.* of a fair color; light colored: *n.* a person of very fair complexion and light hair (usually fem. *blonde*).

blonde-lace ('lās), *n.* a silk lace.

blood (blud), *n.* the fluid which circulates in the arteries and veins of an animal; the juice of anything, especially if red; kinship; consanguinity; lineage; extraction; high birth; temper; a man of high spirit; fleshy nature; blood shed in sacrifice; the atonement: *v.t.* to give a taste of blood; inure to the sight of blood.

blood-heat (blud'hēt), *n.* the normal heat of the human blood in health (98° F.).

blood-horse (blud'hôrs), *n.* a horse of pure breed or pedigree.

bloodhound (blud'hound), *n.* a breed of large dogs remarkable for their acuteness of smell, and employed to track wounded game, or, as formerly, fugitive slaves and escaped criminals; a blood-hunter.

blood-money (blud'mun-i), *n.* money obtained at the cost of another's life; the reward paid for discovery or capture of a murderer; compensation paid to the next of kin of a person slain by another.

bloodstone (blud'stōn), *n.* a dark green variety of quartz spotted with red jasper; heliotrope; red hematite iron ore.

blooded, *adj.* of the best stock or breed.

bloodily (blud'i-li), *adv.* in a bloody manner; relentlessly; cruelly.

bloodiness (-nes), *n.* the state of being bloody; disposition to shed blood.

bloody (blud'i), *adj.* pertaining to, containing, or resembling blood; blood-stained; cruel; murderous; attended with bloodshed; a coarse intensive expletive.

bloody-flux (blud'i-fluks'), *n.* dysentery.

bloom (blōōm), *n.* a blossom; the flower of a plant; the blossoming of flowers; a state or period of health and growth, promising higher perfection, or exhibiting freshness and beauty; the blue color upon certain newly-gathered fruits; a flush; a glow; the powdery appearance on new coins, &c.; a rough mass of iron from the puddling furnace, intended to be drawn out under the hammer or rolled into bars: *v.i.* to produce blossoms; flower; exhibit the freshness and beauty of youth; glow.

bloomer (blōōm'ĕr), *n.* a costume for women sought to be introduced by a Mrs. Bloomer, of New York, in 1849-50, and consisting of a short skirt, loose trowsers, fastened round the ankle, and a broad-brimmed hat. [Also used as *adj.*].

bloomery (blōōm'ĕr-i), or **bloomary** ('ā-ri), *n.* a forge in which wrought iron is made directly from the ore.

blossom (blos'um), *n.* the flower of a plant; the state of flowering; bloom: *v.i.* to put forth blossoms; flower; flourish.

blot (blot), *n.* a spot or stain; an obliteration or erasure; a blemish; disgrace: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* blotted, *p.p.* blotting], to spot or stain; mar, stain with infamy; cancel or efface [usually with *out*]; dry with blotting-paper; eclipse; obscure.

blotch (bloch), *n.* a large irregular spot; a clumsy daub; an eruption, or pustule: *v.t.* to mark or disfigure with irregular blots or spots.

blotchy (bloch'i), *adj.* having blotches.

blottesque (blot-esk'), *adj.* coarsely delineated, or marred by a heavy touch or blots.

blotty (blot'i), *adj.* full of blots.

blouse (blouz), *n.* a light, loose overgarment; a French workman: such artisans usually wearing a blue blouse.

blow (blō), *n.* a mass of blossoms; the state or condition of flowering: *v.i.* [*p.t.* blew, *p.p.* blown, *p.pr.* blowing], to blossom; flower.

blow (blō), *n.* a stroke with the hand or with a weapon; a knock; an act

of hostility; a sudden shock or calamity.

blow (blō), *v.i.* [*p.t.* blew, *p.p.* blown, *p.pr.* blowing], to form or make a current of air; pant; breathe quickly; sound by being blown; spout water; boast: *v.t.* to drive a current of air upon; impel by a current of air; sound a wind instrument by forcing air through it; clear by forcing air through; form by inflation; put out of breath by fatigue; scatter or shatter by explosives; spread by report; deposit eggs in or upon: *n.* a blowing; a blast; a gale of wind; an egg deposited by a fly; the spouting of a whale.

blow-fly (blō'flī), *n.* any species of fly which deposits its eggs upon flesh.

blow-pipe (blō'pīp), *n.* a long tube of cane or reed used by South American Indians and the Dyaks of Borneo to discharge arrows by the force of the breath; a tube through which a current of air or gas is driven upon a flame so as to concentrate its heat upon a substance to fuse it.

blowy (blō'i), *adj.* windy; breezy.

blowzed (blouzd') or **blowzy** (blou'zi), *adj.* ruddy-faced; high-colored; coarse-complexioned, as by exposure to the weather.

blubber (blub'ẽr), *v.i.* to weep violently, or so as to disfigure the face: *v.t.* to disfigure with weeping: *n.* the fat of whales and other cetaceans, from which train-oil is prepared; a jelly-fish or medusa.

blucher (blōōch'er), *n.* a strong half-boot.

bludgeon (bluj'un), *n.* a short heavy stick, sometimes loaded, used as a weapon.

blue (blū), *adj.* of the color of the clear sky; azure; low-spirited; dismal; severe; pedantic: *n.* color of the clear sky; one of the primary colors; azure; a dye or pigment of this color; pale without glare, as a flame: *v.t.* to make, or dye, blue.

blue-bell ('bel), *n.* the wild hyacinth; the harebell of Scotland.

blue-book ('book), *n.* a governmental official report, &c.: so called from the blue paper covers.

blue blood ('blud), *n.* aristocratic lineage.

bluebottle ('bot-l), *n.* a common field flower; a species of fly.

bluebonnet ('bon-et), *n.* a Scotch cap of blue cloth; a name given to the Scottish troops before the Union; a Scotchman.

bluebuck ('buk), *n.* a name given to a small antelope, and the blauwbok of South America.

blue-devils ('dev-ilz), *n.pl.* low spirits; mental depression; delirium tremens.

blue-grass ('grâs), *n.* a rich pasture grass.

blue-gum ('gum), *n.* a lofty tree of Australia, valuable for its timber, and for its essential oil: used as a preventive against influenza.

bluejacket (blū'jak-et), *n.* a sailor.

bluelight (blū'līt), *n.* a light of that hue used as a signal; a pyrotechnic composition.

blue-mold (blū'mōld), *n.* a minute fungus which attacks bread and other food-stuffs.

blue-peter (blū'pē-tẽr), *n.* a small blue flag with a white square in the center used as a signal for sailing, &c.

blue-ribbon (blū'rib-un), *n.* a prized distinction; mark of success.

blue-spar (blū'spär), *n.* lazulite.

blue-stocking (blū'stok-ing), *n.* a woman of literary tastes or occupation.

blue-stone (blū'stōn), *n.* sulphate of copper.

bluing (blū'ing), *n.* the process of imparting a blue tint; the indigo, &c., used by washerwomen.

bluff (bluf), *adj.* having a broad, flattened front; rising steeply or boldly; broad and full; rough and hearty; surly; gruff: *n.* a high steep bank: a cliff or headland with a broad steep face: *v.t.* to deceive, or gain an advantage over, an opponent in the game of poker, by inducing the other players to suppose one's hand is more valuable than it is in reality: hence to frighten by an assumed possession of strength or knowledge.

bluffly (-li), *adv.* in a blunt, outspoken, or off-hand manner.

bluffy (bluf'i), *adj.* having bold steep banks, or headlands.

bluish (blū'ish), *adj.* somewhat blue.

blunder (blun'dĕr), *v.i.* to make a gross mistake; err stupidly; to move or act clumsily: *n.* a gross or stupid mistake.

blunderbuss (blun'dĕr-bus), *n.* a short gun or firearm with a large bore, now obsolete.

blunderingly (blun'dĕr-ing-li), *adv.* in a blundering manner.

blunt (blunt), *adj.* having a thick or rounded edge or point; not sharp; dull in understanding; abrupt in address; plain-spoken: *n.* money, especially silver money: *v.t.* to dull the edge or point of, by making it thicker; impair the force, keenness, or susceptibility of.

bluntish (blunt'ish), *adj.* somewhat blunt.

blur (blĕr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* blurred, *p.pr.* blurring], to dim; sully; stain; blemish: *n.* a smudge; a moral stain or blemish; a dim confused appearance.

blurt (blĕrt), *v.t.* to speak inadvertently; divulge unadvisedly [usually with *out*].

blush (blush), *v.i.* to become red in the face, as from shame or confusion; bloom; feel shame (for): *n.* the suffusion of the cheeks or face with a red color, through shame, confusion, modesty, &c.; a red or reddish color; a rosy tint.

blushful (blush'fool), *adj.* full of blushes.

blushfully (-li), *adv.* in a modest, blushing, manner.

bluster (blus'tĕr), *v.i.* to be windy and boisterous, as the weather; talk in a noisy, swaggering style; bully; use empty threats: *v.t.* to utter with noisy violence [with *forth* or *out*]: *n.* the noise and violence of a storm, or of the wind in impotent gusts; noisy talk; empty menace; swagger.

blusterous (blus'tĕr-us), **blustrous** ('trus), or **blustery** ('tĕr-i), *adj.* noisy; tumultuous; rough.

boa (bō'å), *n.* [*pl.* boas ('åz)], a huge serpent of South America; a long fur tippet.

boa-constrictor (bō'å-kon-strik-tĕr), *n.* a reptile remarkable for its length and power of destroying its prey by constriction.

boar (bōr), *n.* the male of swine; the wild hog, or wild boar.

board (bōrd), *n.* a piece of timber sawed thin, and of considerable length and breadth compared with the thickness; a table for food; provision; entertainment; a council or court; a number of persons elected to the management of some public or private office or trust; a table or frame on which games are played; a thick stiff kind of paper; one of the two stiff covers of a book: *pl.* the stage of a theater; the side, deck, or interior part of a ship or boat; the line over which a ship runs between tack and tack: *v.t.* to cover with boards; place at a board; furnish with food, or food and lodging, for a compensation; go on board of; enter a ship by force: *v.i.* to be supplied with meals, or obtain food and lodging, at a fixed charge.

boarding (bōrd'ing), *n.* light timber collectively; a covering of boards; the act of supplying, or state of being supplied with, food and lodging for a stipulated sum; the act of entering a ship.

boarish (bōr'ish), *adj.* swinish; brutal; cruel.

boast (bōst), *v.i.* to brag; to speak of one's self or belongings in assertive and bombastic terms; vaunt; exult: *v.t.* to brag of: *n.* proud, vainglorious speech; a cause of boasting; occasion of pride, vanity, or laudable exultation; a stroke, in tennis, driving the ball at an acute angle against the court wall.

boast (bōst), *v.t.* to dress (stone) with a broad chisel and mallet; to dress (a block) in outline for a statue, &c., prior to more detailed or delicate work.

boastful (bōst'fool), *adj.* given to boasting.

boastfully (-li), *adv.* in a boastful manner.

boat (bōt), *n.* a small open vessel usually moved by oars but often by a sail; a ship; an open dish resembling a boat in shape: *v.t.* to transport in a boat: *v.i.* to go in a boat; row; sail.

boatswain (bōt'swān, usually bō'sn), *n.* a petty officer of a ship who has charge of the rigging, anchors, cables, and cordage, and who summons the crew to their duty.

bob (bob), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bobbed, *p.pr.* bobbing], to impart a short jerking motion to; to cut short: *v.i.* to have a short jerking motion; move or play to and fro, or up and down; to angle with a bob: *n.* any small round object playing loosely at the end of a cord, chain, &c.; a pendant; an ear-drop; the weight at the end of a pendulum, plumb-line, &c.; a knot of worms or rags on a string, used in angling for eels; a float; a short jerking action or motion; a bobwig; a shilling.

bobbin (bob'in), *n.* one of the pins or small cylinders of wood used to carry and steady the threads in pillow-lace making; a spool or reel with a head at one or both ends, used to hold yarn or thread for spinning, weaving, or sewing; a machine-made cotton netting or lace, in imitation of pillow-lace; bobbinet.

bobolink (bob'ō-lingk), *n.* an American song-bird. Called also ricebird, reedbird, boblincoln.

bob-stay (bob'stā), *n.* one of two or more ropes or chains to hold the bowsprit down towards the stem or cut-water.

bobtail (bob'tāl), *n.* a short tail or a tail cut short; the rabble (rag-tag and bobtail).

bobtailed (bob'tāld), *adj.* having the tail cut short.

bock-beer (bok'bēr), *n.* a variety of lager beer of double strength.

boco-wood (bō'kō-wood), *n.* the hard dark-colored wood of a tree of Guiana, extensively used for furniture, turnery, &c.

bode (bōd), *v.t.* to portend; be an omen of: *v.i.* to augur; presage.

bodice (bod'is), *n.* the close-fitting waist or body of a woman's dress.

bodily (bod'i-li), *adj.* not mental; corporeal: *adv.* corporeally; entirely.

boding (bōd'ing), *n.* an omen; presentiment; *adj.* foreboding; ominous.

bodkin (bod'kin), *n.* a pointed instrument for piercing holes; a blunt needle for drawing tape, ribbon, &c., through a hem or loop; a long pin or stiletto to fasten up the hair; an awl-like printer's tool.

body (bod'i), *n.* [*pl.* bodies ('iz)], the material organized substance of an animal, as distinguished from the soul, spirit, or vital principle; the trunk, or main portion, of an animal or tree; the main or principal part of anything; a person; a number of individuals united by some common tie; a corporation; a united mass; a general collection; any solid geometrical figure; a material thing; a certain consistency or density; substance; strength, as wine, &c.: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bodied; *p.pr.* bodying], to furnish with a body; embody; produce in definite shape.

body-color (bod'i-kulĕr), *n.* a pigment possessing body or consistence, as distinguished from a transparent wash-tint.

body politic (bod'i pol'i-tik), *n.* the collective body of people living under an organized political government.

body-snatcher (bod'i-snatch-ĕr), *n.* one who removes bodies from graves to sell them for dissection; resurrectionist.

Bœotian (bē-ō'shăn), *adj.* pertaining to Bœotia in central Greece, noted for its moist and heavy atmosphere; dull; stupid.

Boer (bōōr), *n.* a Dutch colonist of South Africa engaged in farming or cattle breeding.

bog (bog), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bogged, *p. pr.* bogging], to sink or submerge in a bog or quagmire: *v.i.* to sink or stick in a bog: *n.* a tract of wet, spongy ground, composed of decayed and decaying vegetable matter; a quagmire; marsh; morass.

bogey or **bogy** (bō'gi), *n.* [*pl.* bogeys, bogies ('giz)], a hobgoblin; a spectre.

boggle (bog'gl), *v.i.* to hesitate; waver; equivocate; act clumsily; bungle: *v.t.* to make a bungle of; embarrass: *n.* the act of hesitating or taking alarm; a bungle; botch.

boggy (bog'i), *adj.* full of bogs; marshy.

bogie or **bogey** (bō'gi), *n.* a four-wheeled truck supporting the front of a locomotive, or each end of a carriage, and turning beneath it by a central pivot.

bogus (bō'gus), *adj.* counterfeit; spurious.

bohea (bō-hē'), *n.* a kind of black tea.

Bohemian (bō-hē'mi-ân), *n.* a person who disregards social conventionalities, or evinces a wild or roving disposition; a gipsy.

Bohemianism (bō-hē'mi-ân-izm), *n.* the life or habits of a person who by natural inclination leads a free and easy unconventional existence.

boil (boil), *v.i.* to be in a state of ebullition through the action of heat; seethe; be agitated or excited by passion or anger; be subjected to the action of boiling water: *v.t.* to heat to the boiling point; cause to bubble by heat; collect from, or separate, by boiling; subject to the action of heat in a boiling liquid.

boil (boil), *n.* an inflamed and painful suppurating tumor.

boiler (boil'ẽr), *n.* one who boils; a vessel in which anything is boiled; a strong metallic vessel, in which steam is generated for driving engines or for other purposes.

boisterous (bois'tẽr-us), *adj.* violent; rough; stormy; turbulent; noisy.

bolas (bō'lâs), *n. sing.* or *pl.* a hunting implement consisting of two or more balls of iron or stone attached to the ends of a leather cord, used by the Gauchos and Indians of Southern and Western America.

bold (bōld), *adj.* courageous; venturesome; planned or executed with courage and spirit; forward; rude; impudent; over-stepping conventional rules; striking to the eye; steep; abrupt; prominent.

bole (bōl), *n.* the trunk or stem of a tree; a general term for friable clayey shale or clay, usually colored by oxide of iron.

bolero (bō-lẽr'ō), *n.* a lively Spanish dance; the music accompanying such a dance.

bolide (bō'līd), *n.* a large meteor which explodes on coming into contact with the air.

boll (bōl), *n.* the pod or capsule of a plant, as of flax: *v.i.* to form into a boll or seed-vessel; go to seed (Ex. ix. 31).

bollard (bol'ârd), *n.* a strong post of wood or iron for securing hawsers.

bolo (bō'lō), *n.* a large knife, used in the Philippines as a war weapon.

bolometer (bō-lom'e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for measuring minute quantities of radiant heat.

bolster (bōl'stẽr), *n.* a long pillow or cushion used to support the head; a pad to ease pressure; a compress; a cushioned or padded part of a saddle: *v.t.* to support with a pillow or cushion; prop; maintain; or support [usually wi"ı *up*].

bolt (bōlt), *n.* a short, thick arrow with a blunt head; a thunderbolt; a discharge of lightning; a stout metallic pin or rod used for holding objects together; a sliding catch for securing a door, gate, &c.; the portion of a lock shot or withdrawn by the key; an elongated bullet for use in a rifled cannon; a roll or length of certain textile fabrics; a refusal to support a nomination made by one's party, or withdrawal from one's party: *adv.* like a bolt; straight; suddenly: *v.t.* to shoot; discharge; start or spring; fasten or secure with a bolt; blurt out; swallow hurriedly or without chewing; secede from (a party) or decline to support (a party nomination): *v.i.* to shoot forth suddenly; depart with suddenness; start and run off.

bolt-rope (bōlt'rōp), *n.* a rope to which the edges of sails are sewed.

bolt (bōlt), *v.t.* to sift or separate the coarser from the finer particles; hence to examine with care; separate.

bolus (bō'lus), *n.* [*pl.* boluses (-ez)], a medicine in the form of a soft rounded mass, larger than an ordinary pill, to be swallowed at once; hence anything disagreeable which must be accepted.

bomb (bom or bum), *n.* a hollow iron ball or shell filled with an explosive material, fired from a mortar and usually exploded by a fuse; any missile similarly constructed and thrown by the hand.

bomb-ketch (bom'kech), *n.* a strongly-built vessel, on which one or more mortars are mounted for use in a naval bombardment.

bombard (bom-bärd'), *v.t.* to attack with cannon; fire shot or shell at or into; assail hotly; fire questions at.

bombardier (bom-bärd-ēr'), *n.* a non-commissioned officer of the Royal Artillery.

bombardment (bom-bärd'ment), *n.* a continuous attack with shot and shell; the act of shelling a town or fort.

bombardon (bom-bär'dun), or **bombardone** (-dō'ne), *n.* a large-sized musical instrument of the trumpet class.

bombast (bom'bâst), *n.* originally cotton or other soft material used for stuffing garments: hence, high-sounding words; inflated language or style; fustian.

bombastically (-li), *adv.* in an inflated manner or style.

bombazet or **bombazette** (bom-bâ-zet'), *n.* a sort of thin woolen cloth, either plain or twilled.

bombazine (bom- or bum-bâ-zēn), *n.* a twilled fabric, of which the warp is silk and the weft worsted. Written also bombasine, bombasin, and bombazeen.

bombshell. Same as bomb.

bonâ fide (bō'nâ fī'dē), genuine.

bona fides (bō'nâ fīd'ēz), good faith; honorable dealing.

bonanza (bō-nan'zâ), *n.* a rich vein of ore: hence, anything which is a mine of wealth.

bonbon (bông'bông), *n.* a sugar-plum; any confection of sugar; a Christmas cracker.

bond (bond), *n.* anything that binds, fastens, or confines; a ligament: *pl.* fetters; imprisonment; captivity: hence, a cause of union; duty; obligation; an instrument under seal by which a person binds himself, his heirs, &c., to do, or abstain from doing, a certain act; a promise to pay a certain sum on or before a specified date; a certificate, bearing interest, issued by a government, a corporation, or company, for the purpose of borrowing money; a unit of combining power equivalent to one atom of hydrogen: *v.t.* to put in bond or into a bonded warehouse, as dutiable goods, the duties remaining unpaid till the goods are taken out, but bonds being given for their payment: *adj.* in a state of servitude or slavery; captive.

bone (bōn), *n.* the ossified tissue forming the skeleton of most vertebrate animals; one of the parts or pieces of an animal skeleton; something made of bone; pieces of bone held between the fingers and rattled together as an accompaniment to music: *v.t.* to remove the bones from; put whalebone into; steal; appropriate.

bone-black (bōn'blak), *n.* animal charcoal.

bonfire (bon'fīr), *n.* any large fire made in the open air to celebrate an event, or consume rubbish.

bonhomie (bon-o-mē'), *n.* good-heartedness; a frank good-natured manner.

boniface (bon'i-fās), *n.* an innkeeper.

bon-marché (bông-mär-shā'), good market.

bonne (bon), *n.* a French nurse.

bonnet (bon'et), *n.* a soft woolen cap worn by men in Scotland; a woman's head-covering, varying according to fashion, but distinguished from a hat by having no brim; anything resembling a bonnet in shape or use: *v.t.* to crush the bonnet on; hat over the eyes of.

bonny (bon'ni), *adj.* handsome; beautiful; pretty; gay; blithe. Written also bonnie.

bonspiel (bon'spēl), *n.* in Scotland, a curling match between players of different clubs.

bon-ton (bōng-tông'), *n.* the style of persons in high life; good breeding; fashionable society; height of fashion.

bonus (bō'nus), *n.* [*pl.* bonuses (-ez)], a sum given, or paid, over and above what is required, or actually payable; an additional dividend out of accumulated profits; a sum paid in addition to regular pay or wages.

boo (bōō), *interj.* an expression of aversion or contempt: *n.* hooting: *v.i.* to low like an ox; groan: *v.t.* to hoot at.

booby (bōō'bi), *n.* a dunce; a stupid fellow; a species of gannet, a West Indian bird.

boobyish (-ish), *adj.* stupid; silly.

boodle (bōōd'l), *n.* money paid for votes, or undue political influence; bribe money.

boodler (bood'lēr), *n.* one who gives or accepts a bribe.

book (book), *n.* a collection of sheets of paper and other material, blank, written, or printed, bound together; a volume; a treatise; a division, section, or part of a literary composition; a register or record: *v.t.* to enter or register in a book; record; to secure or engage beforehand by registry or payment.

book-keeping (book'kēp-ing), *n.* the art of recording pecuniary or business transactions in a regular and systematic manner.

book-maker (book'māk-ēr), *n.* one who writes and publishes books; a compiler; one who bets against the success of a horse in a race, and enters his transactions in a book; a professional betting man.

book-man (book'măn), *n.* a studious man; a scholar.

book-muslin (book'muz-lin), *n.* a fine kind of transparent muslin.

book-name (book'nām), *n.* the name of a plant or animal in use only in text-books.

book-worm (book'wērm), *n.* the larva or grub of various species of insects which infest and injure books; a person closely addicted to study.

booking-office (book'ing-of'fis), *n.* in England, an office where tickets are sold for railway or steamship traveling, or for seats in a theater.

bookish (book'ish), *adj.* given to reading; fond of study; better acquainted with books than with men; pedantic.

booklet (book'let), *n.* a little book.

boom (bōōm), *n.* a long pole or spar run out to extend the foot of certain sails; a strong chain, cable, or line of spars bound together, extended across a river or harbor to exclude an enemy's ships; a deep, hollow sound; a sudden demand for a commodity; a rapid rise in price; a sudden burst of popular favor: *v.i.* to make a deep, hollow, reverberating sound; to go off with a rush: *v.t.* to push with energy.

boomer (bōōm'ēr), *n.* one who starts or promotes a boom; the Australian name for the male of the great kangaroo.

boomerang (bōōm'e-rang), *n.* a missile weapon used by the Australian aborigines, consisting of a piece of flat curved hard wood, which, when thrown by the hand in a certain manner, describes a series of curves, and finally returns to the thrower, striking the ground behind him; hence any action which may recoil on its projector.

boon (bōōn), *n.* prayer or petition; a benefit; a gift; a privilege; a favor: *adj.* gay; kind; jovial; merry, convivial.

boon (bōōn), *n.* the refuse woody matter of flax from which the fiber has been dressed.

boor (bōōr), *n.* a rustic; a peasant; a South African colonist of Dutch descent; a rude, ill-mannered, clownish person.

boorish (bōōr'ish), *adj.* like a boor; clownish; awkward in manner; illiterate.

boose. See booze.

boost (bōōst), *v.t.* to lift by pushing from behind: *n.* a lift from behind.

boot (bōōt), *n.* profit; that which is thrown in as an inducement to a

bargain, or to make an exchange equal.

boot (bōōt), *v.t.* to profit; advantage; avail [usually with *it*].

boot (bōōt), *n.* a leather covering for the feet and the lower part of the leg; an old instrument of torture; a receptacle for luggage at either end of a coach; a driving apron of leather or rubber-cloth: *v.t.* to put boots on; kick with the boot.

boots (bōōts), *n.* the servant in a short boot, for women; a child's knitted boot.

booth (bōōth), *n.* a temporary structure made of boards, canvas, &c.

bootless ('les), *adv.* without advantage.

boots (bōōts), *n.* the servant in a hotel who cleans the boots of the guests.

booty (bōō'ti), *n.* [*pl.* booties ('tiz)], spoil taken in war; plunder; pillage.

booze or **boose** (bōōz), *v.i.* to drink immoderately; tipple: *n.* liquor; drink; a carouse; spree.

bora (bō'rä), *n.* a fierce, dry N.E. wind which blows on the coasts of the Adriatic Sea.

boracic (bō-ras'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced from, borax.

boracic acid (as'id), *n.* a compound of boron with oxygen and hydrogen.

borax (bō'raks), *n.* a salt compounded of boracic acid and soda, used as a flux in soldering metals, and in the manufacture of glass, enamel, artificial gems, &c.

bord (bōrd), *n.* the face of coal parallel to the natural fissures.

bordage (bōrd'āj), *n.* planking of a ship's side; the servile tenure by which a villein of the lowest rank held his cottage.

bordeaux (bōr-dō'), *n.* red and white wines produced in the district of Bordeaux, France.

border (bōr'dĕr), *n.* the outer part or edge of anything; a margin; brink; boundary; frontier; a narrow flower bed: *v.t.* to make a border about, or to adorn with a border: adjoin: *v.i.* to touch at the edge or boundary [with *on* or *upon*].

border-land (bôr'dĕr-land), *n.* land forming a border or frontier; an uncertain or debatable district.

bore (bōr), *v.t.* to pierce or drill a hole in; form by piercing or drilling; to force (as a passage) with effort; weary by tedious repetition, or by dullness; annoy: *v.i.* to pierce or penetrate by boring, &c.; push forward toward a certain point: *n.* a hole made by boring; the caliber or internal diameter of a hole; a person or thing that wearies by prolixity or dullness; anything which causes ennui.

bore (bōr), *n.* a tidal wave which breaks in the estuaries of some rivers, and, being impeded by the narrowing channel, rises in a watery ridge and courses along with great force and noise.

bore, *p.t.* of bear.

borean (bō'rē-ăn) or **boreal** (-ăl), *adj.* northern; pertaining to the North, or to the North wind.

borecole (bōr'kōl), *n.* a variety of kale.

boredom (bōr'dum), *n.* ennui; the realm of bores; bores collectively.

boride (bō'rīd), *n.* a compound of boron with a metallic base.

born (bôrn), *p.adj.* innate; inherited.

born, *p.p.* of bear, to bring forth.

borne, *p.p.* of bear, to carry.

bornite (bôrn'īt), *n.* a valuable ore of copper.

boroglyceride (bō-rō-glis'e-rīd), *n.* an antiseptic containing boric acid, glycerine, &c.

boron (bō'ron), *n.* a non-metallic element occurring abundantly in borax.

borough (bur'ō), *n.* a corporate town.

borough English (ing'lish), *n.* a custom existent in some parts of England, by which an estate descends to the youngest son instead of the eldest, or, if there is no son, to the youngest brother.

borrow (bor'ō), *v.t.* to obtain (a thing) on loan; adopt; appropriate; copy.

bort (bôrt), *n.* imperfect or inferior diamonds used for polishing other stones.

boscage or **boskage** (bos'kāj), *n.* ground covered with trees and

shrubs; woods; thickets; a wooded landscape.

bosh (bosh), *n.* absurd or empty talk; utter nonsense: *interj.* humbug!

bosket (bos'ket), *n.* a grove; a thicket.

bosky (bos'ki), *adj.* woody; bushy.

bosom (boo'zum), *n.* the breast; clothing covering the breast; the affections or passions; something likened to a bosom, as a sustaining surface, inmost recess, &c.: *adj.* pertaining to the bosom; intimate; cherished; beloved; worn on the bosom: *v.t.* to place or harbor in the bosom; cherish; conceal.

boss (bos), *n.* [*pl.* bosses ('ez)], a protuberant part; a stud or knob; an ornamental projection of a ceiling: *v.t.* to ornament with studs or knobs.

boss (bŏs), *n.* a master, superintendent; foreman; (*political*) a party leader, or controller of political affairs; *adj.* chief; most highly esteemed: *v.t.* to direct; manage.

botanic (bō-tan'ik), or **botanical** ('i-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to botany.

botanically (-li), *adv.* from a botanist's point of view; according to a system of botany.

botanist (bot'ă-nist), *n.* one who studies or is skilled in a knowledge of plants.

botanize (bot'ă-nīz), *v.i.* to seek after plants for the purpose of studying them: *v.t.* to explore botanically.

botany (bot'ă-ni), *n.* the science which treats of plants.

botch (boch), *n.* a swelling on the skin; a large ulcerous affection.

botch (boch), *v.t.* to mend or patch in a clumsy manner; put together unskilfully: *n.* a clumsy patch; bad work.

botchy (boch'i), *adj.* marked with botches.

both (bōth), *adj.* & *pron.* the one and the other; the two; the pair, without excepting either: *adv.* & *conj.* as.

bother (both'ēr), *v.t.* to annoy; tease; worry; give trouble: *v.i.* to trouble one's self; be troublesome: *n.* worry; annoyance.

botheration (both-ēr-ā'shun), *n.* the act of bothering, or state of being bothered.

bothersome (both'ēr-sum), *adj.* troublesome.

bots (bots), *n.pl.* the larvæ of several species of gadfly, which infest horses, oxen, sheep, &c.

bottle (bot'l), *n.* a hollow vessel, usually with a narrow neck, made of glass or earthenware, for holding liquids; the contents of a bottle: *v.t.* to put into bottles; a quantity of hay or grass bundled up.

bottle-holder (bot'l-hōld'ēr), *n.* one who waits upon a pugilist in a prize-fight, administering refreshment, &c.; a backer; a second.

bottle-nose (bot'l-nōz), *n.* a name given to several species of cetaceans having bottle-shaped noses.

bottom (bot'um), *n.* the deepest part of anything; the base; foundation; root; the ground under any body of water; the buttocks; the seat of a chair; low land formed by alluvial deposits; a river; a valley; a dale; a ship; stamina: *adj.* lowest; undermost: *v.t.* to found or build upon; furnish with a bottom; fathom; get to the bottom of: *v.i.* to rest; be based or grounded.

bottom-lands (bot'um-lanz), *n.pl.* rich flat alluvial soil on the river banks of the Western States.

bottomry (bot'um-ri), *n.* the act of borrowing money on the security of a ship.

bouche or **bouch** (bōōsh), *v.t.* to drill a new mouth or vent in.

boudoir (bōō'dwăr), *n.* a small room, elegantly furnished for a lady's private use.

bouffe (bōōf), *n.* opera-bouffe; comic opera.

bough (bou), *n.* an arm or branch of a tree.

bought, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of buy.

bougie (bōō-zhē'), *n.* a wax taper or candle; a slender flexible tube for insertion in the urethra, rectum, &c., in cases of stricture.

bouilli (bōō'lyē, French bōō-yē'), *n.* meat boiled or stewed with vegetables.

bouillon (bōō'lyon, French bōō-yông'), *n.* a clear soup produced from boiled meat.

boulder (bōl'dēr), *n.* a large stone worn or rounded by the action of water; a portion of rock which has been transported to some distance from its native bed.

boule (bōō'lē), *n.* the higher popular assembly of ancient Athens; the modern Greek legislative assembly.

boulevard (bōō'lē-värd), *n.* a broad street, planted with trees.

bounce (bouns), *v.t.* to cause to bound; to eject summarily; to bully: *v.i.* to strike against anything so as to rebound; leap or spring suddenly or unceremoniously; boast or bluster: *n.* a sudden bound or spring; a heavy sudden thrust or thump; a boast; brag; an impudent lie: *adv.* with a spring; suddenly.

bound (bound), *n.* a limit; confine; extent; boundary: *pl.* territory within certain boundaries: *v.t.* to serve as a limit to; circumscribe.

bound (bound), *v.i.* to jump or spring suddenly or in succession; leap; rebound: *n.* a leap; spring; jump; rebound.

bound, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of bind.

bound (bound), *adj.* ready to go; destined.

boundary (bound'ā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* boundaries (-riz)], the extent or limit of anything.

bounteous (boun'tē-us), *adj.* giving freely; liberal in gifts; munificent.

bountiful (boun'ti-fool), *adj.* liberal in bestowing gifts or favors; generous; ample.

bountifully (-li), *adv.* in a liberal manner.

bounty (boun'ti), *n.* [*pl.* bounties ('tiz)], liberality in bestowing gifts or favors; generosity; munificence; a premium offered by a government to induce men to enlist in the army or navy, or to encourage some branch of industry.

bouquet (bōō-kā'), *n.* a nosegay; a perfume or aroma characteristic of some wines.

bouquetier (bōō-ke-tēr'), *n.* a bouquet-holder.

bourdon (bōōr'-don), *n.* the bass drone of the bagpipe; a bass stop of an organ.

bourgeois (bōōr-zhwä'), *n.* a French citizen of the mercantile class; a shopkeeper; a size of type between long primer and brevier (bēr-jois') (see type): *adj.* of or pertaining to the mercantile or middle class.

bourgeoisie (bōōr-zhwä-zē'), *n.* the French middle classes; the middle class connected with the trade of any country.

bourn (bōōrn), *n.* a stream; a rivulet; a bound; destination; goal.

bourrée (bōōr-rā'), a composition of a lively character, allied to the gavotte.

bourse (bōōrs), *n.* a stock exchange for the transaction of business, especially the Bourse or Stock Exchange of Paris.

bout (bout), *n.* a turn or bend; a going and returning; as much as is performed at one time; a trial; essay; round; contest.

boutonniere (bōō-ton-nyār'), *n.* a bouquet worn in the button-hole.

bovine (bō'vīn), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, oxen; resembling or possessing the characteristics of an ox or cow; stolid, dull.

bow (bou), *n.* the forepart or prow of a ship.

bow (bou), *v.t.* to bend; make curved or crooked; bend or incline, as the head or body in token of respect; subdue: *v.i.* to make a bow: *n.* an inclination of the head or bending of the body, as a salute, or in token of reverence, respect, assent, or submission.

bow (bō), *n.* a weapon for discharging arrows; anything curved; an implement with which instruments of the violin kind are played; an elastic stick with its ends connected by string, used for turning a drill, &c.; a looped ornamental knot of ribbon or other material: *v.t.* to bend or curve like a bow; play with a bow: *v.i.* become bent or curved.

bow-net (bō'net), *n.* a conical basket for trapping lobsters and crayfish.

bow-saw (bō'saw), *n.* a saw for cutting curves.

Bowdlerize (bōd'lēr-īz), *v.t.* to expurgate, as an editor, everything deemed offensive or indelicate.

bowel (bou'el), *n.* one of the intestines of an animal; a gut [generally in the *pl.*]: *pl.* the interior part of anything; tenderness; pity (II Cor. vi. 12).

bower (bou'ēr), *n.* a shelter constructed of boughs or twining plants; an arbor.

bower (bou'ēr), *n.* an anchor carried at the bow of a ship; one of the two highest cards in euchre, or the second and third highest (when the joker is used).

bowery (bou'ēr-i), *adj.* like a bower; shady.

bowery (bou'ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* boweries (-iz)], a country retreat; farm.

bowie-knife (bō'ē-nīf), *n.* a sheath-knife formerly used in the United States as a weapon.

bowl (bōl), *n.* a circular hollow vessel for holding liquids; a large drinking cup; the hollow or concave part of anything.

bowl (bōl), *n.* a ball of wood used in the games of bowls, and skittles: *pl.* a game played with bowls: *v.i.* to play with bowls; roll a bowl or a cricket ball; move rapidly and smoothly like a ball: *v.t.* to roll, as a bowl or ball.

bowline (bō'līn), *n.* a rope fastened near the middle of a square-sail, to keep the ship near the wind.

bowse (bouz), *v.i.* to pull or haul hard.

bowsprit (bō'sprit), *n.* a large boom or spar running out from the stem of a ship or other vessel to carry its sails forward.

bowstring (bō'string), *n.* string of a bow; string used by the Turks for strangling offenders: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bowstrung, *p.pr.* bowstringing], to strangle with a bowstring.

box (boks), *n.* an evergreen shrub or small tree, yielding a hard close-grained wood: *adj.* of box, or resembling a box-tree.

box (boks), *n.* [*pl.* boxes ('ez)], a case or receptacle for holding anything; the quantity a box contains; the driver's seat on a carriage; a compartment in a theater or other public place; a Christmas present; a place of shelter for a man on duty; a small country house used by sportsmen; a cylindrical hollow iron in a wheel, in which the axle runs; a case to protect mechanism from injury: *v.t.* to enclose in a box; confine; boxhaul.

box (boks), *n.* a blow on the head with the fist, or on the ear with the open hand: *v.t.* to strike with the fist or hand: *v.i.* to fight with the fists.

boxhaul (boks'hawl), *v.t.* to veer a ship round instead of tacking.

boxiana (bok-si-an'ā or -ā'nā), *n.pl.* the literature of prize-fighting.

boxing-glove (boks'ing-gluv), *n.* a padded glove.

box-metal (boks'met-ăl), *n.* an antifriction alloy used for journal-boxes, shafting, &c.

boy (boi), *n.* a male child; a young lad; sometimes used for a man.

boy (boi), *n.* a palanquin bearer.

boyar (boi'ăr), *n.* a Russian landed proprietor; the name of the Conservative party in Roumania.

boycott (boi'kot), *v.t.* to combine against a person so as to ostracize socially, and prevent or hinder the conduct of his business or profession, as a means of punishment or intimidation: *n.* the act or state of boycotting; a combination for such a purpose.

boycottee (boi-kot-ē'), *n.* a boycotted person.

boyer (boi'ēr), *n.* a Flemish sloop with a raised structure at each end.

boyhood (boi'hood), *n.* the state of being a boy.

boyish (boi'ish), *adj.* pertaining to a boy or boyhood; childish; puerile.

brace (brās), *n.* that which holds anything tightly or supports it firmly; a prop; a bandage; a pair; a curve connecting two or more lines: thus { Tit-Bits }; a curved instrument for holding and turning boring tools; a rope reeved through a block at the end of a yard, by which the yard is swung from the deck; a timber or

scantling to strengthen the framework of a building: *pl.* the leathern bands clasping the cords at the side of a drum; shoulder-straps to support the trowsers: *v.t.* to bind or tie closely; strain up; strengthen; furnish with supports.

brace-drill (brās'dril), *n.* a drill for boring metals.

bracelet (brās'let), *n.* an ornamental band or ring for the wrist.

brachial (brā'ki- or brak'i-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or connected with, the arm.

brachiate (brā'ki- or brak'i-āt), *adj.* having branches in pairs, nearly horizontal, and each pair at right angles with the next.

bracken (brak'en), *n.* the brake fern.

bracket (brak'et), *n.* a supporting piece projecting from a wall; a single or jointed gas-pipe, burner, &c.; one of two marks [], used to enclose a word or note, or to indicate an interpolation; a brace: *v.t.* to furnish with or enclose within brackets; connect by brackets; couple together.

brackish (brak'ish), *adj.* saltish.

bract (brackt), *n.* a modified leaf growing from the flower stem, or enveloping a head of flowers.

bracteate (brak'tē-āt), *adj.* furnished with bracts; made of thin beaten metal.

bracteolate (brak'tē-ō-lāt), *adj.* furnished with bracteoles.

bracteole (brak'tē-ōl), *n.* a small bract.

brad (brad), *n.* a slender flat nail, having a projection on one side: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bradded, *p.pr.* bradding], to nail or secure with brads.

brae (brā), *n.* a hillside; sloping ground.

brag (brag), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bragged, *p.pr.* bragging], to boast; speak vaingloriously: *n.* a boast; a thing to boast of; ostentatious pretense; a game of cards.

braggadocio (brag-ă-dō'shio), *n.* a boaster; a braggart; empty boasting.

braggart (brag'ărt), *n.* a boaster; a vain fellow: *adj.* boastful.

bragger (brag'ēr), *n.* one who brags.

brahma (brä'mă), *n.* a useful variety of large domestic fowl.

Brahmin (brä'min) *n.*[*pl.* Brahmins (-minz)], a member of the Hindu priestly caste.

Brahminee (brä'min-ē), *n.* a female Brahmin.

braid (brād), *v.t.* to weave or intertwine; plait: *n.* a plaited band or fillet.

Braidism (brā'dizm), *n.* hypnotism.

brail (brāl), *n.pl.* certain ropes used to gather up the foot and leeches of a sail prior to furling: *v.t.* to haul in by the brails [usually with *up*].

braille (brāl'), *n.* a system of raised printed characters for blind readers.

brain (brān), *n.* the soft whitish convoluted mass occupying the cranium of a vertebrate, constituting the center of the nervous system, and the seat of consciousness and volition; the understanding; intellectual power: *v.t.* dash out the brains of.

brain-storm (stôrm), *n.* an abnormal activity of the brain, producing temporary insanity.

brain-wave (brān'wāv), *n.* a telepathic vibration by which it is supposed a thought is conveyed from one mind to another.

brainy (brān'i), *adj.* possessed of brains; acute; sharp witted.

braise (brāz), *v.t.* to stew (as meat) in a covered vessel: *n.* braised meat.

brait (brāt), *n.* a rough diamond.

brake (brāk), *n.* an instrument or machine to break flax; the handle of a pump; a baker's kneading trough; a sharp bit or snaffle; a frame for confining refractory horses while shoeing; a heavy vehicle without a body, for breaking in young horses to harness; a kind of wagonette; a heavy harrow for breaking clods; a mechanical device for checking the motion of a vehicle or machine; a brake van.

brake (brāk), *n.* a place overgrown with bracken, brushwood, &c.: the common fern.

brake-shoe (brāk'shōō), *n.* that part of a brake which presses against the wheel.

braky (brāk'i), *adj.* full of bracken, brushwood, &c.; rough; thorny.

bramble (bram'bl), *n.* the English blackberry; any prickly bush or shrub.

brambly (bram'bli), *adj.* full of brambles.

bran (bran), *n.* the husks of wheat, rye, &c., separated from the flour by bolting.

branch (brânch), *n.* [*pl.* branches ('ez)], a shoot or limb from a main bough; an off-shoot; any member or part of a body or system; a department; a section or subdivision; any part of a family descending in a collateral line: *adj.* deviating from the trunk or main body: *v.i.* to ramify; diverge; spread diffusely [with *out*]: *v.t.* to divide.

branchiæ (brang'ki-ē), *n.pl.* the respiratory organs of fishes and some amphibia; gills.

branchial (brang'ki-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to the branchiæ or gills.

branchiate (brang'ki-āt), *adj.* having permanent gills.

branchlet (brânch'let), *n.* a little branch.

branchy (brân'chi), *adj.* full of branches.

brand (brand), *n.* a burning piece of wood, any form of trade-mark: hence, quality or kind; a stigma or mark of infamy; a fungoid disease of plants: *v.t.* to mark by burning with a hot iron, or by other means; stigmatize.

brandish (bran'dish), *v.t.* to move, wave, or shake, as a raised weapon.

brandling (brand'ling), *n.* a salmon of the first year; a small red worm used for bait by fresh-water anglers.

brandy (bran'di), *n.* [*pl.* brandies ('diz)], an ardent alcoholic liquor distilled from wine or the husks of grapes.

bran-new (bran'nū), *adj.* quite new.

branny (bran'i), *adj.* having the appearance of bran; consisting chiefly of bran.

brant. Same as brant-goose.

brant-fox (brant'foks), *n.* a variety of fox found in Sweden. Called also brent-fox.

brant-goose (brant'gōōs), *n.* the smallest species of the wild goose.

brash (brash), *adj.* brittle, as wood.

brash (brash), *n.* a rash or eruption.

brash (brash), *n.* broken, loose, and angular fragments of rock underlying alluvial deposits; small broken pieces of ice.

brasque (brask), *n.* a paste used for lining crucibles, &c.: *v.t.* to line with brasque.

brass (brâs), *n.* [*pl.* brasses ('ez)], an alloy of copper and zinc; a utensil, ornament, or other article made of brass; a monumental tablet of brass; money; impudence: *pl.* the brass instruments of a band: *v.t.* to cover with brass.

brassy (brâs'i), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, brass; impudent, brazen.

brat (brat), *n.* a child [used contemptuously].

brattice (brat'is), *n.* a partition or separation-wall in a level or shaft to form an air passage: *v.t.* to divide by a brattice.

bratticing (brat'is-ing), *n.* ornamental open-work cresting; rich open work in metal; a brattice; a boarded protection against machinery.

bravado (brâ-vā'dō), *n.* [*pl.* bravados & -does ('dōz)], arrogant menace; defiance.

brave (brāv), *adj.* bold; courageous; intrepid; making a fine show: *n.* an Indian warrior; one indiscreetly bold: *v.t.* to encounter with courage and fortitude; defy.

bravery (brā'vēr-i), *n.* the quality of being brave; fearlessness; magnificence.

bravo (brä'vō), *interj.* well done! good! *n.* a cheer.

bravo (brā'vō), *n.* [*pl.* bravos or -voes ('vōz)], a daring villain; a bandit; an assassin.

bravura (brâ-vōō'râ), *n.* an air of florid, brilliant style, adapted to display the skill of the performer, or the range and flexibility of a singer's voice: *adj.* brilliant; florid; pertaining to a bravura.

brawl (brawl), *v.i.* to quarrel noisily and outrageously; make a noise as of water rushing over a rocky or

pebbly bed: *n.* a noisy quarrel; an uproar; a row.

brawn (brawn), *n.* boar's flesh, especially when prepared by collaring, boiling, and pickling; muscular strength.

brawniness (-nes), *n.* hardness; strength.

brawny (braw'ni), *adj.* muscular; tough.

braxy (brak'si), *n.* a name given to a variety of diseases of sheep; a diseased sheep, or its mutton: *adj.* affected with braxy.

bray (brā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* brayed, *p.pr.* braying], to pound or beat fine or small: *v.i.* to utter a loud, harsh cry, as the ass: *n.* the harsh cry of an ass.

braze (brāz), *v.t.* to solder with brass; cover or ornament with brass.

brazen (brā'zn), *adj.* made of brass; pertaining to brass; impenetrable; impudent; shameless: *v.t.* to carry off or behave with insolence or effrontery.

Brazen Age (āj), *n.* the age that succeeded to the Silver Age, characterized by violence.

brazier (brā'zhēr), *n.* an open pan for burning charcoal.

brazil-wood (brā-zil'wood), *n.* a very heavy wood of a red color from Brazil, used for dyeing red.

braziletto (braz-i-let'ō), *n.* an inferior sort of brazil-wood brought from Jamaica.

Brazilian pebbles (peb'lz), *n.pl.* lenses made from rock crystal from Brazil.

brazilin (braz'i-lin), *n.* the coloring substance extracted from brazil-wood.

brazil-nut (brā-zil'nut), *n.* the seed of a palm of tropical America.

breach (brēch), *n.* the act of breaking; the violation of a law, contract, or any other engagement; a gap; a difference; quarrel; injury; surf: *v.t.* to make an opening in.

bread (bred), *n.* food made from ground corn; food in general.

bread-fruit (-frōōt), *n.* the fruit of a tree growing in the Pacific islands, which, when roasted, is eaten as bread.

bread-stuff (-stuf), *n.* bread-corn; flour; meal from which bread is made.

breadth (bredth), *n.* the measure of any surface from side to side; freedom from narrowness; broad effect.

break (brāk), *v.t.* [*p.t.* broke, *p.p.* broken, *p.pr.* breaking], to separate with violence; interrupt; fracture; weaken or destroy; disperse; violate; make bankrupt; make a first disclosure of; dismiss, cashier, or reduce to the ranks; tame or subdue: *n.* a breach; rupture; an interruption; change of direction; a first appearance; a pause; an opening in the circuit causing interruption to an electric current; a twist of the ball in cricket; a player's turn in billiards; the number of points scored successively; alteration of the male voice at puberty; a sudden fall in prices.

breakage (brāk'āj), *n.* the act of breaking; allowance for accidental fracture.

breakdown (brāk'doun), *n.* a collapse; failure; downfall, as of a carriage; a lively, noisy dance.

breaker (brā'kēr), *n.* one who, or that which, breaks; a machine to crush rocks, &c.; a wave broken against the shore, or a rock [usually in the *pl.*]; a small water cask; a trainer of horses, &c.

breakfast (brek'fâst), *n.* the first meal in the day: *v.t.* to provide with or entertain at breakfast: *v.i.* to eat breakfast.

breakwater ('waw-tēr), *n.* any structure to break the force of the waves.

bream (brēm), *n.* a broad-shaped fresh-water fish of the carp family: *v.t.* to clear of shells, seaweed, &c., by fire.

breast (brest), *n.* the fore part of the body between the neck and the abdomen; one of the organs in women, and some other mammalia, for the secretion of milk; the affections; the conscience; the front of anything: *v.t.* to present the front to; meet or oppose manfully or openly; stem.

breastfast ('fâst), *n.* a large rope or chain to secure the midship part of a ship to a dock, wharf, or to another vessel.

breastplate ('plāt), *n.* a portion of armor covering the front of the body; a part of the vestment of the Jewish high priest.

breastwork ('wērk), *n.* a hastily constructed work thrown up breast-high for defense; the parapet of a building.

breath (breth), *n.* the air inhaled and exhaled in respiration; life; the power or capacity to breathe freely; respite; a pause; a respiration; an instant; air in gentle motion; a mere word; a trifle; an odorous exhalation; fragrance; an aspirate.

breathe (brēth), *v.i.* to inhale air and expel it from the lungs; live; take breath; rest from action; pass, as air; blow softly; insinuate: *v.t.* to inhale and exhale; inspire; whisper; exercise; blow into.

breathing (brēth'ing), *n.* respiration; air in gentle motion; a gentle influence; a pause; ardent desire; an accent ['].

breccia (brech'iâ), *n.* angular rock fragments united by a matrix.

bree (brē), *n.* broth; sauce; moisture.

breech (brēch), *n.* the buttocks; the hinder part of anything; the part of a cannon or other firearm behind the bore or chamber: *v.t.* to put into breeches; furnish with a breech; fasten by a breeching.

breeches (brich'ez), *n.pl.* a garment worn by men, covering the legs from the knees to the hips; trowsers or pantaloons.

breeching (brich'ing), *n.* the harness which passes round a horse's breech; a strong rope to check the recoil of a gun.

breed (brēd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bred, *p.pr.* breeding], to procreate; hatch; produce; train; rear: *v.i.* to bear young; be fruitful; be produced: *n.* a race or progeny from the same parents or stock.

breeze (brēz), *n.* a gadfly or horsefly.

breeze (brēz), *n.* a gentle gale; a fresh soft wind; an excited quarrel or wrangle.

breeze (brēz), *n.* house sweepings; sifted ashes and cinders used in burning bricks.

brethren (bre*th*'ren), *n.* plural of brother.

breve (brēv), *n.* a note of time equal to two semibreves or four minims; a mark (˘) used to indicate a short vowel.

brevet (brē-vet'), *n.* a commission to an officer in the army conferring a higher rank, but without increase of pay; a patent; a warrant; a license: *adj.* conferred by brevet: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* brevetted, *p.pr.* brevetting], to confer brevet rank upon.

breviary (brē'vi-ā-ri, or brev'i-ā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* breviaries (-riz)], a book containing the daily offices and prayers.

brevier (brē-vēr'), *n.* a size of type between bourgeois and minon. (See type.)

brevity (brev'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* brevities (-tiz)], shortness; conciseness.

brew (brōō), *v.t.* to make liquors from malt or other materials; plot: *v.i.* be in preparation: *n.* the action, process, or product of brewing.

brewery (brōō'ĕr-i), *n.* a brew-house.

briar-root (brī'ĕr-rōōt), *n.* the root of the white heath, used in the manufacture of tobacco-pipes. Also brier-root.

bribe (brīb), *n.* a gift or consideration in money given or promised with the object of corrupting or unduly influencing the judgment or conduct of the recipient: *v.t.* to gain over or influence by a bribe: *v.i.* to practice or attempt bribery.

bribery (brīb'ĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.* briberies (-iz)], the act or practice of bribing.

bric-à-brac (brik'â-brak), *n.* antique articles of vertu; fancy ware.

brick (brik), *n.* an oblong block of kneaded clay dried in the sun or burned in a kiln; a jolly, good-natured fellow: *adj.* made of, or resembling, brick: *v.t.* to lay or build with bricks; make like brickwork.

brick-kiln (-kil), *n.* a kiln or furnace in which bricks are baked or burnt.

bricole (bri-kol'), *n.* harness worn by men for dragging guns or loads.

bridal (brīd'âl), *n.* a marriage; nuptials: *adj.* pertaining to a bride, or wedding.

bride (brīd), *n.* a woman newly married, or about to be married.

bridegroom ('grōōm), *n.* a man newly married, or about to be married.

bridesmaid (-z'mād), *n.* a young unmarried woman who attends on a bride.

bridewell (brīd'wel), *n.* a house of correction for the confinement of disorderly persons.

bridge (brij), *n.* a structure of iron, stone, or wood, spanning a river, road, valley, &c.; anything resembling a bridge in form or use; an apparatus for measuring the resistance of a conductor, called Wheatstone's bridge; a game of cards: *v.t.* to build a bridge; make a passage; find a way of overcoming.

bridge-board ('bōrd), *n.* a notched board into which the ends of the steps of wooden stairs are fastened.

bridge-deck ('dek), *n.* a partial deck extending from side to side of a vessel amidships.

bridge-head ('hed), *n.* a covering work to protect the end of a bridge nearest the enemy; a tête-de-pont.

bridge-rail ('rāl), *n.* a railroad rail with an arched tread and lateral foot-flanges.

bridge-train ('trān), *n.* a pontoon train.

bridging (brij'ing), *n.* a piece of wood between two beams to keep them apart.

bridle (brī'dl), *n.* the headstall, bit, and reins by which a horse is controlled; a restraint: *v.t.* to put a bridle on; control; guide: *v.i.* to hold the head up, as an indication of pride, scorn, or anger [with *up*].

bridoon (bri-dōōn'), *n.* the light snaffle and rein of a military bridle.

brief (brēf), *adj.* short; concise; contracted; narrow: *n.* an epitome; an abridged statement of a case for the instruction of counsel; a writ; a papal letter: *v.t.* to shorten; make an abstract of.

brier (brī'ẽr), *n.* a thorny plant or shrub.

brig (brig), *n.* a two-masted, square-rigged vessel.

brigade (bri-gād'), *n.* a subdivision of an army, consisting of several regiments, squadrons, or battalions (cavalry, infantry, militia, or volunteers), under the command of a brigadier-general; an organized body acting under authority: *v.t.* to form into a brigade or brigades.

brigadier (brig-â-dēr'), *n.* a general officer commanding a brigade, and ranking next below a major-general. Also brigadier-general.

brigand (brig'ând), *n.* a robber; a member of a gang of freebooters infesting mountainous districts; a highwayman; a bandit.

brigandage (brig'ând-āj), *n.* the life and practices of a brigand; organized robbery.

brigantine (brig'ân-tin or -tīn), *n.* a small two-masted vessel, square-rigged like a brig, but with fore-and-aft mainsail and raking masts.

bright (brīt), *adj.* [*comp.* brighter, *superl.* brightest], luminous; brilliant; shining; sparkling; illustrious; glorious; witty; clever; lively; auspicious; alert; glowing.

brighten (brīt'n), *v.i.* to grow bright; clear up: *v.t.* to make bright or luminous; make gay or cheerful; make acute.

Bright's disease (brīt's-diz-ēz'), *n.* a form of kidney disease characterized by the presence of albumin in the urine.

brill (bril), *n.* a flat fish resembling the turbot. Also prill.

brilliancy (bril'yân-si), *n.* splendor.

brilliant (bril'yânt), *adj.* sparkling; lustrous; glittering; distinguished: *n.* a diamond, cut to exhibit its refracting qualities to the best advantage; the smallest size of type. (See type.)

brilliantine (bril'yân-tin), *n.* a cosmetic preparation for imparting a gloss to the hair.

brilliantly (-li), *adv.* in a brilliant manner.
brim (brim), *n.* the edge of anything: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* brimmed, *p. pr.* brimming], to fill to the brim: *v.i.* to be full to the brim.
brimful (brim'fool), *adj.* overflowing.
brimstone (brim'stōn), *n.* sulphur: *adj.* made of brimstone; of the color of sulphur.
brine (brīn), *n.* salt water; pickle; the ocean; tears: *v.t.* to steep in brine.
bring (bring), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* brought, *p.pr.* bringing], to fetch or convey from another place; fetch; cause to come; produce; procure; conduct; persuade; lead.
brink (bringk), *n.* the edge; verge.
briny (brī'ni), *adj.* very salt.
briquette (bri-ket', French brē-kā'), *n.* coal-dust molded into the shape of bricks.
brisk (brisk), *adj.* lively; active; swift; vivacious; effervescing vigorously; sparkling; burning freely: *v.i.* to become brisk [generally with *up*].
brisket (bris'ket), *n.* that part of an animal's breast where the ribs join the breast-bone.
bristle (bris'l), *n.* a short stiff, coarse hair, especially upon the back and sides of swine; any stiff, sharp hair: *v.t.* to erect like bristles; fix a bristle to.
bristly (bris'li), *adj.* covered with bristles.
bristol board (bris'tol bōrd), *n.* a thick, smooth, white pasteboard.
bristol paper (pā'pēr), *n.* a kind of stout drawing paper.
bristol stone (stōn), *n.* a transparent rock-crystal. Called, when polished, bristol diamond.
brit (brit), *n.* the young of the herring and sprat; small animals upon which whales feed.
britannia metal (bri-tan'i-å-met'-ål), *n.* a white metal alloy of tin, copper, antimony, and bismuth.
brite (brīt), *v.i.* to be over-ripe.
British (brit'ish), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, Great Britain or its inhabitants; pertaining to the ancient Britons.
Britisher (brit'ish-ēr), *n.* a British subject, especially one belonging to the British army or navy.
Briton (brit'un), *n.* a native of Great Britain.
brittle (brit'l), *adj.* apt to break; not tough.
britzska (brits'kå), *n.* an open carriage used in Russia.
broach (brōch), *n.* an awl; spike; skewer; any boring bit or drill; a stonecutter's chisel; a spire rising directly from a tower without a parapet: *v.t.* to tap or pierce; begin a discussion about.
broad (brawd), *adj.* [*comp.* broader, *superl.* broadest], wide; ample; vast; liberal; comprehensive; widely diffused; open; unrestrained; evident; characterized by breadth of treatment; bold; indelicate: *n.* a flooded fen; an expansion of a river over low-lying land.
broad-arrow (-ar'ō), *n.* a British government mark to distinguish its property.
broad-cloth ('klawth), *n.* a fine woolen cloth with a smooth finished surface.
broad-seal ('sēl), *n.* the great seal of England.
broadside ('sīd), *n.* the entire side of a ship above the water-line; a simultaneous volley from one side of a warship; a sheet printed on one side, and containing information of a popular character, or an attack on some public person.
broadsword ('sōrd), *n.* a cutting sword with a broad blade.
broaden (brawd'n), *v.i.* to grow broad: *v.t.* to make broad or comprehensive.
Brobdingnagian (brob'ding-nag'i-ån), *adj.* resembling an inhabitant of the fabled country of Brobdingnag in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," hence, gigantic: *n.* a giant.
brocade (brō-kād'), *n.* a silk stuff variegated with gold and silver flowers, &c.
brocatelle (brok'å-tel), *n.* a beautifully variegated marble obtained

from Italy and Spain; a figured fabric of silky texture.

broccoli (brok'ō-li), *n.* a variety of cabbage.

broch (brok), *n.* a prehistoric roofless round tower, with massive walls of unhewn stone: found chiefly in Scotland.

brochure (brō-shōōr'), *n.* a pamphlet dealing with a subject of passing interest.

brock (brok), *n.* a badger.

brogue (brōg), *n.* a coarse, rough shoe; a dialectic pronunciation.

broil (broil), *v.t.* to cook upon a gridiron: *v.i.* to be subjected to great heat; to be heated with passion: *n.* a noisy quarrel.

brokage (brō'kāj), *n.* the premium or commission of a broker; brokerage.

broke, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of break.

broken (brō'kn), *p.adj.* not entire; in pieces; rough; hilly; transgressed; bankrupt; crushed; infirm; imperfect; interrupted.

broker (brō'kẽr), *n.* one who acts as agent or middleman for another; a dealer in second-hand furniture.

brokerage (brō'kẽr-āj), *n.* the business of a broker; his fee or commission.

broma (brō'mâ), *n.* aliment; a light preparation of cocoa or chocolate.

bromal (brō'mâl), *n.* a colorless, oily fluid obtained by the action of bromine on alcohol.

bromate (brō'māt), *n.* a salt of bromic acid.

brome-grass (brōm'grâs), *n.* a name for the oat-like grasses of the genus Bromus.

bromic acid (brō'mik as'id), *n.* a compound of bromine and oxygen.

bromide (brō'mīd or 'mid), *n.* a compound of bromine.

bromide of potassium (of po-tas'i-um), *n.* a compound of bromine, used largely in medicine as a sedative.

bromine (brō'min or 'mīn), *n.* a non-metallic element related to chlorine and iodine.

bromize (brō'mīz), *v.t.* to prepare or treat with a bromide.

bromochloralum (brō-mō-klō'râ-lum), *n.* a disinfectant fluid, composed of the bromide and chloride of aluminium.

bromogelatin (brō-mō-jel'â-tin), *adj.* prepared from certain bromides, nitrate of silver, and gelatine, and used for the sensitive emulsions employed for dry photographic plates.

bronchi, *n.; pl.* of bronchus.

bronchia (brong'ki-â), *n.pl.* the bronchial tubes.

bronchitic (brong-kit'ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to bronchitis.

bronchitis (brong-kī'tis), *n.* an inflammation, acute or chronic, of the mucous lining of the bronchial tubes.

broncho (brong'kō), *n.* an unbroken Mexican or Californian horse.

bronchopneumonia (brong-kō-nū-mō'ni-â), *n.* inflammation of the lungs and bronchi.

bronchotomy (brong-kot'ō-mi), *n.* the operation of making an incision into the windpipe or larynx to afford a passage for air to the lungs.

bronchus (brong'kus), *n.* [*pl.* bronchi ('kī)], one of the two principal branches of the windpipe or trachea.

bronze (bronz), *n.* an alloy of copper and tin, to which other metallic substances are sometimes added; a work of art cast or wrought in bronze; a pigment used to imitate bronze; impudence: *adj.* made of or resembling bronze: *v.t.* to make of the color of bronze; tan by exposure to the sun; apply bronze pigment or leaf to.

Bronze Age (āj), *n.* the age succeeding the Stone Age, the ornaments and weapons of that period being made of bronze.

bronzine (bronz'in), *n.* a metal resembling bronze.

brooch (brōch), *n.* an ornamental dress-clasp.

brood (brōōd), *n.* offspring; a hatch; the young birds hatched at one time: *v.i.* to sit on eggs, as a hen; linger over sorrowfully [with *on* or *over*]: *v.t.* to sit over, cover, and cherish; ponder over.

broody (brōōd'i), *adj.* inclined to sit; adapted for breeding.

brook (brook), *n.* a small stream.

brook (brook), *v.t.* to bear; put up with.

brooklet (brook'let), *n.* a small brook.

broom (brōōm), *n.* a shrub, bearing large yellow flowers; a besom or brush.

brose (brōz), *n.* a kind of porridge, made by pouring boiling water, or milk, or meat liquor, on oatmeal.

broth (broth), *n.* a kind of thin soup.

brothel (broth'el), *n.* a house of ill-fame.

brother (bru*th*'ĕr), *n.* [*pl.* brothers (-ĕrz), & brethren (bre*th*'ren)], a male born of the same father and mother; one closely united by a common interest; a member of a religious order; a fellow creature; one who resembles another.

brother-german (-jĕr'mân), *n.* a brother on both the father's and the mother's side.

brother-in-law (-in-law), *n.* the brother of one's husband or wife; sister's husband.

Brother Jonathan (jon'â-then), *n.* a humorous personification of the United States.

brother-uterine (-ū'tĕr-in), *n.* one born of the same mother, but of a different father.

brotherhood (bru*th*'ĕr-hood), *n.* the state or quality of being a brother; a fraternity.

brotherly (bru*th*'ĕr-li), *adj.* as becomes a brother; affectionate.

brougham (brōō'âm or brōōm), *n.* a close four-wheeled carriage for one or two horses.

brought, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of bring.

brow (brou), *n.* the arch of hair over the eye; the forehead; the general aspect of the countenance; the edge of a steep place; the upper portion of a hill.

browbeat (brou'bēt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* browbeat, *p.p.* browbeaten, *p.pr.* browbeating], to depress or bear down arrogantly; bully.

brown (broun), *adj.* of a dusky or dark color: *n.* a dark color, inclined to red or yellow; a halfpenny: *v.i.* to become brown: *v.t.* to make brown.

brownie (brou'ni), *n.* a beneficent spirit supposed to haunt old farmhouses [Scotch].

browse (brouz), *n.* the tender shoots or twigs of shrubs and trees: *v.t.* to feed on; pasture on; graze: said of cattle, deer, &c.

bruin (brōō'in), *n.* the brown bear.

bruise (brōōz), *n.* an injury to the flesh of an animal or to a plant or other body, caused by a blow: *v.t.* to injure, crush, or indent by a blow or pressure without laceration; contuse; bray, as drugs, &c.: *v.i.* to fight with the fists; box.

bruit (brōōt), *n.* report; rumor; fame: *v.t.* to report; noise abroad.

brumal (brōō'mâl), *adj.* pertaining to winter; foggy; misty.

brummagem (brum'mâ-jem), *adj.* sham; counterfeit; showy, but worthless.

brunette (brōō-net'), *n.* a woman with a brown or dark complexion, usually with dark hair and eyes: *adj.* having such a color.

brunt (brunt), *n.* a violent shock; a furious onslaught; a brief and sudden effort.

brush (brush), *n.* a thicket of small trees; the small trees and shrubs of a wood; an instrument composed of bristles, &c., used for cleaning, applying paint, &c.; the brushy tail of a fox; a slight encounter; a brushing; thin metallic plates or flexible wires bound together, employed to conduct a current to or from an electric motor, &c.; a brief trial of speed: *v.t.* to sweep, cleanse, or rub with a brush; touch lightly in passing; renovate; ruffle [with *up*]: *v.i.* to move with haste; skim over with a light touch.

brush-wheel ('hwēl), *n.* a toothless wheel used to turn a similar wheel by means of bristles, leather, cloth, &c., attached to the circumference; a circular wheel for polishing, used on a lathe.

brushwood (brush'wood), *n.* rough, close bushes; a thicket; a coppice; small wood, suitable for the fire.

brusque (brusk), *adj.* abrupt in manner.

Brussels-carpet (brus'elz-kär'pet), *n.* a strong kind of woolen carpet.

Brussels-lace (-lās), *n.* various kinds of expensive lace made originally at Brussels.

Brussels-sprouts (-sprouts), *n.pl.* a variety of the common cabbage.

brutal (brōō'tăl), *adj.* pertaining to or resembling a brute; savage; cruel.

brutality (brōō-tal'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being brutal; pitiless cruelty.

brutalize (brōō'tăl-īz), *v.t.* to make brutal; sensualize.

brutally (brōō'tăl-i), *adv.* in a cruel or brutal manner; inhumanly.

brute (brōōt), *adj.* without reason or intelligence; rough; brutal; uncivilized: *n.* a beast; an irrational, irresponsible animal; a brutal person.

brutify (brōō'ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* brutified, *p.pr.* brutifying], to make like a brute; degrade morally or physically.

brutish (brōōt'ish), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a brute; savage; sensuous.

bub (bub), *n.* a boy. Also bubby.

bubble (bub'l), *n.* a small bladder of water or other fluid filled with air or gas; anything unreal or unsubstantial; a swindling speculation: *v.i.* to rise in bubbles; run with a gurgling sound: *v.t.* to cause to bubble; cheat.

bubo (bū'bō), *n.* [*pl.* buboes ('bōz)], an inflammatory swelling in the groin or armpit.

bubonocele (bū-bōn'o-sēl), *n.* rupture or hernia in the groin.

buccal (buk'ăl), *adj.* pertaining to the cheek.

buccaneer (buk-ă-nēr'), *n.* a pirate; a sea-robber; one of the piratical adventurers who, during a part of the 17th century, made depredations on the Spaniards in America: *v.i.* act the part of a buccaneer.

buccinator (buk'si-nā-tĕr), *n.* a muscle of the cheek called the trumpeter's muscle from its use in blowing wind-instruments.

buccinum (buk'sin-um), *n.* the genus of mollusks to which the whelk belongs.

bucentaur (bū-sen'tawr), *n.* a fabulous monster, half man and half bull; the state barge of Venice used by the doge in the annual ceremony of espousing the Adriatic.

buchu (bū'kū), *n.* the name of certain species of Barosma, employed as a medicine.

buck (buk), *v.t.* to break or pulverize, as ore.

buck (buk), *n.* the male of the fallow-deer, goat, rabbit, hare, &c.; a gay fellow; a fop; a male Indian or negro.

buck-eye ('ī), *n.* a name of the American horse-chestnut.

buck-hound ('hound), *n.* a staghound.

buck-jumper ('jump'ĕr), *n.* a vicious untrained horse that endeavors to throw the rider by arching its back and drawing its feet together.

buck-shot ('shot), shot of a large size.

buck-wheat ('hwēt), *n.* a plant cultivated for its triangular seeds, which are ground into meal and used for food.

bucket (buk'et), *n.* a vessel for drawing or holding water; the scoop of a dredging-machine or of a grain elevator; a receptacle on a water-wheel which receives the force of the water.

bucket-shop (-shop), *n.* an office for gambling in stocks, grain, &c. in small amounts.

buckle (buk'l), *n.* a metal clasp consisting of a frame with movable tongue or catch, used for securing straps, bands, &c.: *v.t.* to fasten with a buckle; twist, bend; confine, join; to prepare for action: *v.i.* to curl; apply one's self with vigor [with *to*].

buckle (buk'l), *n.* a bend, or kink, as in a blade; a curl of hair; the condition of being curled, as hair.

buckler (buk'lĕr), *n.* a kind of ancient shield.

buckra (buk'rā), *n.* Negro term for a white man.

buckram (buk'răm), *n.* coarse linen cloth stiffened with dressing: *adj.* made of, or resembling, buckram; hence, stiff; precise.

bucolic (bū-kol'ik), *adj.* pastoral: *n.* a pastoral poem; a rustic.

bud (bud), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* budded, *p.pr.* budding], to graft: *v.i.* to put forth or produce buds; begin to grow: *n.* the rudimentary, undeveloped stage of a branch, leaf, or flower; a gemmule.

Buddhist (bōōd'ist), *n.* one who accepts the doctrines of Buddhism: *adj.* pertaining to Buddha or Buddhism.

budge (buj), *v.i.* to move from one's position: *v.t.* change the position of.

budge (buj), *n.* lambskin dressed with the wool outwards.

budget (buj'et), *n.* a bag with its contents: hence a stock or store; the annual financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

budlet (bud'let), *n.* a small bud.

buff (buf), *n.* a thick leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo, ox, &c., dressed with oil; a light yellow; the bare skin: *adj.* made of buff-leather; buff-colored.

buffalo (buf'ă-lō), *n.* [*pl.* buffaloes (-lōz)], a ruminant mammal of the ox family; a name given to various wild oxen, especially to the North American bison.

buffalo-bird (-bĕrd), *n.* bird which perches on the buffalo to catch parasites.

buffer (buf'ĕr), *n.* any contrivance which serves to deaden the concussion caused by the impact of two bodies; a good-tempered, somewhat foolish person.

buffet (buf'et), *n.* a blow with the hand: *v.t.* to strike with the hand; box; beat; contend against: *v.i.* to exercise or contend with blows; struggle.

buffet (buf'et & boo-fā'), *n.* a cupboard or sideboard; a counter for refreshments.

buffo (boof'ō), *n.* the comic actor in an opera: *adj.* comic; burlesque.

buffoon (buf-ōōn'), *n.* one who amuses others by low jests, antics, odd gestures, &c.

buffoonery (buf-ōōn'ĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.* buffooneries (-iz)], the arts and practices of a buffoon; vulgar tricks and postures.

buffy (buf'i), *adj.* buff-colored.

bug (bug), *n.* name in England for the bedbug; an insect.

bugaboo (bug'ă-bōō), *n.* a bugbear.

bugbear (bug'bār), *n.* a frightful object; a vain terror.

buggy (bug'i), *n.* a light four-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse.

bugle (bū'gl), *n.* a hunting horn; a military wind-instrument.

bugle (bū'gl), *n.* an elongated glass bead.

buhl (būl), *n.* decorative inlaying for cabinet-work, consisting of brass or other metal, tortoise-shell, &c., worked into scrolls or other patterns; the articles so ornamented.

build (bild), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* built, builded, *p.pr.* building], to construct; erect, as a house; form by art; raise anything on a support or foundation; establish: *v.i.* to construct an edifice; depend, base, or reckon [with *on* or *upon*]: *n.* mode or style of construction.

building (bild'ing), *n.* the act of constructing, raising, or establishing; an edifice.

bulb (bulb), *n.* an onion-shaped root; a kind of leaf bud; any protuberance or expansion on a stem or tube: *v.i.* to project as a bulb [with *out*].

bulbiferous (bul-bif'ĕr-us), *adj.* producing bulbs.

bulbous (bul'bus), *adj.* pertaining to or resembling a bulb.

bulbul (bōōl'bōōl), *n.* the Persian nightingale.

bulbule (bulb'ūl), *n.* a little bulb; a bulblet.

bulge (bulj), *n.* the bilge or widest part of a cask; a bending outwards; the bilge of a ship: *v.i.* to jut out; be protuberant.

bulk (bulk), *n.* magnitude or size; complete dimensions; the main mass or body; the cargo of a ship when stowed; volume: *v.i.* to increase in size; swell out.

bulk-head (-hed), *n.* a partition in a vessel which separates one part of it from another.

bulky (bul'ki), *adj.* of great size or bulk.

bulkiness (-nes), *n.* greatness in bulk.

bull (bool), *n.* the male of any bovine mammal; the male of various large animals, as the whale, elephant, &c.; one who endeavors to raise the price of stock in order that he may sell dear: the opposite of a bear: *adj.* male, or of large size [in composition]: *v.t.* to endeavor to raise the market value of.

bull (bool), *n.* a papal letter, edict, or rescript, having a leaden seal (*bulla*) affixed to it.

bull (bool), *n.* a ludicrous inconsistency in language.

bull-baiting (bool'bāt-ing), *n.* the sport of baiting or attacking bulls with dogs.

bull-calf (bool'kăf), *n.* a male calf.

bulldog (bool'dog), *n.* a variety of dog of strong muscular build, and remarkable for its courage and ferocity, formerly used for baiting bulls: *pl.* a pair of pistols; a proctor's attendant: *adj.* characterized by the courage of a bulldog, as bulldog tenacity.

bullet (bool'et), *n.* a small ball or projectile.

bulletin (bool'e-tin), *n.* an official report regarding some matter or event of public interest; a periodical publication: *v.t.* to publish or announce by bulletin.

bull-fight (bool'fīt), *n.* a combat between armed men and a bull.

bull-finch (bool'finch), *n.* a common British song bird.

bull-frog (bool'frog), *n.* a large North American species of frog abounding in marshy places, remarkable for its loud, bellowing croak.

bullhead (bool'hed), *n.* a broad-headed scaleless fish of North America; catfish.

bullion (bool'yun), *n.* uncoined gold or silver; foreign coin; a heavy twisted fringe covered with fine gold- or silver-wire.

bullionist (bool'yun-ist), *n.* an advocate for an exclusive metallic currency, or a metallic currency combined with convertible paper.

bullock (bool'ok), *n.* an ox or castrated bull; a full-grown steer.

bull's-eye (boolz'ī), *n.* a boss of glass; a sweet-meat; any circular opening for light or air; a small obscure cloud, with a ruddy center; a lantern with a convex lens; a plano-convex lens for concentrating the light, attached to a microscope; the center of a target; a shot that hits the bull's-eye.

bull-terrier (bool'tĕr'i-ĕr), *n.* a cross-breed between the bulldog and the terrier.

bully (bool'i), *n.* [*pl.* bullies ('iz)], one who domineers by insolence or threats: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bullied, *p. pr.* bullying], to overbear with bluster and menaces: *v.i.* to be insolently noisy and quarrelsome.

bulrush (bool'rush), *n.* a rush-like aquatic plant.

bulse (buls), *n.* a bag or purse used in the East Indies to carry or measure valuables; a packet of diamonds or gold dust.

bulwark (bool'wĕrk), *n.* a rampart; a fortification; the boarding round the sides of a ship, above the level of the deck; any means of protection or defense.

bumble-bee (bum'bl-bē), *n.* a large bee.

bumboat (bum'bōt), *n.* a boat used for the conveyance of provisions, fruit, &c., for sale to vessels lying off the shore.

bummer (bum'ĕr), *n.* a loafing fellow who sponges on others; a low politician.

bump (bump), *n.* a shock from a blow; a swelling protuberance; the striking of a boat by the prow of another following it in college boat-races: *v.t.* to bring in violent contact; thump: *v.i.* to come in collision; strike heavily.

bumper (bump'ĕr), *n.* an overflowing cup.

bumpkin (bump'kin), *n.* an awkward, clumsy, rustic; a country lout.

bumptious (bump'shus), *adj.* self-assertive.

bun (bun), *n.* a small light cake.

bunch (bunch), *n.* a cluster; a collection of things of the same kind growing or fastened together; a tuft; a small mass of ore: *v.i.* to swell out; cluster: *v.t.* to form into

a bunch; to present (a lady) with a bouquet.

bunchiness (-nes), the state of being bunchy.

bunchy (bunch'i), *adj.* gathered into a bunch.

bunco (bung'kō), *n.* a confidence game.

buncombe or **bunkum** (bung'kum), *n.* idle or showy speech, especially if intended to secure votes or satisfy one's constituents.

bund (bund), *n.* an embankment to protect the land against inundation.

bundesrath (boon'des-rät), *n.* the federal council of the German Empire; bund.

bundle (bun'dl), *n.* a number of things bound together; a roll or package; two reams of printing or brown paper: *v.t.* to tie or bind in a bundle or roll; to dismiss unceremoniously [with *off* or *out*]: *v.i.* to depart without ceremony [with *off*].

bung (bung), *n.* a large cork for stopping the hole in a cask; a publican: *v.t.* to stop with a bung; close or shut up.

bungalow (bung'gâ-lō), *n.* a single-storied house, lightly built, and generally surrounded by a veranda.

bungle (bung'gl), *v.i.* to botch; manage awkwardly: *v.t.* to perform clumsily: *n.* a clumsy performance; a botch.

bunion (bun'yun), *n.* a swelling on the foot, usually over the joint of the great toe.

bunk (bungk), *n.* a box or recess serving for a sleeping-berth in a vessel, sleeping-car, &c.: *v.i.* to sleep in a bunk.

bunker (bung'kēr), *n.* a large bin or receptacle; a sandhole on golf links.

bunt (bunt), *n.* the middle part or belly of a square sail: *v.i.* to swell out: *v.t.* to haul up, as the middle part of a sail in furling.

bunt (bunt), *n.* a species of fungus which produces the smut disease in wheat.

bunting (bunt'ing), *n.* a bird allied to the finches and the sparrows; a thin woolen stuff used for making flags; flags collectively.

buntline (bunt'līn), *n.* one of the ropes attached to the foot-rope of a square sail to draw the sail up to the yard.

buoy (boi), *n.* a floating body moored at a certain place to indicate the position of something beneath the water; a life-buoy: *v.t.* to keep afloat in a fluid [with *up*]; to mark with a buoy; support.

buoyage (boi'āj), *n.* buoys collectively.

buoyancy (boi'ân-si), *n.* relative lightness; elasticity of spirits.

buoyant (boi'ânt), *adj.* having the quality of floating in a fluid; not easily depressed.

bur (bēr), *n.* the rough prickly seed-case of certain plants; a partially burnt brick; the guttural pronunciation of the rough *r*; the rough ridges of metal left by the graver in cutting metal.

burbot (bēr'bot), *n.* the eel-pout.

burden (bēr'dn), *n.* that which is borne or carried; a load; something grievous, wearisome or oppressive; a ship's capacity for carrying a cargo; a chorus or refrain; a topic on which one dwells: *v.t.* to load; lay a weight upon.

burdock (bēr'dok), *n.* a large way-side weed with rough broad leaves.

bureau (bū-rō), *n.* [*pl.* bureaus or bureaux ('rōz)], a desk or writing-table furnished with drawers; an office; a governmental department for the transaction of public business.

bureaucracy (bū-rō'krâ-si), *n.* the system of centralized government by means of bureaus or departments; the officials administering such bureaus, as a body.

bureaucrat (bū'rō-krat), *n.* an advocate or supporter of bureaucracy.

burg (bērg), *n.* a borough.

burgess (bēr'jes), *n.* a citizen or freeman of a borough.

burgher (bēr'gēr), *n.* a citizen or freeman of a burg or borough.

burglar (bērg'lâr), *n.* one who breaks into a house at night with intent to commit a felony.

burglarious (bērg-lā'ri-us), *adj.* pertaining to, or constituting, burglary.

burglary (bĕrg'lā-ri), *n.* the act or crime of breaking into a house at night with intent to commit a felony.

burgomaster (bĕr'gō-mås-tĕr), *n.* the chief magistrate of a municipal town in Holland, Flanders, and Germany.

burgundy (bĕr'gun-di), *n.* a wine, red and white, made in Burgundy in France.

burgundy-pitch (-'pitch), *n.* spruce-fir resin.

burial (bĕr'i-ål), *n.* the act of burying.

burin (bū'rin), *n.* a cutting tool.

burl (bĕrl), *n.* a small knot or lump in thread or cloth; a knot in wood: *v.t.* to pick knots, &c., from, as in finishing cloth.

burlap (bĕr'lap), *n.* a coarse fabric made of jute, hemp, &c., used for bagging or in upholstery [commonly in the *pl.*].

burlesque (bĕr-lesk'), *adj.* tending to excite laughter by extravagant contrast or caricature: *n.* a ludicrous, grotesque representation; a literary composition or dramatic piece composed in burlesque style: *v.t.* to ridicule or make ridiculous by caricatured representation; travesty; parody.

burletta (bĕr-let'å), *n.* a comic opera; a musical farce.

burliness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being burly.

burly (bĕr'li), *adj.* bulky; large; corpulent.

Burmese (bĕr'mēz), *adj.* pertaining to Burma.

burn (bĕrn), *v.t.* [*p.t.* burnt & burned, *p.pr.* burning], to consume or injure with fire; reduce to ashes; scorch; expose to the action of fire; produce by means of fire; affect with a burning sensation; cauterize: *v.i.* to be on fire; suffer from or be injured by excess of heat; glow; shine; be inflamed with passion or desire: *n.* an injury to the flesh caused by fire.

burn (bĕrn), *n.* a rivulet; a brook.

burner (bĕr'nĕr), *n.* one who burns or sets fire to anything; the part of a lamp or gas fixture from which the flame issues.

burning-glass (-glås), *n.* a double-convex lens used to focus the rays of the sun upon combustible substances to ignite them.

burnish (bĕr'nish), *v.t.* polish by friction; make smooth and lustrous: *n.* polish; gloss; brightness.

burnt offering (of'ĕr-ing), *n.* something offered and burnt upon an altar as a sacrifice or an atonement for sin.

burrow (bur'ō), *n.* a hole in the ground excavated by a rabbit or other animal, as a refuge and habitation: *v.i.* to excavate; work a way into or under something; lodge in a deep or concealed place; hide.

burry (bur'i), *adj.* full of burs; rough.

bursa (bĕr'så), *n.* a sac or sac-like cavity.

bursar (bĕr'sĕr), *n.* the treasurer of a college; a university student who receives an allowance for his support.

bursary (bĕr'sĕr-i), *n.* the treasury of a college or monastery; the allowance paid to a student in a Scottish university.

burst (bĕrst), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* burst, *p.pr.* bursting], to rend or break open with violence; yield to internal force or pressure; explode; give way under excess of grief or pain; appear or disappear suddenly: *v.t.* to rend or break by violence; open suddenly: *n.* a violent or sudden breaking forth; a sudden explosion; a rush; a strenuous effort; a spurt.

bury (bĕr'i), *n.* a manor-house; a borough.

bury (bĕr'i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* buried, *p.pr.* burying], to deposit and cover in a grave or tomb, or in any final resting-place; entomb; keep secret; hide.

burying (bĕr'i-ing), *n.* burial (John xii. 7).

bus (bus), *n.* a shortened form of omnibus.

bush (boosh), *n.* a thick shrub; a forest region; wild, uncleared country; the tail or brush of a fox; a branch of a tree formerly hung out

as a tavern sign: *v.i.* to grow thick or bushy: *v.t.* to set bushes about; use a bush-harrow on.

bush (boosh), *n.* a lining or tube of hard metal inserted in an orifice, to reduce wear by friction: *v.t.* to furnish with a bush.

Bushman (boosh'mân), *n.* [*pl.* bushmen ('men)], one of a tribe of aboriginals near the Cape of Good Hope; a Bosjesman.

bushranger (boosh'rānj-ẽr), *n.* one who leads a predatory life in the bush country; originally a criminal who escaped and lived a lawless life in the bush.

bush-whacker (boosh'hwak-ẽr), *n.* a back-woodsman; an implement for cutting brushwood.

bushel (boosh'el), *n.* a dry measure containing eight gallons or four pecks; a vessel of such a capacity; a large quantity.

bushiness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being bushy.

bushy (boosh'i), *adj.* thick and spreading like a bush; overgrown with shrubs.

busily (biz'i-li), *adv.* in a busy manner.

business (biz'nes), *n.* employment; trade; profession; something to be transacted or required to be done; right of action; affair; matter: *adj.* pertaining to business; practical.

busk (busk), *n.* a strip of flexible material worn in the front of corsets.

buskin (bus'kin), *n.* kind of half-boot or high shoe reaching to the middle of the calf; a high shoe (cothurnus) worn by ancient actors in tragedy to increase their height.

buss (bus), *n.* a small two-masted vessel used in herring fishing.

bust (bust), *n.* the chest or thorax; the head, shoulders, and breast of a person represented in sculpture.

bustard (bus'tẽrd), *n.* a bird of the genus Otis, of which there are many species, as the great bustard of Europe and Africa.

bustle (bus'l), *v.i.* to be busy, with a certain amount of noise; move quickly: *n.* tumult; noisy activity; a pad or cushion worn by women beneath the skirt.

busy (biz'i), *adj.* earnestly or closely employed; bustling; diligent; officious; meddlesome: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* busied, *p.pr.* busying], to keep constantly engaged; occupy one's self actively.

busybody (biz'i-bod-i), *n.* [*pl.* busybodies (-iz)], a meddling, officious person.

butcher (booch'ẽr), *n.* one who slaughters animals for food; one who delights in slaughter: *v.t.* to slaughter for food; to murder in a barbarous manner.

butcher-bird (bẽrd), *n.* a name given to various shrikes, from their habit of suspending their slaughtered prey upon thorns.

butchery (booch'ẽr-i), *n.* the business of slaughtering cattle; barbarous murder.

butler (but'lẽr), *n.* a manservant in a household who has the care of the plate, wines, &c.; the chief servant in a large household.

butt (but), *n.* a push or thrust delivered by the head of an animal; a thrust in fencing: *v.t.* to strike by thrusting the head against.

butt (but), *n.* the extremity of a thing; the thicker end of anything; a target; a rifle or gunnery range; a goal; a limit; the thickest part of tanned ox-hides; an object of ridicule.

butt (but), *n.* a large cask of 117 gals. of Lisbon wine, or 108 gals. of beer.

butte (būt), *n.* an abrupt isolated hill or ridge.

butter (but'ẽr), *n.* an oily, unctuous substance obtained from cream or milk by churning; any substance of butter-like consistence; gross flattery: *v.t.* to spread or smear with butter; to flatter grossly.

butter-bird (-bẽrd), *n.* the rice-bunting.

buttercup (-kup), *n.* a plant bearing yellow cup-shaped flowers.

butter-fingers (-fing'gẽrz), *n.pl.* one who lets a ball slip through his fingers.

butterfly (but'ẽr-flī), *n.* [*pl.* butterflies (-flīz)], a general name for any species of diurnal lepidopterous in-

sects; a gay, showily-dressed, trifling person.

butterine (-in), *n.* an imitation butter.

buttermilk (but'ĕr-milk), *n.* whey separated from the cream in butter-making.

butternut (but'ĕr-nut), *n.* the fruit of a North American tree allied to the walnut.

buttery (but'ĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.* butteries (-iz)], an apartment in which provisions, wines, &c., are kept; a room in some colleges where liquors and provisions are kept for sale.

butting (but'ing), *n.* an abuttal; a boundary.

buttock (but'ok), *n.* the rump or protuberant hinder part of a man or animal [used usually in the *pl.*]; the convex part of a ship under the stern.

button (but'n), *n.* any small rounded object used to secure different parts of a garment, or attached for ornament; something resembling a button; the knob at the end of a foil; a ball of gold, &c., worn on the hats of Chinese officials to indicate their rank: *pl.* young mushrooms; a page boy: *v.t.* to fasten or furnish with buttons.

buttonhole (but'n-hōl), *n.* a small bouquet worn in the coat: *v.t.* to detain in conversation against the will; bore.

buttonwood (-wood), *n.* the plane-tree.

buttress (but'res), *n.* masonry or brickwork built on to an outside wall to afford support; a support: *v.t.* to support by a buttress; prop.

butyrate (bū'ti-rāt), *n.* a salt of butyric acid.

butyric (bu-tir'ik), *adj.* pertaining to or derived from butter.

butyric acid (as'id), *n.* a colorless liquid obtained from butter: it is present also in cod-liver oil and in sweat glands.

buxom (buk'sum), *adj.* cheerful; jolly; robust; plump and comely.

buy (bī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bought, *p.pr.* buying], to acquire by paying an agreed price; purchase; bribe.

buyer's option (bī'ĕrz op'shun), *n.* a purchaser's privilege of taking an agreed amount of stock within a certain period.

buzz (buz), *n.* a continuous humming noise, as of bees; a confused or blended murmur, as of many voices; a whispered report or rumor: *v.i.* to make a low humming sound; speak with a low humming voice; *v.t.* spread secretly.

buzz-saw (-saw), *n.* a circular saw.

buzzard (buz'ĕrd), *n.* the name of several species of hawks; a stupid, dull fellow.

buzzingly (-li), *adv.* with a humming sound.

bye (bī), *n.* a run scored at cricket when the ball passes the wicket-keeper and long-stop, and has not been struck by the batsman; a goal at football.

by-law (-law), *n.* a private law or statute framed by a corporate body.

by-word (bī'wĕrd), *n.* a proverb; nickname; an object of derision.

Byzantine (biz-an'tin), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, Byzantium (Constantinople), the ancient capital of the Eastern Roman Empire.

cab (kab), *n.* a public carriage with four or two wheels, drawn by one horse; the shelter for the driver of a locomotive: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cabbed, *p.pr.* cabbing], to pass over in a cab: as, to cab the distance.

cabal (kå-bal′), *n.* a secret combination of a few persons for carrying out some specific design; an intrigue: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* caballed, *p.pr.* caballing], to unite in secret with others to effect some design.

cabala (kab′å-lå), *n.* a secret science of the Jewish rabbins to interpret the hidden meaning of the Pentateuch; esoteric doctrine.

cabalism (kab-ål′izm), *n.* occult doctrine.

cabalist (kab′ål-ist), *n.* one versed in the Jewish cabala; an occultist.

caballero (kä-bä-lā′rō), *n.* a Spanish knight or gentleman; a stately Spanish dance.

cabbage (kab′āj), *n.* the well-known vegetable; the terminal head of palm-trees; tailors' clippings, taken as perquisites: *v.i.* to form a head like that of the cabbage: *v.t.* to appropriate to one's own use, as remnants.

cabeça (kå-bā′så), *n.* the finest quality of Indian silk.

cabin (kab′in), *n.* a small hut, cottage, or room; a room in a ship for officers or passengers: *v.t.* to confine in a cabin: *v.i.* to live in a cabin.

cabinet (kab′in-et), *n.* a small apartment; a private room; a piece of furniture to hold objects of vertu, &c.; a cabinet photograph; a deliberative committee of the principal members of the Ministry.

cabinet picture (pik′tūr), *n.* a valuable picture of small dimensions.

cable (kā′bl), *n.* a large strong rope or chain; a submarine telegraph line; a molding resembling a cable; a measure of distance = 100 to 140 fathoms: *v.t.* to fasten with a cable; transmit by telegraph cable.

cablegram (kā′bl-gram), *n.* a message sent by a submarine cable.

cabochon (kab′ō-ō-shon), *n.* a precious stone polished but not faceted.

caboose (kā-bōōs′), *n.* a ship's galley or kitchen; the trainmen's car attached to a freight-train.

cabriolet (kab-ri-ō-lā′), *n.* a covered carriage with two or four wheels drawn by one horse.

cacaine (kå-kā′in), *n.* the essential principle of cacao.

cacao (kå-kā′ō), *n.* a small evergreen tree of tropical America and West Indies, from the seeds of which cocoa and chocolate are prepared.

cache (kash), *n.* a place of concealment for food for future use: *v.t.* to hide (provisions) in the ground.

cachelot (kash′å-lot & -lō′), *n.* the sperm whale, which yields spermaceti.

cachet (kå-shā′), *n.* a seal.

cachinnation (kak-i-nā′shun), *n.* loud or unrestrained laughter.

cacholong (kash′ō-long), *n.* a milk or greyish-white variety of opal; pearl opal.

cachou (kā-shōō′), *n.* a pill for sweetening the breath.

cacique (kå-sēk′), *n.* the name or title of the aboriginal chiefs of the West Indies and some parts of South America.

cackle (kak'l), *v.i.* to cry like a hen or goose: specifically used of the cry made by a hen which has laid an egg; giggle; prattle: *n.* the cry of a hen or goose; silly talk.
cacophonous (kå-kof'o-nus), *adj.* discordant.
cactus (kak'tus), *n.* [*pl.* cacti ('tī) & cactuses (-ez)], a spiny fleshy plant with showy flowers.
cad (kad), *n.* a vulgar, ill-bred fellow; an omnibus conductor.
cadaver (kå-dā'vẽr), *n.* a dead body; a corpse.
cadaverous (kå-dav'ẽr-us), *adj.* resembling a corpse; pale; ghastly.
caddie (kad'i), *n.* a lad who carries golf clubs.
caddis (kad'is), *n.* the larva of the caddis-fly.
caddy (kad'i), *n.* [*pl.* caddies ('iz)], a small box for keeping tea.
cade (kād), *n.* a barrel or cask of 500 herrings, or 1,000 sprats.
cadence (kā'dens), *n.* the full modulation of the voice in reading or speaking; rhythm; a musical run or trill.
cadenza (kå-den'zå), *n.* a vocal or instrumental flourish.
cadet (kå-det'), *n.* a younger son; student in a naval or military academy.
cadi (kā'dī), *n.* a Mahommedan judge.
Cadmean (kad-mē'ån), *adj.* of or belonging to Cadmus; Theban.
cadmium (kad'mi-um), *n.* a bluish-white ductile metal, resembling tin.
caducean (kå-du'sē-ån), *adj.* pertaining to the caduceus, the winged staff of Mercury, entwined with serpents.
cæcum (sē'kum), *n.* [*pl.* cæca ('kå)], the blind gut; a pouch-like appendage of the large intestine, having one end closed.
Cæsarian (sē-zā're-ån), *adj.* pertaining to Cæsar.
Cæsarian operation (op-ẽr-ā'shun), *n.* a delivery of a fœtus by cutting through the walls of the abdomen.
Cæsarism (sē'zår-izm), *n.* imperialism; absolute rule or government.
cæsium (sēs'i-um), *n.* a rare metal associated with rubidium.
café (kaf-ā'), *n.* a restaurant.
caffeine (kaf'ē-in), *n.* a bitter alkaloid extracted from coffee; theine.
cage (kāj), *n.* a box or inclosure furnished with metal bars for confining birds, or other animals; a contrivance for raising and lowering men in a mine shaft: *v.t.* to confine in a cage; shut up.
caique (kå-ēk'), *n.* a skiff or light rowing boat used on the Bosphorus.
cairn (kārn), *n.* a conical heap of stones erected as a monument.
cairngorm (kārn'gôrm), *n.* a yellow or brown variety of quartz or rock-crystal.
caisson (kā'sun), *n.* an ammunition-wagon or chest; a box filled with explosives for firing a mine; a water-tight box or casing used for building structures in water; a sunken panel in a ceiling; a structure for raising and floating sunken vessels.
caitiff (kā'tif), *n.* a despicable or cowardly wretch: *adj.* despicable; vile; cowardly.
cajole (kå-jōl'), *v.t.* to coax or deceive by flattery; wheedle; cheat.
cake (kāk), *n.* a small mass of dough, sweetened and baked; a compressed or solidified mass of any substance, especially if thin or flat; a simpleton: *v.t.* to form into a cake: *v.i.* to consolidate into a hard mass.
calabash (kal'å-bash), *n.* the fruit of the calabash tree of tropical America, used when dried as a vessel for liquids, &c.
calaboose (kal-å-bōōs'), *n.* a jail; a lockup.
calamitous (kå-lam'i-tus), *adj.* producing, or resulting from, calamity.
calamity (kå-lam'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* calamities (-tiz)], any cause that produces evil, disaster, or extreme misfortune; distress; affliction.
calamus (kal'å-mus), *n.* [*pl.* calami (-mī)], a genus of palms producing the rattan canes; the sweet flag.
calash (kå-lash'), *n.* a light carriage with low wheels and a folding removable top; a hood formerly worn by women.
calcareous (kal-kār'ē-us), *adj.* of the nature of, or containing, lime.
calcify (kal'si-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.*

calcified, *p.pr.* calcifying], to convert into lime: *v.i.* to become strong by conversion into lime.

calcimine (kal'si-mīn), *n.* white or tinted wash for walls or ceilings.

calcination (kal-si-nā'shun), *n.* the act or process of reducing to powder by heat.

calcine (kal-sīn'), *v.t.* to reduce a substance to powder by heat; oxidize: *v.i.* to undergo calcination.

calcite (kal'sīt), *n.* crystallized carbonate of lime.

calcium (kal'si-um), *n.* the metallic base of lime.

calcium carbide (kär'bīd), *n.* a compound of quicklime and carbon, from which acetylene is generated by subjecting it to the action of water.

calcography (kal-kog'rå-fi), *n.* the art of drawing with colored chalks or pastels.

calc-spar (kalk-spär), *n.* a crystalline carbonate of lime or calcite.

calculary (kal'kū-lēr-i), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, calculi.

calculate (kal'kū-lāt), *v.t.* to compute; ascertain or determine by any process of reasoning; estimate: *v.i.* to make a computation; suppose or think.

calculation (kal-kū-lā'shun), *n.* the art of reckoning by numbers; computation; something deduced by reasoning or inference; estimate; opinion.

calculative (kal'kū-lā-tiv), *adj.* tending to calculate.

calculator (kal'kū-lā-tēr), *n.* one who, or a machine that, computes or reckons.

calculous (kal'kū-lus), *adj.* stony; gritty.

calculus (kal'kū-lus), *n.* [*pl.* calculi (-lī)], a stony concretion in the body; one of the higher branches of mathematics; the differential calculus.

caldera (kal-dā'rå), *n.* a deep caldron-like cavity on the summits of extinct volcanoes.

caldron. See cauldron.

calendar (kal'en-dēr), *n.* a register of the days, weeks, and months of the year, &c.; a register or list; a list of criminal causes arranged for trial: *v.t.* to register or place on a list.

calendar month (munth), *n.* a solar month reckoned according to the calendar, as distinguished from the lunar month.

calender (kal'en-dēr), *n.* a machine consisting of heated rollers, used for smoothing and glazing paper or cloth: *v.t.* to press in a calender.

calends (kal'endz), *n.pl.* in the Roman calendar, the first day of each month. Also kalends.

calenture (kāl'en-tūr), a violent fever affecting sailors in hot latitudes.

calf (käf), *n.* [*pl.* calves (kävz)], a young bovine quadruped, especially of the cow; the young of certain marine mammalia, as the whale; leather made from the skin of a calf; a small island, or iceberg near a larger one; a stupid or silly person; the thick fleshy part of the leg behind.

caliber (kal'i-bēr), *n.* the diameter of a cylindrical body; mental capacity.

calibrate (kal'i-brāt), *v.t.* to determine the caliber of; graduate.

calibration (kal-i-brā'shun), *n.* the act of calibrating.

calicle (kal'i-kl), *n.* a small cup-shaped cell.

calico (kal'i-kō), *n.* [*pl.* calicoes & os (-kōz)], white or unprinted cotton cloth.

caligraph (kal'i-graf), *n.* a form of typewriter.

caligraphy (kå-lig'rå-fi), *n.* calligraphy.

calipash (kal'i-pash), *n.* the part of a turtle belonging to the upper shell, inclosing a dull greenish gelatinous substance.

calipee (kal'i-pē), *n.* the part of a turtle belonging to the lower shell, inclosing a light yellow gelatinous substance.

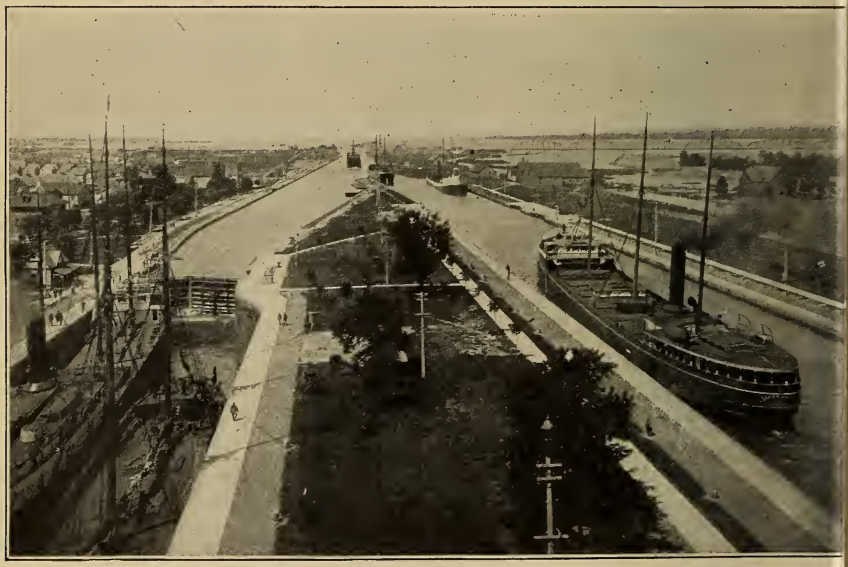
calipers (kal'i-pērz), *n.pl.* compasses for measuring the diameters of cylindrical bodies.

caliph (kal' or kā'lif), *n.* a title of the successors of Mohammed. Also calif.

caliphate (kal'i-fāt), *n.* the office, dignity or government of a caliph.
calisthenic (kal-is-then'ik), *adj.* pertaining to calisthenics.
calisthenics (kal-is-then'iks), *n.pl.* the art of promoting health by physical exercise; simple gymnastics.
calk or **caulk** (kawk), *v.t.* to drive oakum into the seams of (a ship).
calk (kawk), *v.t.* to copy (a drawing) by covering the back with chalk or lead, and trace over the lines with a style for transfer.
calk (kawk), *n.* that part of a horseshoe which projects downward to prevent slipping; a semi-circular piece of iron nailed to the heel of a boot: *v.t.* to furnish with a calk.
call (kawl), *v.t.* to summon from, or invite to, any place; convoke judicially or officially; designate for an office; name; characterize as; exhort; utter in a loud voice; rouse from sleep: *n.* a summons or invitation; a request or command; a short visit; the cry or note uttered by certain animals; a demand for payment due on shares; the option of claiming stock at a certain time at a stipulated price.
calligraph (kal'i-graf), *n.* a specimen of elegant penmanship.
calligrapher (kal-lig'ra-fẽr), or **calligraphist** (-fist), *n.* one skilled in hand-writing.
calligraphy (kal-lig'rā-fi), *n.* elegant or beautiful writing.
calling (kawl'ing), *n.* the act of summoning; a summons or invitation; a vocation, trade or profession; the state of being divinely called (II Pet. i. 10).
callityping (kal'i-tī-ping), *n.* the process of producing plates for printing purposes by means of typewriting and photo-engraving.
callosity (kal-os'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* callosities (-tiz)], the state or quality of being hardened; a callus.
callous (kal'us), *adj.* hardened; insensible.
callow (kal'ō), *adj.* unfledged.
callus (kal'us), *n.* [*pl.* calli (-ī)], the hardening of the skin from pressure; bony matter which unites the ends of fractured bones.
calm (kām), *adj.* tranquil; still; undisturbed: *n.* stillness; serenity: *v.t.* to quiet; still; pacify: *v.i.* to become calm (with *down*).
calomel (kal'ō-mel), *n.* mercurous chloride: used as a purgative medicine.
caloric (kå-lor'ik), *adj.* pertaining to heat.
caloricity (kal-ō-ris'i-ti), *n.* the power in animals of developing and maintaining heat.
calorie (kal'ō-rē), *n.* the unit of heat (metric system) to express the amount of heat required to raise one kilogramme of water from 0° to 1° centigrade. Also calory.
calorifacient (ka-lor-i-fā'shi-ent), *adj.* heat-producing; said of foodstuffs.
calorific (kal-o-rif'ik), *adj.* heating.
calorification (kå-lor-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the production of heat.
calorific rays (rāz), *n.pl.* the invisible heating rays emanating from the sun and heated bodies.
calorimeter (kal-o-rim'i-tẽr), *n.* an apparatus for measuring heat produced or given off by a body.
calorimetry (kal-o-rim'i-tri), *n.* the art or process of determining the amount of heat contained in, or given off by, bodies.
calorimotor (kal-o-ri-mō'tẽr), *n.* a galvanic apparatus for producing heat in a short external circuit.
calotte (kå-lot'), *n.* a plain skull-cap of satin, &c.; a cap or hood on the heads of certain birds.
calotype (kal'o-tīp), *n.* a photographic process in which the image is received on paper prepared with iodide of silver. Also called talbotype, from the name of the inventor.
caltrop (kal'trop), *n.* an iron instrument with four spikes, placed in ditches, &c., to hinder the advance of troops; a name for various plants with prickly fruit.
calumet (kal'ū-met), *n.* the tobacco-pipe of the North American Indians, smoked as a symbol of peace, or to ratify treaties.
calumniate (kå-lum'ni-āt), *v.t.* to accuse falsely and maliciously: *v.i.* to utter calumnies.

calumniation (kă-lum-ni-ā'shun), *n.* the act of calumniating.
calumnious (kă-lum'ni-us), *adj.* slanderous; defamatory.
calumny (kal'um-ni), *n.* [*pl.* calumnies (-niz)], a false accusation; a slander.
Calvary (kal'vâ-ri), *n.* the place where Christ was crucified; in Roman Catholic countries a representation of the crucifixion erected in the open air.
calve (käv), *v.i.* to bring forth a calf; become detached from: said of glaciers when icebergs break off from them.
Calvinism (kal'vin-izm), *n.* the doctrines of John Calvin [1509-64], the French theologian and reformer, especially those relating to predestination and election.
Calvinist (kal'vin-ist), *n.* one who holds the doctrines of Calvin.
Calvinistic (kal-vin-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to Calvin or his doctrines.
calx (kalks), *n.* [*pl.* calxes (kalk'sez), or calces (kal'sēz)], lime or chalk; the residuum of a metal left after calcination.
calyx (kā'liks), *n.* [*pl.* calyxes (kā'lik-sez), calices (kal'i-sēz)], the whorl of a flower.
cam (kam), *n.* a projecting part of a wheel or other moving piece of machinery for imparting an eccentric or alternating motion.
camber (kam'bĕr), *n.* a convexity on an upper surface; a piece of timber thus bent; a small dock for unloading timber: *v.t.* to curve or bend; arch.
camber-window (-win'dō), *n.* a window arched at the top.
cambist (kam'bist), *n.* one who deals in notes or bills of exchange; a money-changer.
cambium (kam'bi-um), *n.* the formative layer of cellular tissue which lies between the young wood and the bark of exogenous trees.
cambrasine (kam'brâ-zēn), *n.* a fine kind of cambric; batiste.
cambric (kām'brik), *n.* a very fine thin linen: *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, cambric.
cambric-muslin (-muz'lin), *n.* a fine cotton imitation of cambric.
came, *p.t.* of come.
camel (kam'el), *n.* a large ruminant quadruped, of which there are two species, the Arabian camel or dromedary, with a single hump, and the Bactrian camel, with two humps; a water-tight structure placed beneath a vessel to raise and float it over a shoal or bar.
Camellia (kâ-mēl'i-â), *n.* a genus of Asiatic evergreen shrubs, cultivated for their beautiful rose-like flowers and shining foliage.
camelopard (kâ-mel'ō-pārd & kam'el-ō-pard), *n.* the giraffe.
camelry (kam'el-ri), *n.* [*pl.* camelries (-riz)], troops mounted on camels; a camel corps; a place for loading or unloading camels.
cameo (kam'ē-ō), *n.* a precious stone or shell on which figures are engraved in relief.
camera (kam'ĕr-â), *n.* [*pl.* cameras (-âz)], a camera obscura, especially that employed in photography.
camera lucida (lōō'si-dâ), *n.* an optical instrument for reflecting distant objects on paper by means of a solid glass prism.
camera obscura (ob-skū'râ), *n.* a darkened chamber or box in which, by means of lenses, external objects are exhibited on paper, glass, &c.
camomile (kam'ō-mīl), *n.* a plant of the genus Anthemis, whose flowers have a bitter aromatic taste, and are largely used as a medicine.
camp (kamp), *n.* the ground occupied by an army at rest, with tents, huts, &c.; an encampment: *v.i.* to live in a camp; encamp.
camp-meeting (-mēt'ing), *n.* an outdoor religious gathering.
camp-stool (-stōōl), *n.* a folding stool or seat.
campaign (kam-pān'), *n.* an open tract of land; the period during which an army carries on active operations in the field: *v.i.* to serve in a campaign.
campanile (kam-pâ-nē'le), *n.* [*pl.* campaniles ('lez)], a bell-tower detached from the body of a church.

LOCK, SAULT STE. MARIE



GENERAL VIEW OF LOCK

SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL

campanology (kam-på-nol'o-ji), *n.* the principles or art of bell-ringing, bell-founding, &c.
campanulate (kam-pan'yu-lāt), *adj.* bell-shaped.
campeachy wood (kam-pēch'i wood), *n.* another name for logwood.
camphene (kam-fēn'), *n.* rectified oil of turpentine. Also camphine.
camphor (kam'fẽr), *n.* a volatile aromatic whitish substance, obtained from various trees and plants of Eastern Asia.
camphor-tree (-trē), *n.* a species of laurel yielding the camphor of commerce.
camphorate (kam'fẽr-āt), *v.t.* to saturate or treat with camphor.
camwood (kam'wood), *n.* a red dyewood.
can (kan), *v.i.* [*p.t.* could], to be able; possess power physically, morally, or mentally (used as an auxiliary verb).
can (kan), *n.* a metal vessel of small size, for holding liquids or preserving solids: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* canned: *p.pr.* canning], to put up in cans for preservation.
canadian balsam (bawl-sum), *n.* a resin obtained from a species of fir.
canaille (kå-nāl'), *n.* the lowest orders of the populace.
canal (kå-nal'), *n.* an artificial navigable waterway; a duct or tube for the passage of fluids; a channel or groove.
canard (kå-närd', French kå-när'), *n.* an absurd story or report; a hoax.
canary (kå-nā'ri), *n.* a light wine; a pale or bright yellow color; a small singing bird with yellow plumage, a native of the Canary Islands: *adj.* bright yellow.
cancan (kan'kan), *n.* a vivacious and indelicate French dance.
cancel (kan'sel), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* canceled, *p.pr.* canceling], to deface writing by drawing lines across it; annul; strike out common factors: *n.* the part of a book deleted and reprinted before publication.
cancer (kan'sẽr), *n.* a genus of crustaceans, including the crabs; one of the twelve zodiacal signs, the sign of the summer solstice; a malignant tumor or growth.
cancerate (kan'sẽr-āt), *v.i.* to grow into a cancer.
cancerous (kan'sẽr-us), *adj.* like a cancer; affected with cancer.
cancrine (kang'krīn), *adj.* having the form or qualities of a crab.
cancroid (kang'kroid), *adj.* resembling a cancer.
candelabrum (kan-de-lā'brum), *n.* [*pl.* candelabra ('brå)], a lampstand; an ornamented branched candlestick.
candent (kan'dent), *adj.* glowing with a white heat.
candescence (kan-des'ens), *n.* a state of glowing.
candid (kan'did), *adj.* honest; outspoken; sincere; free from undue bias; open; fair.
candidate (kan'di-dāt), *n.* one who offers himself, or is proposed by others, to fill some office: *v.i.* to become a candidate.
candidature (kan'di-dāt-tūr), *n.* the state of being a candidate.
candied (kan'did), *p.adj.* preserved or incrusted with sugar.
candle (kan'dl), *n.* a cylindrical body of tallow, wax, or other fatty material, inclosing a wick of cotton, and used to furnish light.
candle-power (-pou'ẽr), *n.* the illuminating power of a candle taken as a unit in determining the luminosity of any flame.
Candlemas (kan'dl-mâs), *n.* the feast of the Purification of the Virgin Mary (Feb. 2nd).
candor (kan'dẽr), *n.* openness; frankness.
candy (kan'di), *n.* a solid confection of sugar, combined with flavoring or coloring substances: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* candied, *p.pr.* candying], to conserve with sugar; incrust with crystals: *v.i.* to become candied.
candytuft (kan'di-tuft), *n.* a plant bearing tufted flowers, originally from Candia.
cane (kān), *n.* the stem of certain palms, grasses, and other plants, as the bamboo, sugar-cane, rattan, &c.; a walking-stick: *v.t.* to beat with a cane; furnish with cane.

cane-brake ('brāk), *n.* a thicket of canes.
canella (kå-nel'lå), an aromatic and tonic bark of a West Indian tree.
canine (kå-nīn'), *adj.* pertaining to dogs; having the nature or qualities of a dog.
canine teeth (tēth), *n.pl.* two sharp-pointed teeth on each side of the upper and lower jaws of most mammals. Also canines.
canister (kan'is-tēr), *n.* a metal box or case for tea, coffee, &c.; a case containing shot which explodes when fired from a gun.
canker (kang'kēr), *n.* a cancerous or ulcerous disease; an eating or corroding agency which causes decay or rot; anything that insidiously corrodes, corrupts, or destroys: *v.t.* to corrode or corrupt; infect with poisonous influence: *v.i.* to grow corrupt; be infected with, or become malignant.
canker-worm (wērm), *n.* a caterpillar destructive to trees or plants; something, as sorrow, evil, &c., that insidiously destroys one's happiness.
cankerous (kang'kēr-us), *adj.* corroding.
cannabin (kan'å-bin), *n.* a narcotic resin extracted from hemp.
cannabis (kan'å-bis), *n.* Indian hemp.
canned (kand), *adj.* preserved in tins.
cannel-coal (kan'el-kōl), *n.* a hard bituminous coal burning with a clear bright flame; candle-coal.
cannery (kan'e-ri), *n.* [*pl.* canneries (-riz)], an establishment for preserving meat, fish, &c., in cans hermetically sealed.
cannibal (kan'i-bål), *n.* a human being who eats human flesh; any animal that eats the flesh of its own kind: *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, cannibalism.
cannibalism (kan'i-bål-izm), *n.* the act or practice of eating human flesh by human beings, or of animals by those of like kind.
cannibalistic (kan-i-bå-lis'tik), *adj.* characterized by cannibalism.
cannon (kan'un), *n.* [*pl.* cannons ('unz), or cannon (collectively)], a large gun; a piece of ordnance.
cannonade (kan-un-ād'), *n.* the act of discharging cannon against a town, fort, &c.: *v.t.* to attack with cannon or ordnance: *v.i.* to discharge cannon.
cannoneer (kan-un-ēr'), *n.* an artilleryman.
cannoneering (kan-un-ēr'ing), *n.* the act or art of using the cannon.
cannot (kan'ot), (*can* and *not*), to be unable.
cannula (kan'ū-lå), *n.* a small tube for injecting or withdrawing fluids.
cannular (kan'ū-lår), *adj.* tubular.
canny or **cannie** (kan'i), *adj.* shrewd; knowing; cautious; wary; artful; reasonable; quiet; easy; safe: *adv.* in a canny manner.
canoe (kå-nōō'), *n.* [*pl.* canoes (-nōōz')], a light boat of bark, hide, or the hollow trunk of a tree; any light boat propelled by paddles: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* canoed, *p.pr.* canoeing], to sail or paddle a canoe.
canoeist (kå-nōō'ist), *n.* one who paddles a canoe.
canon (kan'un), *n.* a law or rule in general; a law or rule regarding doctrine or discipline enacted by a council and confirmed; the books of the Holy Scriptures received as authoritative by the Christian Church (called the Sacred Canon; a catalogue of saints; one of the largest kinds of type; the part by which a bell is hung; a cathedral dignitary; a bone in a horse's fore leg.
canon law (law), *n.* rules or laws relating to faith, morals, and discipline that regulate Church government, as laid down by popes and councils.
cañon (kā-nyōn'), or **canyon** (kan'-yun), *n.* a narrow deep gorge having more or less perpendicular sides.
canonic (kå-non'ik), or **canonical** (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to a rule or canon; according to, or established by, ecclesiastical laws; belonging to the canon of Scripture.
canonically (-li), *adv.* in conformity with a canon or rule.
canonicals (kå-non'ik-ålz), *n.pl.* the dress prescribed by the canons to be

worn by a clergyman when officiating.

canonicity (kan-ō-nis'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being canonical.

canonization (kan-on-iz-ā'shun), *n.* the act of canonizing.

canonize (kan'on-īz), *v.t.* to enrol in the catalogue or canon of the saints.

canonist (kan'on-ist), *n.* one skilled in the study and practice of ecclesiastical law.

canonry (kan'on-ri), *n.* [*pl.* canonries (-riz)], the benefice filled by a canon.

canopy (kan'ō-pi), *n.* [*pl.* canopies (-piz)], a covering fixed above a bed, or suspended over a throne or dais; any similar covering; a decorative cover above an altar, pulpit, niche, &c.: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* canopied, *p.pr.* canopying], to cover with a canopy.

cant (kant), *v.i.* to speak in a whining voice, or with an affected or hypocritical tone; make whining pretensions to goodness; to use the conventional phraseology of a particular sect, party, &c.: *n.* a whining manner of speech; the speech affected by those soliciting alms; the jargon or slang spoken by thieves, gipsies, beggars, &c.; the words and phrases characteristic of a certain party, sect, &c.; the employment of certain phrases and forms of speech without sincerity, especially the assumption of a religious character or the hypocritical use of sacred words: *adj.* of the nature of cant.

cant (kant), *n.* an external angle; an inclination from the level; a sudden jerk producing a change in direction: *v.t.* to incline; tilt; give a fresh direction to; cut off an angle of.

can't (kânt), a colloquial contraction of can not.

cantaliver (kan'tâ-liv-ēr). Same as cantilever.

cantaloupe (kan'tâ-lōōp), *n.* a variety of musk-melon of delicate flavor.

cantankerous (kan-tang'kēr-us), *adj.* ill-tempered; cross-grained; contentious.

cantata (kan-tä'tâ), *n.* a short choral composition in the manner of an oratorio; a poem or story set to music.

cantatrice (kan'tâ-trēs, Italian kân-tâ-trē'chā), *n.* a female singer, especially one who sings in operas.

canteen (kan-tēn'), *n.* a kind of shop in barracks or camp where liquors and provisions are sold; a vessel used by soldiers for carrying water or liquor when on the march; a box containing mess utensils, &c., for officers when on foreign service.

canter (kan'tēr), *n.* an easy gallop; a Canterbury gallop: *v.i.* to move in an easy gallop: *v.t.* to cause to canter.

canterbury (kan'tēr-ber-i), *n.* a stand with divisions for holding music, &c.

cantharides (kan-thar'i-dēz), *n.pl.* a preparation of Spanish flies used for blistering.

canthus (kan'thus), *n.* [*pl.* canthi ('thī)], the angle made by the meeting of the eyelids.

canticle (kan'ti-kâl), *n.* a song; one of the non-metrical hymns of the Bible arranged for chanting in church service: *pl.* the Song of Songs, or Song of Solomon.

cantilever (kan'ti-lev-ēr), *n.* a bracket or block projecting from the wall of a house, to support a balcony, cornice, &c.; one of two arms projecting from opposite banks serving to form a bridge: *adj.* constructed on the principal of a cantilever.

cantillation (kan-ti-lā'shun), *n.* intoning, especially in Jewish synagogue worship.

canting (kan'ting), *p.adj.* affectedly pious; whining.

canto (kan'tō), *n.* [*pl.* cantos ('tōz)], a part of a poem of some length; the highest vocal part in concerted music; soprano.

canto-fermo (-fēr'mō), *n.* plain song.

canton (kan'ton), *n.* a district or division of a territory; one of the Swiss federal states; in France, a subdivision of an arrondissement; a division of a painting or flag: *v.t.* to divide into districts or parts; to allot separate quarters to troops.

cantonment (kan-ton'ment), *n.* a part of a town or village allotted to a body of troops: in India, a permanent military station.

cantoon (kan-tōōn'), *n.* a cotton stuff having one side satiny, and the other corded.

Canuck (kā-nuk'), *n.* a Canadian. Also Kanuck.

canvas (kan'vās), *n.* a coarse heavy cloth of hemp or flax, used for tents, sails, &c., and also for painting on; sails in general; a painting: *adj.* made of canvas.

canvas-back (-bak), *n.* a North American duck, esteemed for the delicacy of its flesh.

canvass (kan'vās), *v.t.* to examine; sift; discuss; solicit votes or opinions: *v.i.* to traverse a district for the purpose of soliciting votes, interest, orders, &c.: *n.* a close inspection or scrutiny; discussion; a solicitation of votes, interest, orders, &c.

cany (kā'ni), *adj.* consisting of cane; full of canes.

canyon (kan'yun). Same as cañon.

canzona (kan-tzō'nâ) or **canzone** ('nē), *n.* a song or air somewhat resembling the madrigal; an instrumental piece in the style of a madrigal.

canzonet (kan-tzō-net'), *n.* a short song.

caoutchin or **caoutchine** (kōō'-chin), *n.* an inflammable volatile oil distilled from caoutchouc.

caoutchouc (kōō'chōōk), *n.* an elastic gummy substance obtained from the milky juice of several tropical trees, and much used in the industrial arts; india-rubber.

cap (kap), *n.* a covering for the head, usually without a brim; anything resembling a cap; a percussion cap; the top or summit; a particular size of writing-paper: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* capped, *p.pr.* capping], to put a cap on; cover with, or as with, a cap; cover the top end of; complete; crown; place a cap on the head when conferring a university degree.

capability (kā-pâ-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being capable: *pl.* intellectual attainments.

capable (kā'pâ-bl), *adj.* receptive; susceptible; having power, skill, or capacity; competent; legally qualified.

capacious (kâ-pā'shus), *adj.* roomy; spacious.

capacitate (kâ-pas'i-tāt), *v.t.* to make capable; enable; qualify.

capacity (kâ-pas'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* capacities (-tiz)], the power of receiving or containing; the power of containing a certain quantity exactly; cubic contents; intellectual ability; legal qualification; profession; function; position.

cap-a-pie (kap-â-pē'), *adv.* from head to foot.

caparison (kâ-par'i-son), *n.* an ornamental covering for a horse; gay or rich clothing: *v.t.* to cover with rich clothing, as a horse; adorn with rich dress.

cape (kāp), *n.* a covering for the shoulders, worn separately or attached; a headland.

caper (kā'pēr), *v.i.* to skip; jump: *n.* a frolicsome leap or spring; a skip; a prank.

caper (kā'pēr), *n.* a plant, the flower-buds of which are pickled and used as a condiment under the name of capers.

capful (kap'fool), *n.* as much as fills a cap; a small quantity; a passing gust.

capias (kā'pi-âs), *n.* a writ authorizing the arrest of the person named in it.

capillarity (kap-i-lar'i-ti), *n.* the state of being capillary; capillary attraction.

capillary (kap'il-a-ri & kâ-pil'â-ri), *adj.* resembling a hair; minute; slender; possessing a very small bore; pertaining to the capillary vessels of the body: *n.* a tube with a small bore: *pl.* one of the minute blood-vessels connecting the arteries with the veins.

capillary attraction (a-trak'shun), *n.* the power possessed by porous bodies of drawing up a fluid.

capilliform (ka-pil'i-fôrm), *adj.* having the form of a hair.

capital (kap'i-tăl), *adj.* affecting the head or life; punishable with death; first in importance; chief; principal, good, excellent; first-rate: *n.* the chief city or town in a kingdom or state; a capital letter.

capital (kap'i-tăl), *n.* the sum invested in any particular business; stock in trade; stock or resources of any kind, moral or physical; that part of wealth which is saved and is available for, or employed in, future production; the head or top of a column, pilaster, or pillar.

capitalism (kap'it-ăl-izm), *n.* the possession of capital, especially its concentration in the hands of a few; the power of combined capital.

capitalist (kap'i-tăl-ist), *n.* one who possesses capital.

capitalization (kap-i-tăl-īz-ā'shun), *n.* the act of capitalizing.

capitalize (kap'i-tăl-īz), *v.t.* to convert into capital; compute or realize the present value of in money, as a periodical payment; print with a capital.

capitally (-li), *adv.* in a manner involving the forfeiture of life; in an excellent manner.

capitate (kap'i-tāt), *adj.* growing in a head.

capitation (kap-i-tā'shun), *n.* a tax, fee, or grant per head.

Capitol (kap'i-tul), *n.* the temple of Jupiter at Rome, situated on the S.W. summit of the Capitoline Hill; the building occupied by the United States Congress at Washington; the Senate-house of a State.

capitular (kă-pit'ū-lăr) or **capitulary** (-lăr-i), *adj.* pertaining to a chapter; growing in a head: *n.* a statute passed in a chapter, as of knights or canons: *pl.* the body of statutes of a chapter or of an ecclesiastical council; a member of a chapter.

capitulate (kă-pit'ū-lāt), *v.i.* to surrender to an enemy on conditions agreed upon.

capitulation (kă-pit-ū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of capitulating; the instrument containing the terms of surrender.

capitulator (kă-pit'ū-lā-tēr), *n.* one who capitulates.

caplin (kap'lin), *n.* a small fish of the smelt family, largely used as bait for cod.

capon (kā'pon), *n.* a castrated cock; a cock-chicken castrated for the purpose of improving the flesh for table.

caponiere or **caponniere** (kap-o-nēr'), *n.* a covered lodgment; a passage from one part of a defensive work to another, protected by a parapet.

capote (kă-pōt'), *n.* a kind of long coarse cloak; a long mantle for women.

capouch (kă-pōōsh'), *n.* a monk's hood or cowl; the hood of a cloak.

capric (kap'rik), *adj.* pertaining to a goat.

capric acid (as'id), *n.* an acid found in the butter of cow's and goat's milk, cocoanut-oil, &c., united with glycerine, and having a smell like that of a goat.

caprice (kă-prēs'), *n.* a sudden impulse of the mind; a whim; a freak.

capricious (kă-prish'us), *adj.* characterized by caprice; unsteady; fickle.

capriform (kap'ri-fôrm), *adj.* having the form of a goat.

caprin (kap'rin), *n.* a substance in butter giving to it its characteristic taste and smell.

caprine (kap'rin), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a goat.

capriole (kap'ri-ōl), *n.* a leap of a horse made without advancing: *v.i.* to execute a capriole.

capsicin or **capsicine** (kap'si-sin), *n.* an alkaloid extracted from several species of Capsicum.

Capsicum (kap'si-kum), *n.* a genus of South American plants, the pods of several species of which are used as a condiment (chillies), and when dried and ground form cayenne pepper.

capsize (kap'sīz), *v.i.* to be overturned; upset: *v.t.* to turn over or upset: *n.* an upset or overturn.

capstan (kap'stăn), *n.* an upright drum or cylinder revolving upon a

spindle, and worked by bars or levers.

capsular (kap'sū-lâr), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a capsule.

capsulated (kap'sū-lāt-ed), *adj.* furnished with, or enclosed in, a capsule.

capsule (kap'sūl), *n.* a metallic seal or cover for a bottle; a small envelope of gelatine inclosing a nauseous drug; a seed-vessel or pod which at maturity opens by valves; a small shallow vessel; a membranous sac inclosing some part or organ.

captain (kap'tān, or 'tin), *n.* one who has command of, or authority over, others; a chief; a commander; in the army, the commander of a company; in the navy, an officer commanding a ship of war; the master of a merchant vessel; the head of a team or side; the chief boy in a school.

captaincy (kap'tān-si or 'tin-si), *n.* the rank, post, or commission of a captain.

caption (kap'shun), *n.* a certificate of arrest.

captious (kap'shus), *adj.* ready to catch at faults or take offense; quibbling; sophistical; fitted to harass or perplex; carping.

captivate (kap'ti-vāt), *v.t.* to enslave or hold captive by beauty or excellence; charm or lure; fascinate.

captivation (kap-ti-vā'shun), *n.* the act of charming; the state of being charmed.

captive (kap'tiv), *adj.* made prisoner; held in bondage; fascinated; of or pertaining to bondage: *n.* one who is taken prisoner, especially one so taken in war; one held in bondage or fascinated.

captivity (kap-tiv'i-ti), *n.* the state of being held in bondage or confinement; servitude; imprisonment.

captor (kap'tēr), *n.* one who captures or takes any person or thing by force or stratagem.

capture (kap'tūr), *n.* the act of seizing or taking, as a prisoner or a prize; arrest; the thing taken: *v.t.* to take or seize by force, surprise, or stratagem; make a prisoner or prize of.

capuchin (kap'ū-shēn or -ōō-shēn'), *n.* a Franciscan monk of the mendicant order: so named from the long pointed cowl or capouch worn by the members; a woman's cloak and hood.

caput (kap'ut), *n.* [*pl.* capita ('i-tâ)], the head.

car (kär), *n.* a wheeled vehicle, especially one having only two wheels; a coach running upon rails; the basket suspended beneath a balloon to contain the aëronaut; a chariot of war or state.

carack or carrack (kar'ak), *n.* a large round-built vessel formerly used by the Portuguese and Spaniards in the East Indian and American trade.

caracole (kar'â-kōl), *n.* a half turn which a horseman makes, either to the right or left; a spiral staircase. Also caracol: *v.i.* to move in a caracole; wheel.

caramel (kar'â-mel), *n.* burnt sugar, used for coloring spirits, gravies, soups, &c.; a kind of sweetmeat.

carapace (kar'â-pās), *n.* the upper shell of the tortoise, turtle, &c.; the upper covering of the Crustacea.

carat (kar'ât), *n.* the weight of 3.17 grains, used for weighing precious stones and pearls; a twenty-fourth part, a term used to express the fineness of gold used in jewelry; thus, gold 22 carats fine contains 22 parts of pure gold and 2 of alloy (copper or silver). Also spelled karat.

caravan (kar'â-van or kar-â-van'), *n.* a company of travelers, merchants, or pilgrims, associated together for mutual security, especially when traveling through deserts or regions infested by robbers; a large covered wagon or carriage for the conveyance of traveling exhibitions or passengers; a van.

caravaneer (kar-â-van-ēr'), *n.* one who leads the camels, &c., of a caravan.

caravansary (kar-â-van'sâ-ri), *n.* [*pl.* caravansaries (-riz)], in the

East, a kind of inn consisting of a large unfurnished building surrounding a spacious court, where caravans rest at night. Also caravanserai.

caravel (kar'å-vel) or **carvel** (kär'-vel), *n.* a name given to several kinds of ships, as a small 16th century vessel, used by the Spaniards and Portuguese, with broad bows, narrow high poop, four masts, and lateen sails.

caraway (kar'å-wā), *n.* a biennial plant with aromatic and pungent seeds, used medicinally and as a condiment.

carbazotic (kär-bā-zot'ik), *adj.* pertaining to or composed of carbon and nitrogen.

carbazotic acid (as'id), *n.* an acid obtained by the action of nitric acid on indigo and other vegetable and animal substances: used in dyeing.

carbide (kär'bīd), *n.* a compound of carbon with a metal: formerly called a carburet.

carbide of calcium, *n.* calcium carbide.

carbine (kär'bīn), *n.* a short rifle adapted to the use of cavalry. Also carabine.

carbineer (kär-bi-nēr'), *n.* a soldier armed with a carbine. Also carabineer.

carbohydrate (kär-bō-hī'drāt), *n.* one of a group of organic compounds of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

carbohydrous (kär-bō-hī'drus), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a carbohydrate.

carbolated (kär'bō-lā-ted), *adj.* impregnated or treated with carbolic acid.

carbolic (kär-bol'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or derived from, carbon or coal-tar.

carbolic acid (as'id), *n.* an acid obtained from coal-tar by distillation: largely used as an antiseptic in surgery, and as a disinfectant. Also called phenic acid.

carbolize (kär'bol-īz), *v.t.* to treat or impregnate with carbolic acid.

carbon (kär'bon), *n.* an elementary substance present in all organic compounds, and occurring in nature in two distinct forms, as the diamond and graphite. The action of heat on vegetable and animal tissues produces carbon in the form of charcoal, lampblack, coke, &c.: *v.t.* to place carbons in (an arc-lamp).

carbon-dioxide (-dī'oks-īd), *n.* carbonic acid gas.

carbon-light (-līt), *n.* a brilliant light produced by passing an electric current through carbon-points.

carbon-point (-point), *n.* the rod of an arc-lamp, moved forward by clockwork to maintain its position to another opposing rod as it is burned away.

carbonaceous (kär-bō-na'shus), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or containing carbon.

carbonate (kär'bon-āt), *n.* a compound of carbonic acid with a base.

carbonated (kär'bon-ā-ted), *adj.* combined, or impregnated, with carbonic acid.

carbonic (kär-bon'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or obtained from, carbon.

carbonic acid (-as'id), *n.* (carbon-dioxide) a gaseous colorless compound of carbon and oxygen in the proportion of 12 parts of carbon to 32 of oxygen. It is a heavy irrespirable gas, and acts as a narcotic poison.

carboniferous (kär-bō-nif'ĕr-us), *adj.* containing or yielding carbon or coal.

carbonization (kär-bō-ni-zā'shun), *n.* the process of carbonizing organic substances.

carbonize (kär'bō-nīz), *v.t.* to convert into carbon by combustion, by the action of fire, or an acid.

carboy (kär'boi), *n.* a large globular bottle of glass, protected by a basket-work, used to contain or convey corrosive acids.

carbuncle (kär'bung-kl), *n.* a beautiful gem of a deep red color; an inflammatory tumor, boil, or ulcer.

carbuncular (kär-bung'kū-lĕr), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a carbuncle; red; inflamed.

carburet, an old form of carbide.

carburetted (kär'bu-ret-ed), *p.adj.*

combined with carbon in the manner of a carbide.

carburetter (kär-bu-ret'er) *n.* a device which supplies vaporized oil mixed with air to cylinder of a gasoline engine.

carcase or **carcass** (kär'kâs), *n.* [*pl.* carcases (-ez)], the dead body of an animal; a corpse; the decaying remains of a bulky thing; the framework or skeleton of a building, ship, &c.; a perforated shell filled with combustibles, used to set fire to buildings, ships, &c.

carcel-lamp (kär'sel-lamp), *n.* a lamp, the oil in which is raised mechanically: used in lighthouses, and as a table-lamp.

carcinology (kär-si-nol'o-ji), *n.* that department of zoölogy which treats of the Crustacea, as crabs, shrimps, &c.

card (kärd), *n.* a printed piece of pasteboard used for various social or business purposes; such a piece printed bearing certain devices or figures, used for playing games; a short business advertisement in a newspaper; the dial of a mariner's compass; an instrument for combing the fibers of wool, flax, or cotton, preparatory to spinning.

card-sharper (-shär'pēr), *n.* one who cheats at cards, and fleeces those he traps into playing with him.

Cardamine (kär'dâ-mīn), *n.* a genus of herbs, which includes the cuckoo-flower, &c.

cardamom (kär'dâ-mum), *n.* the capsule of several species of plants of the ginger family with its aromatic seeds, used medicinally and as a condiment.

cardia (kär'di-â), *n.* the heart; the upper or cardiac end of the stomach where the œsophagus or gullet enters it.

cardiac (kär'di-ak), *adj.* pertaining to the heart; stimulating the heart's action: *n.* a medicine which excites action in the heart through the medium of the stomach, and stimulates the spirits; a cordial; stimulant.

cardialgia (kär-di-al'ji-â), *n.* heartburn.

cardigan (kär'di-gân), *n.* a knitted woolen jacket or waistcoat.

cardinal (kär'di-nal), *adj.* chief; pre-eminent; fundamental.

cardinal (kär'di-nal), *n.* an ecclesiastical prince ranking in dignity next to the Pope; a woman's short cloak with a hood.

cardinal numbers (num'berz), *n. pl.* the numbers *one*, *two*, *three*, &c., in distinction from *first*, *second*, *third*, &c., which are called *ordinal numbers*.

cardinal points (pointz), *n.pl.* N., S., E., W.

cardinal signs (sīnz), *n.pl.* Aries, Libra, Cancer, and Capricorn.

cardinal virtues (ver'tūz), *n.pl.* justice, prudence, temperance, and fortitude.

cardinal-winds (windz), *n.pl.* winds which blow due N., S., E., and W.

carditis (kär-dī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the muscular tissue of the heart.

cardol (kär'dol), *n.* an oily liquid extracted from the pericarp of the cashew-nut, and used for blistering.

care (kār), *n.* concern; solicitude; anxiety; a burdensome responsibility; caution; charge or oversight; attention, watchfulness; an object of watchful attention and regard: *v.i.* to be anxious or solicitous; be concerned, troubled, or interested.

careen (kâ-rēn'), *v.t.* to bring (a ship) on one side for the purpose of calking, cleansing, or repairing: *v.i.* to incline on one side, as a ship under press of sail.

career (kâ-rēr'), *n.* a run at full speed; general course of action; an occupation or calling: *v.i.* to move or run rapidly.

careful (kār'fool), *adj.* full of care; anxious; attentive; watchful; cautious; provident, thoughtful.

carefully (-li), *adv.* in a careful manner.

caress (kâ-res'), *n.* any act or expression of affection; an embrace: *v.t.* to treat with tokens of affection; bestow caresses upon.

caret (kā'ret or kar'et), *n.* a mark (∧) used in writing, or in correcting proofs, to indicate the place where something is omitted or is to be added.

cargo (kär'gō), *n.* [*pl.* cargoes ('gōz)], the lading or freight of a ship.

Carib (kar'ib) or **Caribbee** ('i-bē), *n.* a native of the Caribbee Islands, or one of a tribe inhabiting certain regions of Central America and the north of South America.

caribou or cariboo (kar'i-bōō), *n.* the North American reindeer.

caricature (kar'i-kå-tūr), *n.* a pictorial or descriptive representation of a person or thing, in which the defects or peculiarities are exaggerated so as to produce a ludicrous effect; parody: *v.t.* to represent in a ridiculous or exaggerated style; parody; burlesque.

caricaturist (kar'i-kå-tūr-ist), *n.* one who represents others in caricature.

caries (kā'ri-ēz), *n.* decay of bones, teeth, or vegetable tissue.

carillon (kar'i-lon), *n.* a chime of bells diatonically tuned and played by hand or machinery; a simple air adapted for playing on a set of bells.

cariole (kar'i-ōl), *n.* a small open carriage; a light covered cart.

cariosity (kā-ri-os'i-ti), *n.* the state of being carious.

carious (kā'ri-us), *adj.* affected with caries.

cark (kärk), *v.i.* to be anxious or concerned: *v.t.* to vex; load with care or grief.

carl or **carle** (kärl), *n.* a strong, sturdy fellow; a rustic; a churl.

carline (kär'lin), *n.* a ship's timber running fore and aft from one transverse deck-beam to another, serving as a foundation for the planks of the deck.

carlock (kär'lok), *n.* a kind of isinglass made of the sturgeon's bladder, and used in clarifying wine.

carminative (kär-min'å-tiv), *n.* a medicine, which expels wind and relieves colic and flatulence: *adj.* expelling wind.

carmine (kär'mīn or 'min), *n.* the essential coloring principle of cochineal; a rich crimson pigment.

carnage (kär'nāj), *n.* slaughter; great destruction of life by violence; massacre.

carnal (kär'nål), *adj.* pertaining to the body, its passions and its appetites; animal; fleshly; sensual, impure: not spiritual, but essentially human; secular.

carnalism (kär'nål-izm) or **carnality** (kär-nal'i-ti), *n.* the state of being carnal; sensuality.

carnalist (kär'nål-ist), *n.* a sensualist.

carnally (-li), *adv.* in an animal or fleshly manner.

carnation (kär-nā'shun), *n.* a light rose-pink; flesh color; the parts of a picture in which flesh is represented; a pink.

carnationed (kär-na'shund), *adj.* having a pink color like that of flesh.

carney (kär'ni), *n.* a disease of horses, in which the furred condition of the mouth prevents eating.

carnification (kär-ni-fi-kā'shun), *n.* tissue so altered as to resemble flesh.

carnival (kär'ni-vål), *n.* the season of rejoicing before Lent: observed in Roman Catholic countries; feasting or revelry.

carnivorous (kär-niv'ō-rus), *adj.* eating or feeding on flesh.

carob (kär'ob), *n.* an evergreen tree which yields a nutritious pod known as St. John's-bread.

carol (kar'ul), *n.* a song of joy or praise, especially one in honor of the Nativity: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing], to sing in joy; warble: *v.t.* to praise or celebrate in song.

carotid (kå-rot'id), *n.* one of the two principal arteries, one on either side of the neck, which convey the blood from the aorta to the head: *adj.* pertaining to the two great arteries of the neck.

carouse (kå-rouz'), *n.* a feast or festival; a noisy drinking bout or revel. Also carousal: *v.i.* to drink heartily and with jollity; revel.

carp (kärp), *v.i.* to cavil find fault.
carp (kärp), *n.* a fresh-water fish.
carpal (kär'pal), *adj.* pertaining to the carpus or wrist.
carpel (kär'pel), *n.* a simple pistil. or one of the parts of a compound pistil or ovary of a flower.
carpenter (kär'pen-tẽr), *n.* an artificer who works in timber and prepares the woodwork of houses, ships, &c.: *v.i.* to perform carpenter's work.
carpentry (kär'pen-tri), *n.* the art of cutting, framing, and joining timber; work done by a carpenter.
carpet (kär'pet), *n.* a thick woven or felted fabric, with a pattern, used for covering floors or stairs; a soft covering, resembling carpet: *v.t.* to cover with a carpet; bring under consideration; reprimand.
carpet-bag (-bag), *n.* traveling bag.
carpet-bagger (-bag'ẽr), *n.* a political adventurer.
carpet-knight (-nīt), *n.* one upon whom the honor of knighthood or other distinction has been conferred for other than active service.
carpeting (kär'pet-ing), *n.* cloth for carpets; carpets in general.
carriage (kar'ij), *n.* the act of carrying or transporting; cost of conveyance; behavior; deportment; a wheeled vehicle; the wheeled stand or support of a gun; the framework of a wooden staircase.
carrier (kar'i-ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, carries or conveys; one whose business is to carry goods for hire; a portion of various machines; a frame for holding photographic plates or magic-lantern slides.
carrier-pigeon (-pij'un), *n.* a variety of pigeon trained to convey letters, &c.
carrion (kar'i-on), *n.* dead or putrefying flesh; filth; garbage: *adj.* pertaining to, or feeding on, carrion.
carrion-crow (-krō), *n.* the common crow of Europe: also the American crow.
carronade (kar-on-ād'), *n.* a short cannon of large bore for close range, formerly used in the navy.
carron-oil (kar'on-oil), *n.* linseed-oil and lime-water: used as a liniment for burns.
carrot (kar'ot), *n.* the well-known plant with an edible root; the root itself.
carry (kar'i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* carried, *p.pr.* carrying], to convey from one point to another; bear; have on one's person; convey by force; lead; transfer; accomplish; gain possession of; extend or continue in time or space [with *up* or *back*]; exhibit; imply; have in charge or conduct; to take by assault: *v.i.* to act as a bearer; propel a projectile to a distance; hold the head in a particular manner.
cart (kärt), *n.* a carriage for the conveyance of heavy goods; a light two-wheeled vehicle used by tradesmen, &c.: *v.t.* to carry or convey in a cart.
cartage (kärt'āj), *n.* the charge made for conveyance by a cart; the act of carting.
carte (kärt), *n.* a bill of fare.
carte blanche (kärt blängsh), a blank paper; a signed sheet of paper given to another to be filled up as he pleases: hence, unconditional terms or authority.
carte-de-visite (kärt'-de-vi-zēt'), [*pl.* cartes-de-visite], a photograph of a person mounted on a card of a size formerly used as a visiting card.
cartel (kär'tel), *n.* an agreement between hostile states regarding the exchange of prisoners; a challenge to single combat.
cartilage (kär'ti-lāj), *n.* elastic animal tissue, forming bone; gristle.
cartilaginous (kär-ti-laj'i-nus), *adj.* pertaining to, or in the form of, cartilage; gristly.
cartographer, cartographic, cartography, &c. See chartographer, &c.
cartoon (kär-tōōn'), *n.* a study or design executed on strong paper, and of the size to be reproduced in fresco or tapestry; a pictorial sketch dealing with a political or social subject.
cartouch (kär-tōōsh'), *n.* a cartridge; a cartridge-box; an orna-

ment in the form of an unrolled scroll; on Egyptian monuments, &c., an oval figure containing the name or title of a sovereign or deity.

cartridge (kär'trij), *n.* a case of cardboard, metal, or other material, containing the charge of a firearm.

caruncle (kar'ung-kl), *n.* a small fleshy excrescence; the comb or wattle of a fowl; an appendage surrounding the hilum of a seed.

carve (kärv), *v.t.* to form a design; shape by cutting; cut into slices: *v.i.* to exercise the trade of a sculptor or carver; cut up meat.

caryatid (kar-i-at'id), *n.* a figure of a woman in long robes, serving to support an entablature.

cascarilla (kas-kâ-ril'â), *n.* the bark of a West Indian shrub, possessing aromatic and bitter properties; the shrub itself, from which is obtained a white bitter crystalline substance, cascarillin.

case (kās), *n.* a covering or receptacle; a sheath; a box with its contents; a frame or casing; a divided tray for types: 225 sq. ft. of crown glass: *v.t.* to cover with, or enclose in, a case.

case (kās), *n.* that which happens or befalls; the matters involved in a question under discussion or investigation; a certain form or instance of disease; a suit or action at law; one of the forms or inflections in the declension of a noun, pronoun, or adjective, which indicates its relation to other words.

case-harden (kās-här'dn), *v.t.* to harden the surface of (as iron) by conversion into steel.

caseic (kā'sē-ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or derived from cheese.

casein (kā'sē-in), *n.* the curd-matter of milk, forming the main part of cheese.

casemate (kās'māt), *n.* a shell-proof vault or battery, having embrasures for cannon; a hollow molding.

casement (kās'ment), *n.* a hinged window-frame made to open outward; a compartment between the mullions of a window.

caseous (kā'sē-us), *adj.* cheesy.

cash (kash), *n.* money; ready money: *v.t.* to turn into, or exchange for, money.

cash-book, a book in which a register is kept of money received or paid out.

cashew (kâ-shōō'), *n.* a tree native of tropical America which produces the cashew-nut, a kidney-shaped fruit containing an edible kernel from which a caustic oil is obtained.

cashier (kash-ēr'), *n.* one who has charge of the money, and superintends the payments and receipts of a bank or trading establishment: *v.t.* to dismiss from service or place of trust; discharge.

cashmere (kash'mēr), *n.* a soft woolen fabric for shawls, &c., originally made in Cashmere, from the downy hair of the wild goat of Thibet and the Himalayas; a soft woolen dress fabric made in imitation of real cashmere: *adj.* made of cashmere.

casing (kās'ing), *n.* the act of covering with or placing in a case; a covering.

casino (kâ-sē'nō), *n.* [*pl.* English casinos ('nōz), Italian casini ('nē)], a small country house; a public room or building used for social meetings, dancing, gaming, &c.

cask (kâsk), *n.* a vessel composed of wooden staves, bound by iron hoops, for holding liquors; the quantity contained in a cask.

casket (kâs'ket), *n.* a small chest or box for jewels, &c.; a costly coffin: *v.t.* to place or preserve in a casket.

casque (kâsk), *n.* a helmet.

cassation (kas-ā'shun), *n.* abrogation.

cassava (kas'â-vâ), *n.* a plant of tropical America and Africa, cultivated for its tuberous roots, which yield a nutritious starch, from which cassava-bread and tapioca are made.

cassia (kash'iâ), *n.* a genus of leguminous plants, the leaves of several species of which constitute the drug senna.

cassia-oil (-oil), *n.* oil extracted from cassia-bark and cassia-buds. Called also oil of cinnamon.

cassimere (kas'i-mēr), *n.* a thin twilled woolen cloth, used for men's garments. Also casimire, and kerseymere.

cassinette (kas-i-net'), *n.* a cloth with a cotton warp and a woof of very fine wool, or wool and silk. Also kerseynette.

cassiterite (kă-sit'ēr-īt), *n.* native tin dioxide; the principal ore of tin.

cassock (kas'uk), *n.* a long, close-fitting vestment worn by clergymen, choristers, &c.

cassowary (kas'ō-wā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* cassowaries (-riz)], a large bird resembling the ostrich, inhabiting Australia and the Papuan Islands.

cast (kâst), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cast, *p.pr.* casting], to throw; hurl; shed; direct or turn; thrown down; calculate; defeat at law; condemn; form into a certain shape; assign to various actors: *v.i.* to throw the line in angling; ponder; to warp or twist; receive form or shape in a mold: *n.* the act of casting; the distance to which a thing may be thrown; motion or turn (of the eye); direction, glance; the form or shape; manner; appearance; a tinge; the company of actors to whom the parts of a play are assigned.

cast-iron, or **-steel** (-īrn, or -stēl), *n.* iron or steel melted and run into molds.

castanets (kas'tă-nets), *n.pl.* small spoon-shaped shells of hard wood or ivory, fastened loosely at the top, a pair of which is fastened to each thumb and shaken with the fingers to beat time.

castaway (kâst'ă-wā), *n.* one who is cast away or lost; a person or vessel wrecked on an unfrequented coast; an outcast; reprobate (I Cor. ix. 27): *adj.* shipwrecked; rejected.

caste (kâst), one of the artificial or hereditary divisions into which Hindus are restricted by Brahmin religious law.

castellated (kas'te-lā-ted), *adj.* furnished with turrets and battlements, as a castle.

caster (kâs'tēr), *n.* one who, or that which casts; a computor; a cruet or small vessel for holding condiments at table; a small swiveled wheel. Also castor.

castigate (kas'ti-gāt), *v.t.* to correct; chastise; punish; subject to severe criticism.

castigation (kas-ti-gā'shun), *n.* the act of castigating.

castigator (kas'ti-gā-tēr), *n.* one who castigates.

castigatory (kas'ti-gā-tō-ri), *adj.* punitive.

Castile-soap, a superior kind of refined soap, originally made at Castile, Spain.

Castilian (kas-til'iăn), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, Castile.

casting (kâst'ing), *n.* the action of the verb to cast; the act or process of founding or molding; the process of taking impressions of statues, medals, &c.; a worm-cast.

casting-vote (-vōt), *n.* the deciding vote of a chairman when the votes are equal.

castle (kâs'l, or käs'l), *n.* a fortified residence; a fortress; a strong and imposing mansion of a noble or wealthy person; one of the pieces at chess, called also rook: *v.i.* to move the king two squares to the right or left, and bring the castle to the square the king has passed over.

castrate (kas'trāt), *v.t.* emasculate; geld; expurgate; deprive a flower of its anthers: *adj.* emasculated; gelded: *n.* one who has been emasculated; a eunuch.

castration (kas-trā'shun), *n.* the act of castrating.

casual (kazh'ū-ăl), *adj.* happening by chance; accidental; occasional; fortuitous: *n.* one who receives relief for a night in a parish to which he does not belong.

casualty (kazh'ū-ăl-ti), *n.* [*pl.* casualties (-tiz)], an accident, especially if resulting in bodily injury or death.

casuist (kazh'ū-ist), *n.* one skilled in casuistry; one who studies or resolves cases of conscience.

casuistic (kazh-ū-is'tik), or **casuistical** (-ăl), *adj.* of or pertaining to casuistry.

casuistry (kazh'ū-ist-ri), *n.* [*pl.* casuistries (-riz)], the science or doctrine which deals with cases of conscience as determined by theological dogmas or ethical rules; sophistical or equivocal reasoning.

cat (kat), *n.* a carnivorous animal of the family Felidæ, especially the domesticated quadruped, *Felis domestica*; a cat-fish; a cat-o'-nine-tails; the game of tip-cat; a strong tackle; to raise an anchor to the cat-head; a stoutly-built vessel with a narrow stern, projecting quarters, and a deep waist; a double tripod which always lands on its feet: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* catted, *p.pr.* catting], to draw up (an anchor) to the cat-head.

cat-block (-blok), *n.* a two- or three-fold block used to cat the anchor.

cat-boat (-bōt), *n.* a small boat with one sail on a mast near the bows.

cat-harpings (-här'pings), *n.pl.* short ropes or iron clamps used for tightening the shrouds.

cat-o'-nine-tails, *n.* a whip with nine lashes of knotted cord, formerly used as a punishment in the English army and navy.

cat's-eye (-ī), *n.* a hard semi-transparent variety of quartz.

cat's-paw (-paw), *n.* a dupe, from the fable of the monkey who used the cat's paw to get the roasted chestnuts from the fire; a light air that slightly ripples the surface of the water.

catabolism (kâ-tab'ō-lizm), *n.* a downward series of changes by which complex bodies are broken down into simpler forms. Also katabolism.

cataclysm (kat'â-klizm), *n.* a deluge; flood; a violent or sudden physical change of the earth's surface.

catacomb (kat'â-kōm), *n.* a subterraneous burial place with niches hollowed out for the dead.

catacoustics (kat-â-kous'tiks), *n.* that part of the science of acoustics which treats of reflected sounds.

catadioptric (kat-â-dī-op'trik), *adj.* refracting and reflecting light.

catafalque (kat'â-falk), *n.* a temporary structure erected, usually in a church, to support the coffin of a distinguished person on the occasion of a ceremonious funeral.

Catalan (kat'â-lân), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, Catalonia, a former province of Spain, or to its inhabitants or language.

catalepsy (kat'â-lep-si), *n.* a sudden suspense of voluntary sensation. Also catalepsis.

cataleptic (kat-â-lep'tik), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, catalepsy.

catalogue (kat'â-log), *n.* an arranged list: *v.t.* to enter in, or make, a catalogue of.

catalysis (kâ-tal'i-sis), *n.* [*pl.* catalyses (-sēz)], a decomposition and new combination supposed to be effected by one substance acting upon a compound body, itself remaining unchanged.

catamaran (kat-â-mâ-ran'), *n.* a raft or float propelled by paddles, consisting usually of three or more logs lashed together, the third or middle one being longer than the rest: any vessel with twin hulls; a flat-bottomed boat; a vixen.

catamount (kat'â-mount), *n.* the wild cat; the puma, cougar, or mountain lion.

cataphonics (kat-â-fon'iks), *n.* that branch of acoustics which treats of the theory of reflected sounds; catacoustics.

cataphoric (kat-â-for'ik), *adj.* possessing the power of producing motion through a diaphragm: said of a liquid, or electric current.

cataplasm (kat'â-plazm), *n.* a poultice.

cataplexy (kat'â-plek-si), *n.* a sudden shock to the nerves causing paralysis.

catapult (kat'â-pult), *n.* an ancient military engine for hurling darts and stones; a forked stick with an elastic band by which small missiles are propelled.

cataract (kat'â-rakt), *n.* a large waterfall; a furious rush or downpour of water; a disease of the eye in which the crystalline lens

becomes opaque, and the vision becomes impaired or is lost.

catarrh (kȧ-tär'), *n.* an inflammatory affection of any mucous membrane accompanied by increase of the mucus, especialy from the nose; a violent cold in the head.

catarrhal (kȧ-tär'ȧl), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced by, catarrh.

catastrophe (kȧ-tas'trō-fē), *n.* a great calamity or disaster; an event subversive of the order of things; the unfolding and winding up of a plot; a cataclysm.

catawba (kȧ-taw'bȧ), *n.* a light-red variety of American grape; a light wine made from this grape.

catcall (kat'kawl), *n.* a squeaking instrument used in theaters to express disapproval: *v.t.* to express disapproval of by a catcall.

catch (kach), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* caught, *p.pr.* catching], to seize or grasp; lay hold of suddenly; intercept; take captive; apprehend by the intellect or senses; take, by contagion, infection, or sympathy; attack, or communicate to, as a fire; come upon unexpectedly; come up to; reach in time: *n.* the act of seizing or grasping; that which is caught or taken; gain; something desirable to be caught; anything that seizes or checks motion; a song, the parts of which are caught up by different voices.

catchpenny (kach'pen-i), *n.* [*pl.* catchpennies (-iz)], an article of little value got up attractively to effect a quick sale.

catchup (kach'up), *n.* a sauce made from mushrooms, tomatoes, walnuts, &c. Also catsup, ketchup.

catechetical (kat-ē-ket'ik-ȧl), *adj.* consisting of questions and answers.

catechetically (-li), *adv.* by way of question and answer.

catechetics (kat-ē-ket'iks), *n.* the art or practice of instructing by means of question and answer.

catechin (kat'ē-kin), *n.* a tannic acid extracted from catechu.

catechism (kat'ē-kizm), *n.* an elementary manual of instruction in the form of question and answer, especially in the principles of the Christian religion.

catechist (kat'ē-kist), *n.* one who instructs by question and answer; a catechizer.

catechize (kat'ē-kīz), *v.t.* to instruct by means of questions and answers, and offering explanations, especially to instruct on points of Christian dogma; interrogate or examine.

catechu (kat'ē-kū), *n.* a brown astringent extract used in the arts and as a medicine. Called also terra japonica and cutch.

catechumen (kat-ē-kū'men), *n.* one who is under religious instruction prior to receiving baptism; a beginner in the first principles of knowledge.

categorical (kat-ē-gor'i-kȧl), *adj.* pertaining to a category; absolute; unconditional.

categorically (-li), *adv.* in a categorical manner; absolutely.

category (kat'ē-gō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* categories (-riz)], one of the highest classes to which the objects of knowledge or thought can be reduced, and by which they may be arranged into a system.

cater (kā'tēr), *v.i.* to supply food, amusement, &c. [with *for* and *to*].

caterpillar (kat'ēr-pil'ēr), *n.* the hairy worm-like larva of a butterfly or lepidopterous insect.

caterwaul (kat'ēr-wawl), *v.i.* to cry, as cats at night; to utter harsh discordant sounds.

catfish (kat'fish), *n.* a fish remarkable for its voracity; bullhead; pout.

catgut (kat'gut), *n.* a kind of cord made from the intestines of animals, usually sheep, and used as strings for musical instruments and some other purposes; a string of this kind; a kind of open canvas.

cathartic (kȧ-thär'tik), *adj.* purgative: *n.* a purgative medicine.

cat-head (kat'hed), *n.* a beam projecting from a ship's bows to which the anchor is secured.

cathedral (kȧ-thē'drȧl), *n.* the chief church in a diocese in which is the throne of a bishop: *adj.* pertaining to a cathedral.

COPYRIGHT, 1910, BY F. E. WRIGHT

STANDARD CATTLE

catheter (kath'ē-tẽr), *a* tubular instrument to withdraw urine from the bladder.
cathion (kath'i-on), *n.* the electropositive ion evolved at the cathode in electrolysis.
cathode (kath'ōd), *n.* the negative pole of a current: opposed to anode. Written also kathode.
catholic (kath'ō-lik), *adj.* universal; general; embracing all; liberal; large-hearted; free from prejudice; including all mankind.
Catholic (kath'ō-lik), *adj.* pertaining to the Church of Rome: *n.* a member of the Universal or Catholic Church, or of the Roman Church.
Catholicism (kâ-thol'i-sizm), *n.* the belief of, or adherence to, the Catholic Church or faith, especially to that of the Roman Catholic Church.
catholicity (kath-ol-is'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being catholic.
Catholicize (kâ-thol'i-sīz), *v.t.* to convert to the Roman Catholic Church.
catkin (kat'kin), *n.* the pendulous inflorescence of the willow, birch, &c..
catling (kat'ling), *n.* a little cat; kitten; the down or moss resembling cat's hair which grows on certain trees.
catmint (kat'mint), **catnip** (kat'-nip), *n.* a strong-scented perennial herb, much liked by cats.
catopsis (kâ-top'sis), *n.* morbidly keen vision.
catoptric (kâ-top'trik), *adj.* relating to catoptrics.
catoptric light (līt), *n.* form of light, used in lighthouses, in which reflectors are used in the place of prisms and lenses.
catoptrically (-li), *adv.* by reflection.
catoptrics (kâ-top'triks), *n.* that branch of optics which treats of the principles of reflected light.
cattle (kat'l), *n. sing.* & *pl.* live stock, especially oxen, bulls and cows.
cattle-plague (-plāg), *n.* a popular name for the rinderpest.
Caucasian (kaw-kā'shi-ân or kaw-kash'i-ân), *adj.* of or pertaining to the Caucasus, a mountainous range between the Black and the Caspian Seas; of or pertaining to the European Aryans.
caucus (kaw'kus), *n.* a preliminary meeting of representatives of a political party, to decide upon a line of policy to be submitted to a convention or larger meeting; a party combination for influencing elections: *v.i.* to hold, or meet in, a caucus.
caudal (kaw'dâl), *adj.* pertaining to a tail.
caudate (kaw'dāt), *adj.* having a tail; having a tail-like appendage.
caudle (kaw'dl), *n.* a warm drink made of wine or ale, spiced or sugared, and mixed with bread, eggs, &c., for sick persons, or for women in childbed.
caught, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of catch.
caul (kawl), *n.* a net or covering for the head; a small net; a membrane covering the lower intestines; a part of the amnion or membrane of the fetus, sometimes inclosing a child's head at birth.
cauldron (kawl'dron), *n.* a large kettle or boiler.
cauliflower (kaw'li-flou-ẽr), *n.* a garden variety of cabbage with an edible flowering head.
caulk. See calk.
causal (kaw'zâl), *adj.* relating to or expressing cause; creative: *n.* a word that expresses a cause, or introduces a reason.
causally (-li), *adv.* as a cause.
causality (kaw-zal'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* causalities (-tiz)], the relation of cause to effect; the supposed faculty of tracing effects to causes.
causation (kaw-zā'shun), *n.* the act of causing or producing; relation between cause and effect.
causative (kaw'zâ-tiv), *adj.* that causes; effective as a cause; expressing causation.
cause (kawz), *n.* that which produces or contributes to a result; a reason; motive; principle; subject in debate; a side or party; a suit or action; a case for judicial decision: *v.t.* to act as an agent in producing an effect; produce.

causeway (kawz'wā), or **causey** ('zi), *n.* a pathway raised and paved with stone; a highway.
caustic (kaws'tik), *adj.* burning; hot; corrosive; sarcastic; cutting; pungent: *n.* a substance which burns.
caustic-potash (pot'ash), *n.* potassium hydrate, a white substance acting as a powerful cautery, much used in medicine, the arts, and manufactures.
caustic-soda (sō'dă), *n.* sodium hydrate, a white solid substance, largely used in soap-making.
caustically (-li), *adv.* in a caustic manner.
causticity (kaws-tis'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being caustic.
cauterant (kaw'tēr-ânt), *n.* a cauterizing substance.
cauterization (kaw-tēr-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of cauterizing.
cauterize (kaw'tēr-īz), *v.t.* to burn or sear with a hot iron, or with cauterants.
cautery (kaw'tēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* cauteries (-iz)], a burning or searing; an instrument or drug used for such a purpose.
caution (kaw'shun), *n.* heedfulness; prudence in regard to danger; watchfulness; an admonition; something to occasion amazement or fear: *v.t.* to warn.
cautionary (kaw'shun-â-ri), *adj.* containing a caution; given as a pledge or security.
cautious (kaw'shus), *adj.* exercising caution; heedful; wary; vigilant; circumspect.
cavalcade (kav-âl-kād'), *n.* a train or procession of persons, chiefly on horseback.
cavalier (kav-â-lēr'), *n.* an armed horseman, especially a knight or gentleman soldier; a gallant; a gay military man; a beau or attendant upon a lady; a partisan of Charles I. in his struggle with the Parliament; an elevation for cannon within a bastion: *adj.* gay; sprightly; frank; careless; haughty; supercilious.
cavalierly (kav-â-lēr'li), *adv.* in a haughty or supercilious manner.
cavallard (kav-âl-yärd'), a drove of horses or mules.
cavalry (kav'âl-ri), *n.* horse soldiers.
cavatina (kav-â-tē'nă), *n.* a short simple melody.
cave (kāv), *n.* a hollow place in the earth; a large natural cavity; a den; cavern: *v.t.* to hollow out.
cave-bear (-bār), *n.* a fossil bear belonging to the Quarternary epoch.
cave-man (-man), *n.* a man belonging to the prehistoric race who inhabited caves.
caveat (kā'vē-at), *n.* a notice filed to stop procedure, except after warning to the caveator; notice of intention to apply for a patent.
cavern (kav'ẽrn), *n.* a large natural hollow under the earth; a den; cave.
cavernous (kav'ẽr-nus), *adj.* hollow like a cavern; filled with small cavities.
caviare (kav-i-ār'), or **caviar** (-i-ār'), *n.* the roes of certain large fish, especially the sturgeon, salted and dried.
cavil (kav'il), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* caviled, *p.pr.* caviling], to raise captious or frivolous objections; carp [followed by *at*]: *n.* a captious or frivolous objection.
cavity (kav'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* cavities (-tiz)], a hollow place or part.
cavo-rilievo (kä'vō-rē-liā-vō), *n.* a relief in which the highest surface only is level with the plane of the original stone. Also cavo-relievo.
cavort (kâ-vôrt'), *v.i.* to prance about, as a horse; to bustle around briskly or eagerly.
caw (kaw), *v.i.* to cry like a crow, rook, or raven: *n.* the cry of the crow, &c.
cayenne (kī-ēn' or kā-en'), *n.* a kind of pepper made from the seeds and fruit of various species of the genus Capsicum.
cease (sēs), *v.i.* to come to an end; stop; desist [followed by *from* before a noun]: *v.t.* to put a stop to; end.
cedar (sē'dâr), *n.* the name of several evergreen trees, having wood of great durability and fragrance:

adj. pertaining to, or made of, cedar.

cede (sēd), *v.t.* give up or surrender.

cedilla (sē-dil'ă), *n.* a mark placed under **c** to indicate the sound of *s*, as in French *leçon*.

ceil (sēl), *v.t.* to overlay or cover the inner surface of a roof; furnish with a ceiling.

ceiling (sē'ling), *n.* the inner roof of an apartment.

celandine (sel'an-dīn), *n.* the name of two perennial plants of the poppy family, the greater celandine and lesser celandine.

celebrant (sel'ē-brânt), *n.* one who celebrates, especially the principal officiating priest in offering mass or celebrating the Eucharist.

celebrate (sel'ē-brāt), *v.t.* to praise, extol, or honor; commemorate; distinguish by solemn ceremonies.

celebration (sel-ē-brā'shun), *n.* the act of celebrating; an observance or ceremony to celebrate anything.

celebrity (sē-leb'ri-ti), *n.* [*pl.* celebrities (-tiz)], fame; renown; distinction; a renowned person.

celerity (sē-ler'i-ti), *n.* rapidity; swiftness.

celery (sel'e-ri), *n.* a plant cultivated for a salad and vegetable.

celeste (sē-lest'), *n.* sky-blue.

celestial (sē-les'tiăl), *adj.* of or pertaining to the sky or heavens; heavenly; supremely excellent.

Celestial (sē-les'tiăl), *n.* an inhabitant of heaven; a native of China.

Celestial Empire (em'pīr), *n.* China.

celestially (-li), *adv.* in a celestial or heavenly manner.

celibacy (sel'i-bā-si), *n.* the state of being unmarried; single life, especially that of a bachelor, or one bound by vows to an unmarried life.

celibate (sel'i-bāt), *n.* one who is unmarried or practices celibacy: *adj.* unmarried.

cell (sel), *n.* a small room in a monastery, convent, or prison; a small or mean place of residence; a small cavity; a minute mass of contractile protoplasm forming the structural unit of every organized body; a single element or jar of a galvanic battery; a small religious house attached to a monastery or convent; the interval between the ribs of a vaulted roof.

cellar (sel'ăr), *n.* a vault for storing provisions, wine, fuel, &c.

cellarage (sel'ĕr-āj), *n.* cellars; the space occupied by cellars; cellars collectively; charge for storage in cellars.

cello (chel'ō), *n.* [*pl.* cellos ('ōz), Italian celli ('lē)], a violoncello.

cellular (sel'ū-lăr), *adj.* formed of cells.

celluloid (sel'ū-loid), *n.* a compound of camphor and gun-cotton, resembling ivory.

cellulose (sel'ū-lōs), or **celluline** (-lin), *n.* the substance resembling and allied to starch which forms cellular plant tissue: *adj.* containing or composed of cells.

celt (selt), *n.* an instrument or weapon of stone or metal, resembling a chisel or blade of an axe, found in ancient tumuli.

Celtic (sel'tik), or **Keltic** (kel'-), *adj.* pertaining to the Kelts.

celticism (sel'ti-sizm), or **kelticism** (kel'-), *n.* a Keltic custom or idiom.

Celtist (sel'tist), or **Keltist** (kel'-), a student of Keltic antiquities, languages, &c.

cement (sē-ment' or sem'ent), *n.* any adhesive substance which makes two bodies cohere; mortar; a bond of union; the bony layer which forms the outer substance of the fang of a tooth: *v.t.* to unite with cement; unite firmly or closely: *v.i.* become solid.

cementation (sem-en-tā'shun), *n.* the act of cementing; a process for converting iron into steel, glass into porcelain, &c.

cemetery (sem'ē-ter-i), *n.* [*pl.* cemeteries (-iz)], a public burial ground.

cenobite (sen'ō-bīt), *n.* one of a religious order living in a convent or in community.

cenotaph (sen'ō-taf), *n.* an empty tomb, or a monument erected in honor of a person buried elsewhere.

censer (sen'sĕr), *n.* a covered cup-

shaped vessel pierced with holes, in which incense is burned; a thurible.

censor (sen'sẽr), *n.* one of two magistrates of ancient Rome who imposed taxes and regulated the morals and manners of the community; an official appointed to examine books, manuscripts, plays, &c., prior to publication or performance to ascertain there is nothing immoral or offensive in them; one who censures or blames; a critic; at Cambridge University, a collegiate official similar to a dean.

censorial (sen-sō'ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a censor; censorious.

censorious (sen-sō'ri-us), *adj.* addicted to, or expressing, censure; carping; critical.

censurable (sen'shūr-ă-bl), *adj.* blamable.

censure (sen'shūr), *n.* blame; reproof; the act of finding fault; a sentence or penalty of an ecclesiastical court: *v.t.* to find fault with or condemn; criticise adversely.

census (sen'sus), *n.* a quinquennial registration of the numbers and property of Roman citizens for the purpose of taxation; in modern usage, an official enumeration of the inhabitants of a country, with details of sex, age, occupation, &c., taken in the United States decennially.

cent (sent), *n.* the 1-100th part of a dollar.

cental (sen'tăl), *adj.* pertaining to or consisting of a hundred: *n.* a weight for corn = 100 lb. avoirdupois.

centare (säng-tär'), *n.* in the metric system, one hundredth part of an are; one square meter.

centaur (sen'tawr), *n.* a fabulous being, half man and half horse.

centenarian (sen-te-nā'ri-ăn), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, a centenary or of a person a hundred years old: *n.* a person of such an age or older.

centenary (sen'te-nā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* centenaries (-riz)], the space of a hundred years; the commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of an event: *adj.* relating to, or consisting of, a hundred; recurring once in a century.

centennial (sen-ten'i-ăl), *adj.* consisting of, or enduring, a hundred years; taking place once in a hundred years: *n.* the commemoration of a 100th anniversary.

centennially (-li), *adv.* once in a 100 years.

center (sen'tẽr), *n.* the middle point of anything; the nucleus around which things are collected; a title of the leaders of certain organizations; the name of certain members of a legislative assembly who hold moderate views and occupy a place between the Conservative party on the *right*, and the Radicals on the *left*; the circle or square next to the bull's-eye; a shot which hits such a division; a conical pin, by which the work is secured and around which it revolves; troops in a line between the wings; in a fleet, the column or division between the van and the rear, or between the weather division and the lee: *v.t.* to place on a center; collect to a point; to form a recess for the reception of a center: *v.i.* to be placed in the center; meet in one point or focus.

center-bit (-bit), *n.* a carpenter's tool turning upon a center for boring holes.

center-board (bōrd), *n.* a keel so constructed that it may be raised within the vessel or lowered at pleasure: it is extensively used by racing craft.

center of gravity (of grav'i-ti), *n.* that point of a body through which the resultant of all the forces acting upon it in consequence of the earth's attraction will pass.

centering (sen'tẽr-ing), *n.* the woodwork or timber framing by which vaulted work is supported during construction.

centesimal (sen-tes'i-măl), *adj.* hundredth: *n.* a hundredth part.

centiare (sen'ti-ār, French säng-ti-ār'), *n.* a centare.

centigrade (sen'ti-grād), *adj.* graduated or divided into a hundred degrees.

centigram or **centigramme** (sen'-ti-gram), *n.* a measure of weight = 100th of a gramme (.15432 of a grain troy).

COPYRIGHT, 1910, BY F. E. WRIGHT

CERAMIC AND DECORATIVE ART

1. Hirschvogel Tile (Germany, XVI Century); 2. Japanese Satsuma Bowl; 3. Palissy Plate (France, XVI Century); 4. Persian Bowl (XVI Century); 5. Delft Vase (Holland, XVIII

centiliter (sen'ti-lē-tr, French säng'-), *n.* a measure of capacity = the hundredth part of a liter (.6102 of an inch).

centime (säng-tēm'), *n.* a small French coin = the hundredth part of a franc.

centimeter (sen'ti-mē-tr, French säng'-), *n.* a measure of length = 100th of a meter (.3937 inch).

centiped (sen'ti-ped), or **centipede** (-pēd), *n.* the term applied to an articulated animal with numerous feet belonging to the class Myriapoda, popularly supposed to have a hundred feet, whence the name.

cento (sen'tō), *n.* [*pl.* centos ('tōz)], a literary or musical composition formed by selections from various authors or composers, and arranged in a new order.

central (sen'trâl), *adj.* relating to, or situated in, the center.

centrally (-li), *adv.* in a central manner.

centralism (sen'trâl-izm), *n.* the state or quality of being central; centralization.

centrality (sen-tral'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being central.

centralization (sen-trâl-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of bringing all local administrations under one central government.

centralize (sen'trâl-īz), *v.t.* to draw or bring to a center; bring all administrations under one central government.

centre (sen'tēr), *n.* same as center.

centric (sen'trik), or **centrical** (-âl), *adj.* placed in the center; central.

centricity (sen-tris'i-ti), *n.* the state of being centric.

centrifugal (sen-trif'ū-gâl), *adj.* tending or causing to fly off from the center; radiating from a central focus; expanding first at the summit and later at the base.

centrifugally (-li), *adv.* from the center.

centrifugence (sen-trif'ū-jens), *n.* a tendency to fly off from the center.

centripetal (sen-trip'e-tâl), *adj.* tending or causing to approach the center: opposed to centrifugal; expanding first at the base and then at the summit.

centripetal railway (rāl'wā), *n.* a railway constructed with a single rail to support the carriage, and two side rails to steady it.

centripetally (-li), *adv.* in a centripetal manner.

centumvir (sen-tum'vēr), *n.* [*pl.* centumvirs (-vērz); Latin centumviri ('vi-rī)], one of a body of 105 Roman judges, appointed annually to try civil causes.

centumvirate (sen-tum'vi-rāt), *n.* the office of a centumvir, or the centumviri; a body composed of a hundred men.

centuple (sen'tū-pl), *adj.* hundredfold: *v.t.* to multiply or increase a hundredfold.

centurion (sen-tū'ri-un), *n.* a military officer commanding a hundred men.

century (-sen'tū-ri), *n.* [*pl.* centuries (-riz)], a hundred; a hundred years, especially of the Christian era; a division of the Roman people; a sub-division of a legion.

century-plant (-plant), *n.* a name of the American aloe, from the supposition that it flowered once only in a hundred years.

cephalalgia (sef-â-lal'ji-â), *n.* headache.

cephalic (sef'â-lik or se-fal'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the head; forming the front or forepart of a body or organ.

cephalitis (sef-â-lī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the brain or its membranes.

cephalopod (sef'â-lo-pod), *adj.* of or pertaining to the Cephalopoda: *n.* a member of the Cephalopoda.

Cephalopoda (sef-â-lop'ō-dâ), *n.pl.* the highest class of the Mollusca, having a distinct head with tentacles attached. The nautilus and octopus belong to this class.

ceraceous (sē-rā'shus), *adj.* having the texture and color of new wax.

ceramic (se-ram'ik), or **keramic** (ke-), *adj.* of or pertaining to pottery or the fictile arts: *n.pl.* work executed wholly or partly in clay and baked; the fictile arts.

cerate (sē'rāt), *n.* a thick ointment of wax, &c.

ceratin (ser'ă-tin), *n.* horny tissue.
ceratoid (ser'a-toid), *adj.* horny.
ceratoplasty (ser'ă-tō-plas-ti), *n.* the replacement of the cornea by one taken from an animal.
cere (sēr), *n.* the naked skin at the base of the bill of many birds, as the parrot.
cere (sēr), *v.t.* to cover or close with wax.
cereal (sē'rē-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or producing, wheat or edible grain: *n.* edible grain.
cerebellum (ser-ē-bel'um), *n.* [*pl.* cerebella ('ă)], the hinder and lower part of the brain in vertebrate animals; the little brain.
cerebral (ser'ē-brăl), *adj.* of or pertaining to the brain.
cerebral hemisphere (hem'is-fēr), *n.* one of the two lateral halves of the cerebrum.
cerebralism (ser'ē-brăl-izm), *n.* the theory that mental operations arise from activity of the brain or cerebrum.
cerebrate (ser'ē-brāt), *v.i.* to have the brain in action. Also cerebrize.
cerebration (ser-ē-brā'shun), *n.* the conscious or unconscious action of the brain.
cerebric (ser'ē-brik), *adj.* pertaining to, or derived from, the brain.
cerebrin (ser'ē-brin), *n.* a name for several nitrogenous substances obtained from brain- and nerve-matter.
cerebritis (ser-ē-brī'tis), *n.* inflammation of cerebrum or brain.
cerebrum (ser'ē-brum), *n.* [*pl.* cerebra (-bră)], the superior and larger part of the brain: the seat of the mind and will.
cerecloth (sēr'kloth), *n.* a cloth saturated with wax or some gummy substance, used for wrapping embalmed bodies in.
cerement (sēr'ment), *n.* a grave-cloth or shroud: *pl.* grave-clothes.
ceremonial (ser-ē-mō'ni-ăl), *adj.* relating to, or performed with, external rites or ceremonies: *n.* the prescribed order for a ceremony or function.
ceremonialism (ser-e-mō'ni-ăl-izm), *n.* adherence to, or fondness for, ceremonial observance; ritualism.
ceremonially (-li), *adv.* according to rites and ceremonies.
ceremonious (ser-ē-mō'ni-us), *adj.* full of ceremony; punctilious of prescribed formalities; according to prescribed form or usage; fond of using ceremony; precise.
ceremony (ser'ē-mō-ni), *n.* [*pl.* ceremonies (-niz)], a sacred rite or observance; a prescribed rite or formality; behavior regulated by the laws of strict etiquette.
ceriph (ser'if), *n.* one of the fine lines of a printing type, especially a stroke at the bottom or top of a letter. Also serif.
cerium (sē'ri-um), *n.* a rare metallic element.
cerography (sē-rog'ră-fi), *n.* the art of writing or engraving on wax; wax painting; encaustic painting.
certain (sēr'tin), *adj.* sure; beyond a doubt; fixed or stated; indefinite.
certainty (sēr'tin-ti), *n.* [*pl.* certainties (-tiz)], full assurance.
certes (sēr'tēz), *adv.* certainly; assuredly.
certificate (sēr-tif'i-kāt), *n.* a written testimony to the truth of any fact; a testimonial as to character or ability; a statement written and signed and legally authenticated: *v.t.* to give a certificate to; to attest or vouch for by certificate.
certification (sēr-ti-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of certifying.
certify (sēr'ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* certified, *p.pr.* certifying], to testify to or to make known in writing; assure.
certiorari (sēr-shi-ō-rā'rī), *n.* a writ issuing from a superior court calling for the records of an inferior court, or to remove a case from a court below.
certitude (sēr'ti-tūd), *adj.* certainty; freedom from doubt; assurance.
certosina-work (cher-tō-sē'nă-wērk), *n.* a kind of inlaid work of light and dark woods, or ivory and wood.
cerulean (sē-rōō'lē-ăn), *adj.* sky-colored.

cerulin (sē'rōō-lin), *n.* an olive-green dye.
cerumen (sē-rōō'men), ear-wax.
ceruse (sē'rōōs), *n.* white-lead, used as a pigment, and from which a cosmetic is prepared.
cervical (sēr'vi-kăl), *adj.* of or pertaining to the neck.
cervine (sēr'vīn),) *adj.* of, or pertaining to, the deer family; of a tawny or fawn color.
cess (ses), *v.t.* to impose a tax; assess: *n.* a rate or tax, especially the land tax.
cessation (ses-sā'shun), *n.* the act of ceasing.
cession (sesh'un), *n.* a yielding up, as of territory, property, or rights; the surrender of a benefice by an incumbent who has accepted another living.
cessionary (sesh'un-ā-ri), *adj.* a giving or yielding up.
cesspool (ses'pōōl), *n.* a deep hole in the ground, or the well of a drain, for the reception of filth; any foul receptacle.
cestus (ses'tus), *n.* [*pl.* cestus (ses'tūs)], a kind of glove used by ancient boxers, frequently loaded with lead or iron, and secured by leathern thongs to the hands and arms.
cetacean (sē-tā'shun), *adj.* pertaining to the Cetacea, formerly a group of marine mammalia which included the whales: *n.* a whale; an animal belonging to the order Cete.
Cete (sē'tē), *n.pl.* an order of the mammalia, containing the true whales, dolphins, &c.
cetic acid (sē'tik as'id), *n.* an acid obtained from spermaceti.
cetin (sē'tin), *n.* a white waxy substance forming the essential part of spermaceti.
chafe (chāf), *v.t.* to make warm by friction; to wear away or make sore by rubbing; irritate; annoy: *n.* mental irritation caused by continued annoyance; vexation: *v.i.* to be worn by friction; be irritated or annoyed; fret.
chafer (chā'fĕr), *n.* the cockchafer.
chaff (chăf), *n.* the husk of grain, especially when separated by threshing, &c.; straw or hay cut fine for cattle; anything worthless.
chaff (chăf), *v.t.* to banter; make game of: *v.i.* to use bantering language: *n.* banter.
chaffer (chăf'ĕr), *n.* the act of bargaining: *v.i.* to haggle about a purchase.
chaffinch (chaf'inch), *n.* a bird, so named from its feeding on grain.
chaffweed (chăf'wēd), *n.* a plant allied to the pimpernel.
chaffy (chăf'i), *adj.* resembling, or full of, chaff; anything light or worthless.
chafing-dish (-dish), *n.* a small portable grate for coals; a vessel to hold live coal to keep meat, &c., hot.
chagrin (shă-grin' or -grēn'), vexation due to disappointment; ill-humor; mortification: *v.t.* to excite vexation in; mortify.
chain (chān), *n.* a connected series of links or rings fitted into one another; a bond; a measure of 100 links = 66 ft.; the warp threads of a web: *v.t.* to fasten, secure, or connect with a chain; enslave; to unite firmly; fasten.
chain-gang (-gang), *n.* a gang of convicts working together in chains.
chain-mail (-māl), *n.* flexible armor formed of metal links interwoven.
chain-stitch (-stich,) *n.* an ornamental stitch resembling a chain; a loop-stitch made by a sewing machine.
chair (chār), *n.* a movable seat with a back for one person; an official seat; a professorship; the presiding officer of an assembly; an iron socket fastened to the sleeper which receives and secures railroad metals: *v.t.* to carry publicly in a chair in triumph; to install.
chairman (chār'măn), *n.* [*pl.* chairmen ('men)], the president of an assembly, meeting, public company, &c.
chaise (shāz), *n.* a light two-wheeled carriage; a carriage in general.
chalcedony (kal'sē-dō-ni or kal-sed'ō-ni), a cryptocrystalline variety of quartz, resembling diluted milk. Also calcedony.

chaldron (chawl'dron), *n.* a measure for coke = 36 bush. (25½ cwt.).
chalet (shå-lā'), *n.* a Swiss cottage or herdsman's dwelling; a small country house built in such style.
chalice (chal'is), *n.* a cup; a Eucharist cup.
chalk (chawk), *n.* a soft limestone rock composed of carbonate of lime; prepared chalk for drawing: *v.t.* to mark, rub, or manure with chalk.
chalkstone (-stōn), *n.* a chalky concretion in the joints.
chalkiness (chawk'i-nes), *n.* the state of being chalky.
chalky (chawk'i), *adj.* containing, or resembling, chalk.
challenge (chal'enj), *n.* an invitation to a contest; a summons to fight; a duel; an objection taken to a voter or juror; the demand of a soldier on sentry: *v.t.* to summons to a contest; invite to a duel; defy; take exception to.
challengeable (chal'enj-å-bl), *adj.* that may be challenged.
challis (shal'ē), *n.* a light all-wool fabric.
chalybeate (kå-lib'ē-āt), *adj.* impregnated with iron.
chalybite (kal'i-bīt), *n.* native carbonate of iron; siderite.
chamber (chām'bēr), *n.* an apartment; especially a bedroom; a private room; a political or commercial body; a cavity; that part of a gun, &c., which contains the charge: *pl.* a suite of rooms; a judge's private room: *v.t.* to inclose; furnish with a chamber.
chamberlain (cham'bēr'lān), *n.* an officer who has charge of the private apartments of a sovereign or nobleman; a male servant who has charge of a suite of rooms; the treasurer of a city or corporation.
chameleon (kå-mē'lē-un), *n.* an insectivorous lizard-like reptile, possessing the power of changing its color.
chamfer (cham'fēr), *n.* a small furrow cut in wood or metal; a bevel: *v.t.* to groove, channel or flute.
champ (champ), *v.t.* to bite with the teeth repeatedly and impatiently: *n.* the act of champing.
champagne (sham-pān'), *n.* a light sparkling effervescent wine.
champaign (sham-pān'), *n.* flat open country: *adj.* level, open.
champerty (cham'pēr-ti), *n.* the maintenance of a party in a suit on condition that, if successful, the property is to be shared.
champion (cham'pi-un), *n.* one who defends the cause of another, by combat or other means; a hero; valiant warrior; a successful competitor against all rivals: *v.t.* to defend or support a cause.
chance (chåns), *n.* an unforeseen event; an accident; a possibility; opportunity; risk: *v.i.* to happen; occur without design or expectation: *v.t.* to risk (with *it*).
chancel (chån'sel), *n.* that part in a church where the altar stands; the sanctuary.
chancellor (chån'sel-ēr), *n.* a judge of a court of equity or chancery; the president or highest official of a university; a vicar-general; the president of the German Federal Council.
chance-medley (-med'li), *n.* justifiable homicide in self-defense.
chancery (chån'sēr-i), *n.* originally in England, next to Parliament, the highest Court of Justice, since 1873 a division of the High Court of Justice; a court of Equity.
chandelier (shan-dē-lēr'), *n.* a hanging frame with branches for lights.
chandler (chånd'lēr), *n.* a maker or vendor of candles; a dealer or merchant.
change (chānj), *v.t.* to alter; substitute; exchange or give an equivalent for; render acid or tainted: *v.i.* undergo change; suffer alteration; pass from one place to another; deteriorate: *n.* an alteration or variation; a passing from one state or form to another; vicissitude; small coin; balance returned after deduction of amount paid.
changeability (chānj-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* liability to change.
changeable (chānj'å-bl), *adj.* fickle.
changeling (chānj'ling), *n.* a child left in place of another; an idiot; a waverer.

channel (chan'el), *n.* the bed of a stream; a watercourse; the deepest part of a strait, bay, harbor, &c.; a wide arm of the sea extending inland; a groove; a medium of conveyance: *pl.* planks bolted to the outside of a ship to extend the rigging: *v.t.* to cut into a channel; groove.

chant (chânt), *v.t.* to sing; intone: *v.i.* make melody with the voice; go in full cry, as hounds: *n.* a song; a solemn or monotonous song.

chanter (chân'tẽr), *n.* one who chants; the drone of a bagpipe; a horse-coper.

chanticleer (chan'ti-klēr), *n.* a cock.

chaos (kā'os), *n.* the confused matter out of which the universe was formed; confusion.

chaotic (kā-ot'ik), *adj.* resembling chaos.

chaotically (-âl-li), *adv.* in a chaotic manner.

chap (chap), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* chapped: *p.pr.* chapping], to cause to crack or open longitudinally: *v.i.* to have the skin crack: *n.* a longitudinal crack or slit.

chap (chap), *n.* a fellow.

chap (chap, or chop), *n.* one of the jaws or its fleshy covering (usually *pl.*); the mouth of a channel.

chaparral (chap-â-râl'), *n.* a dense thicket.

chap-book (chap'book), *n.* a small book, usually of fairy tales, romances, &c., formerly hawked about by chapmen.

chapeau (shâ'pō), *n.* [*pl.* chapeaux -pōz)], a hat or head covering.

chapel (chap'el), *n.* a subordinate place of public worship; a place of worship in a palace, institution, &c.; a nonconformist place of worship; an association of journeymen in a printing house.

chapelry (chap'el-ri), *n.* [*pl.* chapelries (-riz)], the district legally assigned to a chapel dependent upon the mother church.

chaperon (shap'ẽr-ōn), *n.* a married lady who accompanies young ladies in public: *v.t.* to act as a chaperon to.

chapfallen (chap'faw-len), *adj.* dejected.

chapiter (chap'i-tẽr), *n.* the upper part or capital of a pillar.

chaplain (chap'lin), *n.* a clergyman who performs service in the army, navy, a public institution, a royal or private household.

chaplaincy (chap'lin-si), *n.* the office or status of a chaplain.

chaplet (chap'let), *n.* a wreath or garland encircling the head; a rosary; a round molding carved into beads, olives, &c.

chapman (chap'mân), *n.* [*pl.* chapmen ('men)], formerly a merchant or trader; a hawker.

chappie (chap'i), *n.* familiar for chap.

chapter (chap'tẽr), *n.* a division of a book; the clergy of a cathedral or collegiate church; a meeting of certain organized societies or orders.

char (chär), *n.* work by the day; a single job; a chore: *v.i.* to work in the house of another by the day; do odd jobs; do chores.

char (chär), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* charred, *p.pr.* charring], burn or reduce to charcoal; burn partially.

character (kar'ak-tẽr), *n.* a letter, sign, or figure; distinctive qualities or traits; moral excellence; a certificate as to conduct or ability.

characteristic (kar-ak-tẽr-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to or indicating the character.

characteristically (-âl-li), *adv.* in a characteristic manner.

characterization (kar-ak-tẽr-ī-zā'-shun), *n.* the act of characterizing.

characterize (kar'ak-tẽr-īz), *v.t.* describe by peculiar qualities; mark or distinguish.

charade (shâ-rād'), *n.* an acted enigma.

charcoal (chär'kōl), *n.* wood partially burnt; impure carbon.

charge (chärj), *v.t.* to rush on or attack; load; fill up; impose; command or enjoin; instruct; accuse; place on the debit side: *v.i.* to make an attack; demand a price: *n.* an onset; quantity with which a firearm or apparatus is charged; an office or obligation; an order or com-

mand; authoritative instruction or direction; an entry on the debit side.

chargeability (chär-jâ-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being chargeable.

chargeable (chär'jâ-bl), *adj.* liable to be charged; ratable; burdensome.

chargé d'affaires (shär-zhā'dâ-fār'), *n.* [*pl.* chargés (-shär-zhā-)], a government official who acts for an ambassador in his absence, or at a court to which no ambassador is accredited.

charger (chärj'ẽr), *n.* a cavalry horse; a large dish.

chariot (char'i-ot), *n.* an ancient two-wheeled car for war, state processions, racing, &c.; a four-wheeled pleasure carriage.

charioteer (char-i-o-tē'), *n.* a light four-wheeled covered pleasure carriage with two seats.

charitable (char'i-tâ-bl), *adj.* benevolent in disposition; kind and liberal.

charity (char'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* charities (-tiz)], the disposition to think well of others; liberality; alms; universal love; an institution for the poor; a gift in trust for a benevolent object.

charivari (shär-i-vä'ri), *n.* a mock serenade of discordant music.

charlatan (shär'lâ-tân), *n.* a quack.

charlatanism (-izm), *n.* quackery.

charlotte russe (shär'lut rūs), *n.* whipped cream enclosed in sponge-cake.

charm (chärm), *n.* a spell or enchantment; an allurement; a trinket: *v.t.* influence by magic; subdue or fascinate; give exquisite delight to: *v.i.* to work by magic powers; act as a spell.

charnel (chär'nel), *adj.* containing flesh or dead bodies.

chart (chärt), *n.* a map of any part of the sea, river, &c., for the use of mariners; the representation of a ship's course; a mariner's compass; a sheet giving information in tabular form: *v.t.* to lay down, or delineate on a chart; map out: *v.i.* to make a chart or map.

charter (chär'tẽr), *n.* a document bestowing certain rights and privileges: *v.t.* to charter-party.

charter-party (-pär'ti), *n.* a written agreement relating to the hire of a vessel and its cargo: *v.t.* to let or hire by charter-party.

chartographer (kär-tog'râ-fẽr), *n.* one who prepares charts and maps.

chartography (kär-tog'râ-fi), *n.* the art or business of drawing charts or maps.

Chartreuse (shär-trēz'), *n.* a celebrated liqueur made by the monks of La Grand Chartreuse, France.

chary (chār'i), *adj.* cautious; sparing.

chase (chās), *v.t.* to pursue; capture or kill; hunt; drive away: *v.i.* to ride or hunt rapidly: *n.* eager or vehement pursuit; hunting; open ground for preserving deer.

chase (chās), *n.* a groove; an iron frame for securing types; that part of a cannon in front of the trunnions: *v.t.* to work or emboss (precious metals); cut, as the thread of a screw.

chasm (kazm), *n.* a deep gap or opening in the earth; a void space.

chassepot (shas'pō), *n.* a French breech-loading rifle.

chasseur (sha-sẽr'), *n.* a domestic dressed in military or hunting costume; a French light-armed foot or cavalry soldier.

chassis (shaw-sē'), *n.* the mechanical parts of an automobile, embracing machinery and running gear.

chaste (chāst), *adj.* morally pure; modest; pure in style; refined.

chasten (chās'n), *v.t.* to punish for the purpose of reformation; purify; refine.

chastise (chas-tīz'), *v.t.* to correct by punishment; reduce to order or obedience.

chastisement (chas'tiz-ment), *n.* punishment.

chastity (chas'ti-ti), *n.* moral and sexual purity.

chat (chat), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* chatted, *p.pr.* chatting], to talk in an easy familiar manner: *n.* familiar or informal speech.

chateau (shâ-tō'), *n.* [*pl.* chateaux, (-tōz')], a castle; a manor house or country seat; the name of various French wines.

chatelaine (shat'e-lān), *n.* a bunch of chains to which are attached trinkets, &c., worn at the waist by ladies.

chattel (chat'el), *n.* personal property except freehold (usually in *pl.*).

chatter (chat'ēr), *v.i.* to utter sounds rapidly, as a monkey; rattle the teeth, as in shivering or from fright; talk idly or carelessly; jabber: *v.t.* to utter rapidly, idly, or indistinctly: *n.* sounds like those of the magpie, &c.; idle, rapid talk.

chatterbox (chat'ēr-boks), *n.* an incessant talker.

chattiness (chat'i-nes), *n.* the quality of being chatty.

chatty (chat'i), *adj.* talkative, unconventional.

chauffeur (shō-fēr'), *n.* an operator of an automobile; an automobilist: *fem.* **chauffeuse** (shō-fēz').

chauvinism (shō'vin-izm), *n.* blind and unreasoning attachment to a fallen cause; exaggerated political or party fanaticism.

cheap (chēp), *adj.* purchasable for a low price; common; of small value.

cheapen (chēp'en), *v.t.* to lessen the price of.

cheat (chēt), *n.* a fraud or deception; one who cheats: *v.t.* to deceive or defraud; impose upon: *v.i.* to act as a cheat.

check (chek), *n.* a restraint; a reproof; a pass, ticket, or token; a term in chess; cloth woven in squares of alternate patterns; an order or draft on a bank or banker for money: *v.t.* to restrain; stop; reprove; examine by comparison; mark as having been examined; to place an opponent's king in danger at chess; mark in small squares.

checker (chek'ēr), *n.* checker-board; one of the squares of a checkered pattern; piece with which to play checkers: *pl.* game played on a checker-board; draughts: *v.t.* to mark or decorate with checkers; variegate.

checker-board, *n.* board on which the game of checkers is played.

checkmate (chek'māt), *n.* the winning move at chess when the opponent's king cannot move out of check; a complete defeat from which there is no escape: *v.t.* to give checkmate to; defeat utterly; thwart.

cheek (chēk), *n.* the side of the face beneath either eye; one of two corresponding sides; cool impudence: *v.t.* face in an impudent manner.

cheep (chēp), *n.* a shrill noise, as that of a young chicken, or a mouse: *v.i.* to make such a noise.

cheeper (chēp'ēr), *n.* a young game bird.

cheer (chēr), *n.* temper or state of mind; a state of gladness or joy; a shout of applause; tidings; luck: *v.t.* to gladden; encourage; applaud.

cheerful (chēr'fool), *adj.* full of good spirits.

cheerfully (-li), *adv.* in a cheerful manner.

cheerily (chēr'i-li), *adv.* heartily.

cheeriness (chēr'i-nes), *n.* the state of being cheery.

cheery (chēr'i), *adj.* cheerful; gay.

cheese (chēs), *n.* the curd or casein of milk coagulated, pressed and allowed to dry in a mold; anything resembling cheese.

cheese-cake ('kāk), *n.* a confection of soft curds, butter, and sugar.

cheese-paring (-pār'ing), *adj.* niggardly.

cheetah (chē'tâ), *n.* the hunting leopard of India. Also chetah.

cheetal (chē'tâl), *n.* the Indian spotted deer.

chef (shef), *n.* a head or professional cook.

chef-d'œuvre (shā-dē'vr), *n.* [*pl.* chefs-d'œuvre (shā-dē'vr)], a masterpiece.

Cheiranthus (kī-ran'thus), *n.* a genus of plants, which includes the wallflower.

chemical (kem'i-kâl), *adj.* pertaining to chemistry: *n.* a chemical substance.

chemically (-li), *adv.* according to chemical principles or operations.

chemico-electric (kem-i-kō-ē-lek'-trik), *adj.* depending upon electric activity produced by chemical means.

chemise (she-mēz'), *n.* a woman's

undergarment; a wall lining an earthwork.

chemisette (shem-i-zet'), *n.* a short chemise worn over the breast.

chemist (kem'ist), *n.* one skilled in chemistry; a dealer in drugs and medicines; an analyst.

chemistry (kem'is-tri), *n.* the science which treats of the properties of elementary and compound substances and the laws which govern their molecular and atomic relations.

chenille (she-nēl'), *n.* silk or worsted cord.

cheque (chek), *n.* an order or draft on a banker or bank, payable to the bearer; check.

cherish (cher'ish), *v.t.* to hold or esteem dear; treat with tenderness; protect and aid; encourage; harbor in the mind.

cheroot (she-rōōt'), *n.* a kind of cigar.

cherry (cher'i), *n.* [*pl.* cherries ('iz)], the fruit of a tree allied to the plum; a cordial made from cherries: *adj.* of a cherry color; ruddy.

cherub (cher'ub), *n.* [*pl.* cherubs ('ubz), cherubim ('ōō-bim)], an angel next to a seraphim in rank; a beautiful child [*pl.* cherubs].

cherubic (che-rōō'bik), *adj.* angelic.

chess (ches), *n.* a game played by two persons with 16 pieces each on a checkered board divided into 64 squares.

chest (chest), *n.* a large box; the quantity such a box contains; the breast or thorax; a certain quantity of goods.

chested (ches'ted), *adj.* having a chest.

chestnut (ches'nut), *n.* the nut or seed of trees of the genus Castanea; the chestnut-tree with its edible fruit; a reddish-brown color; a horse of such color; an old or stale joke: *adj.* reddish-brown.

cheval-glass (she-val'glâs), *n.* a large swing looking-glass.

chevalier (shev-â-lēr'), *n.* a knight: a horseman; a member or knight of an honorable order; the lowest title of rank of the old French nobility; a gallant.

chevaux-de-frise (shev-ōō-de-frēz'), *n.pl.* a fence constructed of a bar armed with long spikes.

Cheviot (chev'i-ot), *n.* a sheep bred on the Cheviot Hills; a rough cloth made from its wool.

chevron (shev'ron), *n.* a term in heraldry; the badge on the coat sleeve of a non-commissioned officer, indicative of his rank; a variety of fret ornament.

chew (chōō), *v.t.* to crush and grind with the teeth; masticate; meditate upon: *v.i.* grind tobacco between the teeth: *n.* that which is chewed; a quid of tobacco.

chiaroscuro (ki-är-os-kōō'rō), *n.* the treatment of light and shade in painting, drawing, or engraving: *adj.* pertaining to such treatment.

chic (shēk), *adj.* stylish: *n.* Parisian elegance in dress; manual dexterity.

chicane (shi-kān'), *n.* mean or unfair artifices to obscure the truth; sophistry. Also chicanery: *v.t.* to cheat: *v.i.* use artifices.

chick (chik), *n.* the young of a bird, especially of the domestic hen: hence a child.

chickadee (chik'â-dē), *n.* the American black-cap titmouse.

chicken (chik'en), *n.* the young of a fowl, especially the domestic fowl.

chicken-hearted (-hart'ed), *adj.* timid.

chicken-pox (-poks), *n.* a mild eruptive disease of children; varicella.

chick-pea (chik'pē), *n.* a plant the roasted seed of which forms the pulse of the East.

chickweed (chik'wēd), *n.* a common wild plant with white blossoms.

chicory (chik'ō-ri), *n.* a perennial plant with bright blue flowers and a tapering root, which, when roasted and ground, is used to mix with coffee.

chide (chīd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* chid, chode, *p.p.* chidden, chid, *p.pr.* chiding], to find fault with; scold: *v.i.* to clamor.

chidingly (chīd'ing-li), *adv.* in a chiding manner.

chief (chēf), *n.* a commander or leader; a head or principal person; the principal or most important

part: *adj.* principal; most eminent; of the first order, rank, or estimation; leading; main.

chieftain (chēf'tăn), *n.* a captain, leader, or commander; the head of a class or tribe.

chiffon (shif'un, French shē-fong'), *n.* a kind of thin gauze fabric.

chiffonier (shif-ō-nēr'), *n.* a piece of furniture fitted with drawers and shelves used as a sideboard; a rag gatherer.

chignon (she-nyông'), *n.* a roll of natural or artificial hair worn by women over a pad at the back of the head.

chigoe (chig'ō), *n.* a species of West Indian and South American flea which burrows beneath the skin of the feet, and breeding there produces ulcers. Also jigger.

chikara (chi-kä'rå), *n.* the four-horned antelope of Bengal.

chilblain (chil'blān), *n.* a sore or inflammation caused by frost or cold: *v.t.* to afflict with chilblains.

child (chīld), *n.* [*pl.* children (chil'dren)], a son or daughter; a very young person; a descendant; one immature in judgment.

childbirth ('bĕrth), *n.* the act or time of bringing forth a child.

childe (chīld), *n.* a term formerly applied to the scions of knightly houses before their admission into knighthood.

childhood (chīld'hood), *n.* the period from infancy to puberty.

childish ('ish), *adj.* like a child; puerile.

children, *pl.* of child.

chiliad (kil'i-ad), *n.* 1,000; a thousand years.

chill (chil), *n.* a sudden coldness; the absence of heat in a substance; the hardened part of a casting: *adj.* having the sensation of cold; depressing; discourteous: *v.t.* to make cold; blast with cold; deject; harden cast iron by sudden cooling.

chilli (chil'i), *n.* [*pl.* chillies (-iz)], the dried pod of a capsicum. Also chile, chili.

chiloplasty (kī'lō-plas-ti), *n.* the transplantation of healthy skin to a diseased lip.

chimera (ki-mē'rå), *n.* an incongruous conception of the fancy; a cartilaginous fish of remarkable appearance.

chime (chīm), *n.* the musical harmony produced by striking a set of bells with hammers; a set of bells tuned to the musical scale and struck with hammers: *v.i.* to sound in consonance or harmony; be in harmony or agree with; join in: *v.t.* to cause to sound in harmony.

chimerical (ki-mer'ik-ål), *adj.* merely imaginary; fantastic; unreal.

chimerically (-li), *adv.* in a chimerical manner.

chimney (chim'ni), *n.* [*pl.* chimneys ('niz)], the flue, vent, or passage through which smoke or heated air, &c., escapes; a glass tube for a lamp to intensify combustion.

chimpanzee (chim-pan'zē), a large West Indian anthropoid ape allied to the gorilla.

chin (chin), *n.* the part of the face below the under lip.

china (chī'nå), *n.* a fine kind of porcelain: *adj.* of, or from, China; of, or made of, china.

chinch (chinch), *n.* a fetid insect destructive to corn crops; the bedbug.

chinchilla (chin-chil'å), *n.* a small South American rodent with a soft fine fur.

chine (chīn), *n.* the backbone or spine of an animal; a piece of the backbone of an animal with adjacent parts cut for cooking; a rocky ravine or large fissure in a cliff.

Chinese (chī-nēz'), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, China.

chink (chingk), *n.* a small fissure opening lengthwise; a narrow aperture: *v.i.* to crack; to form into or close up cracks.

chink (chingk), *n.* a sharp metallic or jingling sound; money: *v.t.* to cause to make a sharp metallic sound; jingle.

chinkapin (ching'kå-pin), *n.* the dwarf chestnut of the United States, or its nut.

chinse (chins), *v.t.* to force oakum or tow in (the chinks or seams be-

tween the planking of a ship); calk temporarily.

chintz (chints), *n.* cotton cloth, usually glazed, printed in various colors.

chip (chip), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* chipped, *p.pr.* chipping], to cut into small pieces; bet at cards: *v.i.* break or fly off into small pieces: *n.* a small piece of stone, wood, &c. cut or broken off; a bonnet, &c., made of thin split wood or Cuban palm leaf.

chipmunk (chip'mungk), *n.* a small squirrel of North America, having dark and light stripes on its back.

chipper (chip'ẽr), *adj.* active; pert.

chirography (kī-rog'rȧ-fi), *n.* the art of writing or engrossing; judgment of character by the handwriting.

chiromancy (kī'rō-man-si), *n.* palmistry.

chiropodist (kī-rop'ō-dist), *n.* one who removes corns, bunions, &c., and is skilled in diseases of the feet and hands.

chirp (chẽrp), *n.* a short shrill cheerful note: *v.i.* to utter such a note.

chisel (chiz'el), *n.* an edged instrument of iron or steel for cutting wood, stone, or metal: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* chiseled, *p.pr.* chiseling], to cut, pare, gouge, or engrave with a chisel; to take an unfair advantage of in a transaction.

chit (chit), *n.* a child; a pert forward girl.

chit-chat (-chat), *n.* familiar talk.

chivalresque (shiv-ȧl-resk'), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, chivalry; chivalrous.

chivalrous (shiv'ȧl-rus), *adj.* relating to chivalry; warlike; high-spirited; gallant.

chivalry (shiv'ȧl-ri), *n.* the mediæval system of knighthood; knights collectively: the qualifications of a knight, as bravery, nobleness, courtesy, respect for womanly dignity and chastity, &c.; tenure of land by knight's service.

chloral (klō'rȧl), *n.* a strong narcotic.

chloralism (klō'rȧl-izm), *n.* the habit of using chloral; a diseased condition caused by the use of chloral.

choralize (klō'rȧl-īz), *v.t.* to bring under the influence of chloral.

chloralum (klō'rȧl-um), *n.* an antiseptic.

chlorate (klō'rāt), *n.* a salt of chloric acid.

chloric (klō-rik), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, chlorine.

chloric acid (as'id), *n.* an acid containing hydrogen, oxygen, and chlorine.

chloride (klō'rīd), *n.* a compound of chlorine with another element.

chloride of lime (of līm), *n.* a compound of chloride with lime, used in bleaching.

chlorine (klō'rīn), *n.* a greenish-yellow gas possessing great bleaching powers.

chlorodyne (klō'rō-dīn), *n.* a popular anodyne.

chloroform (klō'rō-fôrm), *n.* a volatile liquid used for producing insensibility to pain: *v.t.* to administer chloroform to.

chlorophyll (klō'rō-fil), *n.* the green coloring matter in plants.

chlorosis (klō-rō'sis), *n.* a disease affecting young women, characterized by anemia.

chocolate (chok'ō-lāt), *n.* a paste made from the roasted kernels of the cacao-nut, used in making the beverage so called: *adj.* having the color of, or made of, chocolate.

choice (chois), *n.* the act of choosing; option; the thing chosen; the best or preferable part: *adj.* select; carefully chosen.

choir (kwīr), *n.* a band of singers in a church; the place where they sing.

choke (chōk), *v.t.* to suffocate by obstructing the windpipe; block up.

choke-damp (-damp), *n.* carbonic acid generated in mines.

choker (chō'kẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, chokes; a necktie.

choler (kō'lẽr), *n.* bile; irascibility.

cholera (kol'ẽr-ȧ), *n.* a disease with violent vomiting and purging.

choose (chōōz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* chose, *p.p.* chosen, *p.pr.* choosing], to take by preference; select: *v.i.* to make a choice; prefer.

chop (chop), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* chopped, *p.pr.* chopping], to cut with repeated blows; hew; mince; to exchange: *v.i.* to do anything with a quick motion; turn or vary suddenly: *n.* the act of chopping; a piece chopped off.

chop (chop), *n.* a mark or brand denoting quality.

chops (chops), *n.pl.* the sides of the mouth of a river, channel, &c.

chopsticks (chop'stiks), *n.pl.* two small sticks used in China for eating.

choral (kō'rål), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, a choir; chanted or sung by a choir.

chorale (kō'räl), *n.* a simple sacred melody or hymn sung in unison.

chorally (-li), *adv.* in the manner of a chorus.

chord (kôrd), *n.* the string of a musical instrument; notes in harmony; harmony of color; a straight line joining the ends of the arc of a circle: *v.t.* to string, as a musical instrument.

chores (chōrz), *n.pl.* the daily light work of a farmyard or household.

chorister (kor'is-tēr), *n.* a member of a choir.

chortle (chôr'tl'), *v.t.* to chuckle and snort.

chorus (kō'rus), *n.* a number singing in concert; a concerted piece of music; a band of singers and dancers in a Greek tragedy.

chosen (chō'zen), *adj.* selected; choice.

chough (chuf), *n.* a bird like a jackdaw.

chouse (chous), *v.t.* to cheat; swindle.

chow-chow (chou'chou), *adj.* an East Indian mixed pickle.

chowder (chou'dēr), *n.* a dish of fresh fish; clams stewed together with pork and biscuits, &c.

chrism (krizm), *n.* consecrated oil.

christen (kris'n), *v.t.* to baptize in the name of the Holy Trinity; give a Christian name to.

Christendom (kris'n-dum), *n.* countries whose inhabitants profess the Christian faith; Christians collectively.

Christian (kris'chân), *n.* a professor of the religion of Christ: *adj.* professing the religion of Christ.

Christian era (ē'rā), *n.* the present era reckoned from the birth of Christ.

Christianity (kris-chi-an'i-ti), *n.* the precepts and doctrines taught by Christ.

Christianization (kris-chân-iz-ā'-shun), *n.* the act or process of converting to Christianity.

Christianize (kris'chân-īz), *v.t.* to convert to Christianity.

Christmas (kris'mâs), *n.* the festival (Dec. 25) celebrating the birth of Christ.

Christmastide (-tīd), *n.* Christmas Eve (Dec. 24) to Epiphany (Jan. 6).

chromascope (krō'mâ-skōp), *n.* an instrument to show the optical effects of color.

chromate (krō'māt), *n.* a salt of chromic acid.

chromatic (krō-mat'ik), *adj.* relating to colors; including notes not belonging to the diatonic scale: *n.* a note affected by an accidental; *pl.* that branch of optics which treats of colors.

chromatically (-al-li), *adv.* in a chromatic manner.

chromatometer (krō-mâ-tom'e-tēr), *n.* a scale for measuring colors.

chromatrope (krō'mâ-trōp), *n.* a revolving magic-lantern slide.

chromatype (krō'mâ-tīp), *n.* a process for obtaining a colored photographic picture.

chrome (krōm), *n.* chromium: *v.t.* to dye in a bath of bichromate of potash.

chromium (krō'mi-um), *n.* a steel-gray metal, one of the elements.

chromo (krō'mō), *n.* [*pl.* chromos ('mōz)], a chromo-lithograph or picture produced by chromo-lithography.

chromogen (krō'mō-jen), *n.* the coloring matter of plants.

chromograph (krō'mō-graf), *n.* an apparatus for duplicating circulars, oil-paintings, &c.; a hectograph.

chromolithic (krō-mō-lith'ik), *adj.* executed in chromo-lithography.

chromo-lithography (krō-mō-lith-og'rā-fī), *n.* the art of printing in colors from stone.
chromosphere (krō'mō-sfēr), *n.* the rose-colored outer envelope of the sun.
chronic (kron'ik), *adj.* continuing a long time, or recurring: said of a disease.
chronically (-âl-li), *adv.* in a chronic manner.
chronogram (kron'ō-gram), *n.* an inscription which includes in it the date of some event.
chronograph (kron'ō-graf), *n.* an instrument for recording minute intervals of time.
chronological (kron-ō-loj'i-kâl), *adj.* relating to, or containing an account of, past events in the order of time.
chronologically (-li), *adv.* in a chronological manner.
chronologist (krō-nol'ō-jist), *n.* one versed in chronology. Also chronologer.
chronologize (krō-nol'ō-jīz), *v.t.* to arrange in historical sequence.
chronology ('ō-ji), *n.* [*pl.* chronologies (-jiz)], the science that treats of events and arranges their dates in proper sequence.
chronometer (krō-nom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring time with extreme accuracy.
chronopher (krōn'ō-fēr), *n.* an instrument for signaling by electricity the exact time to distant stations.
chronoscope (kron'ō-skōp), *n.* an instrument for measuring by electricity the velocity of a projectile.
chrysalis (kris'â-lis), *n.* the final stage through which a lepidopterous insect, or a butterfly, passes prior to its winged state.
chrysanthemum (kris-an'the-mum), *n.* a composite plant with large heads of showy flowers; a flower of this plant.
chrysolite (kris'ō-līt), *n.* a green-colored and sometimes transparent gem.
chrysoprase (kris'ō-prāz), *n.* a variety of chalcedony of apple-green color.
chub (chub), *n.* a fresh-water fish.
chubbiness (chub'i-nes), *n.* plumpness.
chubby (chub'i), *adj.* plump; fat and round.
chuck (chuk), *v.t.* to make a noise like a hen calling to her chickens: *n.* a hen's call.
chuck (chuk), *v.t.* to pat in a playful manner; throw smartly to a short distance; hold in a chuck: *n.* a light blow under the chin; a short toss; an appendage to a lathe to secure the work to be turned.
chuckle (chuk'l), *n.* a quiet, suppressed laugh: *v.i.* to laugh in such a manner.
chum (chum), *n.* one who lodges in the same apartment; a college student; an old or intimate friend: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* chummed; *p.pr.* chumming], to occupy the same room.
chump (chump), *n.* a short, thick, heavy piece of wood.
chunan (chū'nan), *n.* a cement much used for building purposes in the tropic east, composed of lime, cocoanut milk and Para tree juice.
chunky (chung'ki), *adj.* short and thick.
church (chērch), *n.* a building used for divine worship.
Church (chērch), *n.* the collective body of Christians; a particular body of Christians; the clergy.
Churchman (-mân), *n.* an adherent of the Established Church; an Episcopalian.
churchwarden ('wawr-dn), *n.* in the Anglican Church, one of two officers chosen at Easter in every parish to attend to the secular affairs of the church, and to act as the legal representatives of the parish; a long clay pipe.
churl (chērl), *n.* formerly one of the lowest orders of freemen; a peasant; a surly ill-bred person; a niggard.
churlish ('ish), *adj.* ill-bred; niggardly.
churn (chērn), *n.* a vessel in which milk or cream is agitated to form butter: *v.t.* to make (butter) by agitating milk or cream; agitate by violent motion.
chute (shōōt), *n.* an inclined trough for sending articles down; an aquat-

ic switch-back; a river-fall over which timber is floated; a stampede; a bayou.

chyle (kīl), *n.* a milk-like fluid separated from digested matter in the stomach, absorbed by the lacteal vessels, and assimilated into blood.

chyme (kīm), *n.* the pulpy mass of digested food prior to the separation of the chyle.

cicada (si-kā'dâ), *n.* [*pl.* cicadæ ('dē)], a genus of insects having the power of producing a shrill sound.

cicatrix (sik'â-triks), *n.* [*pl.* cicatrices (-trī-sēz)], the scar remaining after a wound has healed.

cicatrize (sik'â-trīz), *v.t.* to heal (a wound) by inducing the skin to form a cicatrix.

cicerone (sis-e-rō'nē; Italian chē-chā-rō'ne), *n.* [*pl.* cicerones (-nez), ciceroni ('nē)], a guide who explains the antiquities and chief features of a place.

Cid (sid), *n.* a chief or commander, especially in Spanish literature; the hero, Ruy Diaz, the Christian champion against the Moors; the name of a Spanish epic.

cider (sī'dēr), *n.* the juice of apples expressed and fermented.

ci devant (sē-de-väng'), *adj.* former: used with reference to an office previously held.

cierge (sērg), *n.* a wax candle used in religious processions.

cigar (si-gär'), *n.* a small roll of tobacco-leaf used for smoking.

cigarette (sig-â-ret'), *n.* a small cigar made of tobacco rolled in thin paper.

cilia (sil'i-â), *n.pl.* the hair of the eyelids; long minute hair-like appendages on the margins of vegetable bodies; the very minute vibratile filaments lining or covering certain organs.

ciliated (sil'i-â-ted), *adj.* covered with cilia.

Cimmerian (kim- or sim-ē'ri-ân), *adj.* pertaining to the Cimmerii, a fabulous people mentioned by Homer as living in perpetual darkness: hence intensely dark; gloomy.

cinch (sinch), *n.* a saddle girth firmly fastened in place by loop and knots; a sure grip or hold.

cinchona (sin-kō'nâ), *n.* a South American tree which yields quinine.

cinchonism (sin'kō-nizm), *n.* a condition of the system characterized by buzzing in the ears, deafness, &c., caused by the excessive use of quinine.

cincture (singk'tūr), *n.* a belt or girdle worn round the waist; a raised or carved ring at the bottom and top of a pillar.

cinder (sin'dēr), *n.* any piece of a body thoroughly burnt but not reduced to ashes: *pl.* volcanic scoriæ; slag.

cinematograph (sin-e-mat'ō-graf), *n.* a French device similar to the biograph.

cinerary (sin'e-rā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, ashes: applied to sepulchral urns.

cinnabar (sin'â-bär), *n.* red sulphide of mercury.

cinnamon (sin'â-mun), *n.* the inner aromatic bark of an East Indian tree: *adj.* light-reddish brown.

cinque (singk), *n.* a five.

cinque-foil (-foil), *n.* a plant of the genus Potentilla; five fingers; an architectural ornamentation resembling five leaves.

cipher (sī'fēr), *n.* the symbol 0: hence a person or anything without value or power; a monogram; a secret manner of writing, or the key to it; a code: *v.i.* to practice arithmetic; to sound independently of the player: *v.t.* to express in cipher.

circle (sēr'kl), *n.* a round body; a plane figure bounded by a single curved line called its circumference, every part of which is equally distant from a point within it, called the center; an orb; an enclosure; a sphere or position in society; a number of persons or things united by a common bond; a coterie; an administrative division of a country; an inconclusive form of argument: *v.t.* to encompass: *v.i.* move in a circle; to revolve.

circlet (sērk'let), *n.* a small circle.

circuit (sēr'ket), *n.* the act of going round anything: the space enclosed

in a circle; the journey of a judge from one place to another to hold assizes; a district assigned to an itinerant preacher; the arrangement by which an electrical current is kept up between the two poles of a battery or machine; the path of the electric current.

circuitous (sēr-kū'i-tus), *adj.* roundabout.

circular (sēr'kū-lâr), *adj.* round like a circle; ending in itself; intended for circulation: *n.* a printed or written letter or notice.

circularize (sēr'kū-lâr-īz), *v.t.* to make circular; send circulars to.

circulate (sēr'kū-lāt), *v.t.* to cause to pass from point to point or from one person to another: *v.i.* move round and return to the same point; pass from hand to hand; be diffused or distributed; travel.

circulation (sēr-kū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of moving round; passing or transmitting from place to place; the extent to which a thing is circulated; currency of money.

circulator (sēr'kū-lā-tēr), *n.* a circulating decimal.

circulatory (sēr'kū-lā-tō-ri), *adj.* circulating.

circum (sēr'kum), a prefix = *around*, forming compounds the meaning of many of which is obvious, as *circum*polar, *around* the pole, &c.

circumambient (sēr-kum-am'bient), *adj.* inclosing, or being surrounded, on all sides.

circumcise (sēr'kum-sīz), *v.t.* to cut off the foreskin or prepuce; purify the heart.

circumcision (sēr'kum-sizh-un), *n.* the act of circumcising; spiritual purification.

circumference (sēr-kum'fēr-ens), *n.* the line that bounds a circle; a periphery.

circumferential (sēr-kum-fēr-en'shâl), *adj.* pertaining to the circumference.

circumferentially (-li), *adj.* in a circumferential manner.

circumflect (sēr-kum-flekt'), *v.t.* to bend around.

circumflection, *n.* Same as circumflexion.

circumflex (sēr'kum-fleks), *n.* a mark (◌̂) over a vowel or syllable to denote accent or contraction: *adj.* marked with such an accent; curved or winding: *v.t.* to pronounce or mark with the circumflex.

circumflexion (sēr-kum-flek'shun), *n.* the act of marking with a circumflex.

circumfuse (sēr-kum-fūz'), *v.t.* to pour or spread around.

circumjacent (sēr-kum-jā'sent), *adj.* lying around; bordering on every side.

circumlocution (sēr-kum-lō-kū'shun), *n.* a roundabout way of speaking; an indirect mode of statement.

circumlocutionary (-a-ri), *adj.* roundabout.

circumlocutory (sēr-kum-lok'ū-tō-ri), *adj.* expressing few words in many.

circumnavigable (sēr-kum-nav'i-gâ-bl), *adj.* capable of being circumnavigated.

circumnavigate (sēr-kum-nav'i-gāt), *v.t.* to sail round: usually the globe.

circumnavigator (sēr-kum-nav'i-gā-tēr), *n.* one who circumnavigates.

circumscribe (sēr-kum-skrīb'), *v.t.* to inclose within certain lines or boundaries; restrict.

circumscriptive (-skrip'tiv), *adj.* limiting.

circumspect (sēr'kum-spekt), *adj.* cautious; prudent; watchful on all sides.

circumspection (sēr-kum-spek'shun), *n.* caution; watchfulness on every side; prudence.

circumstance (sēr'kum-stans), *n.* something relative or appendent to a fact; an incident: *pl.* state of affairs: *v.t.* to place in a particular situation [only in *p.p.*].

circumstantial (sēr-kum-stan'shâl), *n.* something incidental and subordinate to the main subject: *pl.* incidentals: *adj.* accidental; detailed; proving indirectly.

circumstantiality (-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* the state of being circumstantial; fullness of detail.
circumstantially (-li), *adv.* incidentally; not essentially; minutely; exactly.
circumstantiate (sẽr-kum-stan'shi-āt), *v.t.* to verify in every particular.
circumvallation (sẽr-kum-val-ā'-shun), *n.* the act of throwing up walls or fortifications.
circumvent (sẽr-kum-vent'), *n.* to gain an advantage over by stratagem or deception.
circumvention (-ven'shun), *n.* the act of circumventing; a stratagem.
circumventive ('tiv), *adj.* deceiving by artifice.
circumvolution (sẽr-kum-vō-lū'-shun), *n.* the act of rolling round; the state of being rolled round.
circus (sẽr'kus), *n.* [*pl.* circuses (-ez)], a large level oblong space for feats of horsemanship, &c., with seats for the spectators arranged in tiers; a semi-circular space.
cisalpine (sis-al'pīn), *adj.* this side of the Alps with regard to Rome; south of the Alps.
cisatlantic (sis-at-lan'tik), *adj.* on this side of the Atlantic Ocean.
cistern (sis'tẽrn), *n.* a natural or artificial receptacle for storing water; a reservoir.
citadel (sit'ă-del), *n.* a fortress; a being cited.
citadel (sit'ă-del), *n.* a fortress, a castle.
citation (sī-tā'shun), *n.* an official summons to appear before a court, especially an ecclesiastical court; a quotation.
citatory (sī'tā-tō-ri), *adj.* having the form or nature of a citation; citing.
cite (sīt), *v.t.* to summon officially to appear in court; quote.
cithara (sith'ă-rā), *n.* an ancient lyre.
citizen (sit'i-zen), *n.* a native or inhabitant of a town or city; a freeman; a member of a state or nation who enjoys political rights and privileges; a tradesman.
citrate (sit'rāt), *n.* a salt of citric acid.
citric acid (sit'rik as'id), *n.* an acid found in the lemon and orange.
citron (sit'run), *n.* a tree with a fruit like the lemon.
city (sit'i), *n.* [*pl.* cities ('iz)], a large and important town; a corporate town.
civet (siv'et), *n.* a musky secretion of the anal glands of the civet cat.
civic (siv'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a city.
civil (siv'il), *adj.* relating to the affairs of a city or government; intestine; non-international; not military or criminal; complaisant; well-bred.
civil service (sẽr'vis), *n.* the paid service of the State not exclusively naval or military.
civil war (wawr), *n.* war between two factions of the same country.
civilian (si-vil'yăn), *n.* one engaged in the pursuits of civil life: *adj.* occupied in civil pursuits.
civility (si-vil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* civilities (-tiz)], good breeding; courtesy.
civilization (siv-i-li-zā'shun), *n.* the act or state of being civilized; culture; refinement.
civilize (siv'i-līz), *v.t.* to reclaim from a savage state; instruct in the arts and refinements of civilized life.
civilly (siv'il-li), *adv.* in a civil manner.
clack (klak), *v.i.* to make a sudden, sharp sound; chatter rapidly and continuously: *n.* a sudden, sharp sound; continual prattle; a variety of ball-valve; a mechanical contrivance in a corn-mill.
clad, *p.t.* of clothe.
claim (klām), *v.t.* to demand as a right, or by authority: *v.i.* to be entitled to anything; assert or put forward a claim: *n.* a demand; a right or title to anything; the thing claimed; a piece of land which a miner marks out in accordance with mining law.
claimant (klā'mănt), *n.* one who demands anything as his right.
clairaudience (klār-aw'di-ens), *n.* the supposed power of hearing in a trance sounds otherwise inaudible.
clairvoyance (klār-voi'ăns), *n.* the

power attributed to persons in a mesmeric state of seeing objects not usually perceptible.

clairvoyant ('ânt), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, clairvoyance: *n.* one who professes to have the power of clairvoyance: *fem.* clairvoyante.

clam (klam), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* clammed, *p.pr.* clamming], to clog with any glutinous matter: *v.i.* to be moist and cold.

clam (klam), *n.* an edible bivalve mollusk.

clam-bake (-bāk), *n.* clams baked with sea-weed; a picnic at which baked clams form the chief dish.

clamber (klam'bẽr), *v.t.* to ascend or climb with difficulty.

clammily (-li), *adv.* in a clammy manner.

clamminess (klam'i-nes), *n.* the state of being clammy.

clammy (klam'i), *adj.* soft and sticky.

clamor (klam'ẽr), *n.* a loud and continued noise; popular outcry: *v.t.* shout with a loud voice: *v.i.* make importunate demands.

clamorous (klam'ẽr-us), *adj.* vociferous.

clamp (klamp), *n.* anything that fastens or binds; a piece of wood, metal, &c., used to bring two things together: *v.t.* to fasten or bind with clamps.

clan (klan), *n.* a tribe or association of families united under one chieftain, having one common ancestor, and the same surname.

clandestine (-des'tin), *adj.* secret; private.

clandestinely (-li), *adv.* in a secret manner.

clang (klang), *n.* a loud, sharp, ringing metallic sound: *v.t.* to cause to resound with a clang: *v.i.* give out a clang.

clangor ('gẽr), *n.* a sharp clang.

clank (klangk), *n.* a sharp, hard metallic sound: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to rattle and sound, as chains.

clannish (klan'ish), *adj.* pertaining to a clan; closely adherent.

clap (klap), *v.t.* & *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* clapped, *p.pr.* clapping], to strike one thing against another with a quick, sharp noise; indicate approval by striking the hands together; put on quickly: *n.* a loud noise made by a sudden collision; applause expressed by clapping; a sudden act or movement.

clapboard (klab'ôrd), *n.* a thin, narrow board, used for the covering of the sides of frame houses.

clapper ('ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, claps; the tongue of a bell; the clack of a mill-hopper.

claque (klak), *n.* an organized body of men who applaud or express disapproval at theaters: hence interested admirers.

claquer (klâ-kẽr'), *n.* a member of a claque.

claret (klar'et), *n.* a light bodied wine of a dark-red color; blood: *adj.* claret-colored.

clarification (klar-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of clarifying.

clarify (klar'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* clarified, *p.pr.* clarifying], to make clear from impurities: *v.i.* to become bright.

clarinet (klar'i-net), *n.* a keyed reed instrument of the oboe class. Also clarionet.

clarion (klar'ri-un), *n.* a kind of trumpet.

clash (klash), *v.i.* to make a loud harsh noise by mutual collision: *v.t.* to strike violently together: *n.* the noise so produced.

clasp (klâsp), *v.t.* to shut or fasten together with, or as with, a clasp: *n.* a hook to hold anything close; a close embrace.

clasper ('er), *n.* one who, or that which, clasps; a tendril.

class (clâs), *n.* a rank or order of persons or things; a number of students of the same status; a group of animals or plants next in rank above an order: *v.t.* to classify.

class meeting (mēt'ing), *n.* a class, under a class-leader, for religious instruction.

classic (klas'ik), *adj.* of, or relating to, the highest class or rank in literature or art; pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, the Greek or Roman authors; relating

to localities associated with great authors or events; pure; refined; clear-cut. Also classical: *n.* an author of the first rank whose works serve as a standard; one versed in Greek and Latin literature: *pl.* ancient Greek and Latin literature.

classically (-al-li), *adv.* in the style or manner of a classic.

classification (klas-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the art of forming or dividing into classes.

classificatory (klas'i-fi-kā-tō-ri), *adj.* relating to, or forming the basis of, classification.

classifier (klas'i-fī-ẽr), *n.* one who classifies.

classify (klas'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* classified; *p.pr.* classifying], to arrange in classes; systematize.

classman (klȧs'mȧn), *n.* [*pl.* classmen ('men)], a student who has gained honors at an examination: opposed to passman.

clatter (klat'ẽr), *v.i.* to make a noise by knocking two sonorous bodies frequently together; talk idly and noisily: *v.t.* to strike anything to make a clatter: *n.* a continuous or confused noise; idle gossip.

clause (klawz), *n.* a separate part of a written composition, or a sentence; a special proviso in a document.

claustral (klaws'trȧl), *adj.* pertaining to a cloister.

clavate (klā'vāt), *adj.* club-shaped.

clavichord (klav'i-kôrd), *n.* a mediæval stringed instrument. Also clarichord.

clavicle (klav'i-kȧl), *n.* the collar-bone.

clavier (klȧ-vẽr'), *n.* the key-board of an organ, pianoforte, or harmonium.

claw (klaw), *n.* a sharp hooked nail in the foot of an animal, as the cat; the whole foot of a bird; anything resembling a claw; the narrow part at the base of a leaf or foot-stalk of a petal: *v.t.* to tear or scratch with, or as if with, claws.

clay (klā), *n.* anything easily molded; soft plastic earth; the bodily or earthly nature of man: *adj.* made of or like clay: *v.t.* to purify, cover, or manure with clay.

claymore (klā'mōr), *n.* a Highland broad-sword.

clean (klēn), *adj.* free from dirt or extraneous matter; morally or ceremonially pure: *adv.* in a clean manner; entirely; cleverly: *v.t.* to render clean.

clean-cut (-kut), *adj.* clear-cut; well-shaped.

cleanlily (klen'li-li), *adv.* in a cleanly manner; adroitly.

cleanliness (-nes), *n.* the state of being clean.

cleanly (klen'li), *adj.* neat; pure: *adv.* wholly clean.

cleanness (klēn'nes), *n.* moral or physical purity; neatness.

cleanse (klenz), *v.t.* to make clean; purify from moral impurity or guilt.

clear (klēr), *adj.* bright; pure; undimmed; translucent; manifest to the understanding; unobstructed; audible; unadulterated: *v.t.* to make bright; render evident; free from obstructions; render more acute or quick; prove or declare innocent; free from legal detention, as imported goods: *v.i.* leave a port; exchange cheques, bills, &c., at a bank.

clear-cut (kut), *adj.* having a sharp, clearly-defined outline, as if chiseled.

clearance (klēr'ȧns), *n.* the act of clearing.

clearing (klēr'ing), *n.* the act of making clear; land cleared of timber.

clearstarch (klēr'stärch), *v.t.* to stiffen or dress with starch.

cleat (klēt), *n.* a thin piece of iron worn on boots to make them more durable; a piece of wood or iron on the yard-arm of a ship to keep the ropes from slipping; a strip of wood nailed across a board: *v.t.* to secure or strengthen with a cleat.

cleavable (klē-vȧ-bl), *adj.* divisible.

cleavage (klē'vāj), *n.* the act of splitting; the property of some minerals and rocks of being broken in one or more directions.

cleave (klēv), *v.i.* [*p.t.* clave, cleaved, *p.p.* cleaved, *p.pr.* cleaving], to adhere to; be attached strongly to.

cleave (klēv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* cleft, clove, *p.p.* cleft, cloven, cleaved, *p.pr.* cleaving], to divide with violence; part naturally.
cleaver (klē'vĕr), *n.* a butcher's heavy hatchet for dividing carcasses.
cleavers (klē'vĕrz), *n.* goose-grass.
clef (klef), *n.* a figure at the beginning of each staff in music to indicate the pitch of all the notes on one particular line or space.
cleft, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of cleave, to split.
cleft (kleft), *n.* a crack; crevice.
clematis (klem'ă-tis), *n.* a perennial plant of the crowfoot family.
clemency (klem'en-si), *n.* [*pl.* clemencies (-siz)], compassion; remission.
clement (klem'ent), *adj.* compassionate; forgiving; gentle; forbearing.
clergy (klĕr'ji), *n.* a body of men set apart by ordination for the service of the Church.
clergyman (-măn), *n.* [*pl.* clergymen (-men)], a minister.
clerical (kler'i-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to the clergy; pertaining to a clerk, writer, or copyist.
clerical-error (ĕr'ĕr), *n.* an error in copying.
clerk (klĕrk), *n.* a parish clerk; a scholar; one engaged in an office to conduct correspondence, keep books, or transact business generally; an assistant salesman in a store or shop: *v.i.* to act as clerk or salesman.
clever (klev'ĕr), *adj.* possessing skill or ability; dexterous; expert; good natured and obliging.
clew (klōō), *n.* a ball of thread; one of the corners of a sail: *v.t.* to truss up (sails) to the yard of a ship.
click (klik), *v.i.* to make a short sharp successive noise: *v.t.* to move with a clicking sound: *n.* a slight sharp sound; a catch for retaining a bolt.
client (klī'ent), *n.* one who employs a lawyer; one dependent upon another's patronage.
clientage (klī'en-tij), *n.* the condition of being a client; clients collectively.
cliff (klif), *n.* high steep rock or bank.
climacteric (klī-mak'tĕr-ik), *n.* one of the critical periods in human life when some great change is supposed to take place in the constitution.
climate (klī'māt), *n.* the temperature and meteorological conditions of a country, &c.
climatic (klī-mat'ik), *adj.* relating to, or connected with, climate.
climatize (klī'mă-tīz), *v.t.* to accustom to a new climate.
climatography (klī-mă-tog'ră-fi), *n.* a description of climates.
climatology (-tol'ō-ji), *n.* meteorology.
climatometer (klī-mă-tom'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for recording variations of temperature in any given region.
climax (klī'maks), *n.* the summit; acme.
climb (klīm), *v.i.* to mount or ascend, as by the hands and feet: *v.t.* ascend laboriously: *n.* an ascent by climbing.
clime (klīm), *n.* a country, region, or tract.
clinch (klinch), *v.t.* to rivet; fix firmly by folding over; double up tightly, as the fingers; to hold fast: *n.* anything that holds both ways; a mode of fastening large ropes.
cling (kling), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* clung, *p.pr.* clinging], to adhere closely; hold fast by embracing or entwining.
clinic (klin'ik), *n.* a medical lecture at the bedside or in the presence of patients.
clinical (klin'ik-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a clinic.
clinically (-li), *adv.* in a clinical manner.
clink (klingk), *v.t.* to strike so as to make a slight sharp sound: *v.i.* to make a clinking noise: *n.* a slight sharp successive vibrating noise.
clinker ('ĕr), *n.* a mass of partly vitrified brick; slag.
clip (klip), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* clipped, clipt: *p.pr.* clipping], to cut with shears or scissors; cut off; formerly to debase coin by cutting off the edges: *v.i.* move quickly: *n.* the wool of a season's shearing; a spring holder for holding papers; a slight blow with the hand.

clipper ('ẽr), one who, or that which, clips; an instrument for cutting the hair of horses; a sailing vessel with very sharp lines and great spread of canvas; a person or animal that runs swiftly; a first-rate person or thing.

clique (klēk), *n.* a group of persons united for some common purpose (usually sinister); a coterie; a ring.

cloak (klōk), *n.* a sleeveless, loose outer garment worn by both sexes: hence, a pretext; disguise: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a cloak; cover up or conceal.

clock (klok), *n.* a machine for measuring and indicating the divisions of time by means of hands moving over a dial-plate.

clock (klok), *n.* a woven or embroidered ornament upon a stocking.

clockwise ('wīz), *adv.* in the direction of the rotation of the hands of a clock.

clod (klod), *n.* a lump of earth, turf, or clay; a bait used in eel-fishing; the shoulder part of the neck-piece in beef.

clog (klog), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* clogged: *p.pr.* clogging], to load with anything that may impede motion; embarrass: *v.i.* to stick or cluster together: *n.* a load or weight; a hindrance; a kind of wooden shoe.

clogginess ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being clogged.

cloggy (klog'i), *adj.* clogging; adhesive.

cloister (kloi's'tẽr), *n.* a place of religious retirement; a monastery or nunnery: *pl.* an arched way or covered walk running round an ecclesiastical building or college: *v.t.* to confine in, or as in, a cloister or convent; seclude from the world.

cloistral (kloi's'trăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or confined in, a cloister; secluded.

close (klōz), *v.t.* to shut; surround closely; unite together; consolidate; end: *v.i.* to come together; shut in; coalesce; engage in hand-to-hand conflict; grapple: *n.* an inclosed space; the precincts of a cathedral or abbey; an alley: *adj.* (klōs) having no outlet; confined; without ventilation; oppressive; minute; concise; reticent; niggardly: *adv.* near.

close corporation (klōs kôr-pō-rā'-shun), *n.* a corporation in which vacancies are filled by its members.

close-hauled (-hawld), *adj.* kept as near to the wind as possible.

close port (pōrt), *n.* a river port.

close-reef (-rēf), *n.* the last reef in a sail.

close season (sē'zun), *n.* certain months in the year in which it is illegal to kill game, protected wild birds, fish, &c.

closet (kloz'et), *n.* a small room for privacy or retirement; a place for storing valuable things or household requisites: *adj.* private; secluded: *v.t.* to receive in a private room for confidential consultation.

closure (klō'zhūr), *n.* the act of shutting up; that which closes; the end; the closing of a debate by the vote of the majority (the clôture): *v.t.* to end (a debate) by closure.

clot (klot), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* clotted, *p.pr.* clotting], to coagulate: *v.t.* to make, form into, or cover with, clots: *n.* a concrete or coagulate mass of soft or fluid matter.

cloth (klôth), *n.* [*pl.* cloths (klôthz)], a woven fabric of some fibrous material, especially wool; a table covering; the distinctive dress of any profession, especially the clerical.

clothe (klōth), *v.t.* to put raiment on; cover with, or as with, a garment.

clothes (klōthz), *n.pl.* covering for the body; dress; bedclothes.

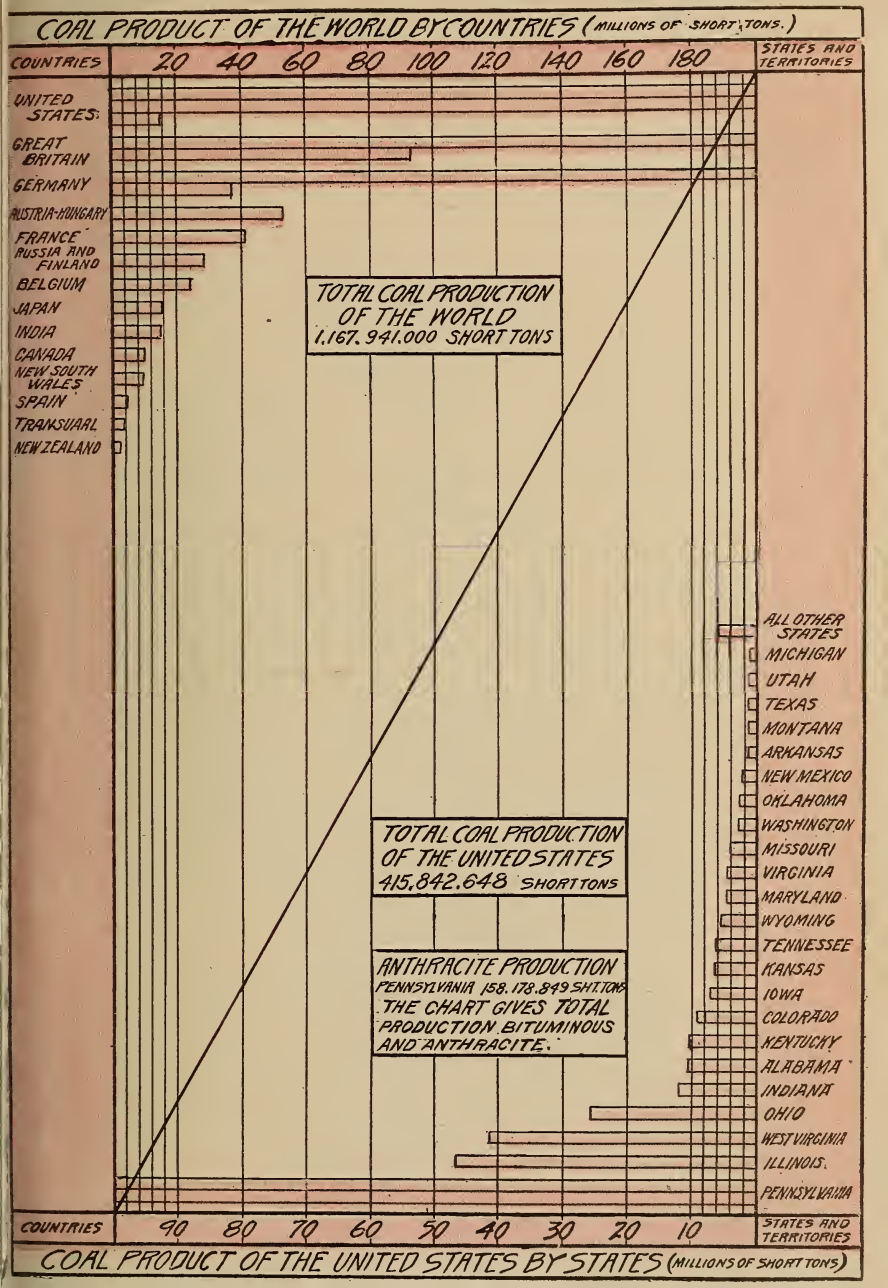
clothier (klōth'yẽr), *n.* one who manufactures or sells clothes.

clothing (klōth'ing), *n.* garments in general.

clôture. See closure.

cloud (kloud), *n.* a mass of visible vapor floating in the atmosphere; a volume of smoke or dust; the dark markings in marble or precious stones; a diffused body of anything; a multitude; a light woolen shawl: *v.t.* to overspread with, or as with, a cloud; render gloomy; blacken or sully: *v.i.* to grow cloudy.

cloud-burst ('bẽrst), *n.* a violent downpour of rain over a very limited area.
clough (kluf), *n.* a ravine in a rock or hillside; a gorge; a kind of sluice.
clout (klout), *n.* a piece of cloth or leather for patching; a cloth for any mean use; the center mark of an archery target; an arrow that has hit the center; a blow on the head with the hand: *v.t.* to patch or mend coarsely; strike with the hand.
clove, *p.t.* of cleave.
clove (klōv), *n.* a pungent aromatic spice.
cloven (klō'ven), *p.adj.* divided into two parts.
clover (klō'vẽr), *n.* a species of grass.
clown (kloun), *n.* a rustic; an ill-bred fellow; a professional jester or buffoon.
clownish ('ish), *adj.* like a clown.
cloy (kloi), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cloyed, *p.pr.* cloying], to fill to repletion; surfeit.
club (klub), *n.* a heavy stick; one of the suits of cards marked with trefoils; a number of persons associated for a common purpose or mutual benefit; a joint expense: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* clubbed, *p.pr.* clubbing], to beat with a club; unite in a solid mass: *v.i.* contribute to a common expense.
clubbable ('â-bl), *adj.* having the qualities which fit a man to associate in a club.
club-foot ('foot), *n.* a deformed foot.
club-haul ('hawl), *v.t.* to tack (a ship) by dropping the lee anchor as soon as the wind is out of the sails, bringing the ship's head to the wind.
club-moss ('mos), *n.* the lycopodium.
cluck (kluk), *v.i.* to cry or call like a hen to her chickens: *n.* a hen's call; the peculiar click uttered by some South African tribes.
clue (klōō), *n.* a hint; a clew.
clumber (klum'bẽr), *n.* a field spaniel.
clump (klump), *n.* a cluster of trees, &c.; a thick sole: *pl.* a social game: *v.t.* arrange in a clump: *v.i.* tread clumsily.
clumsily (klum'zi-li), *adv.* awkwardly; heavily.
clumsy (klum'zi), *adj.* awkward; heavy.
clung, *p.t.* of cling.
cluster (klus'tẽr), *n.* a number of things of the same kind growing or collected together; a bunch: *v.i.* to grow or gather into bunches; congregate.
clutch (kluch), *v.t.* to grasp, seize, or grip strongly: *v.i.* to snatch or seize [with *at*]: *n.* a grasp; seizure: *pl.* hands; claws.
clyster (klis'tẽr), *n.* a liquid injected into the lower intestines by a syringe; an enema.
co- (kō), a prefix, meaning *with, together,* entering into the composition of many words, the sense of which is generally self-evident, as *co*-trustee, a joint trustee.
coach (kōch), *n.* a large covered four-wheeled public or private carriage; a tutor who especially prepares another for an examination or an athletic contest: *v.t.* to instruct or train for an examination, &c.
coagulant (kō-ag'ū-lânt), *n.* a substance that produces coagulation.
coagulate (kō-ag'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to clot or curdle.
coagulation (-ū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of coagulating; the state of being coagulated.
coagulative (-tiv), *adj.* causing coagulation.
coagulator (-tẽr), *n.* that which causes coagulation.
coagulum ('ū-lum), *n.* [*pl.* coagula (-lâ)], a clot of blood; a curdled mass.
coal (kōl), *n.* mineralized vegetable matter, used in its hardened form as fuel: *v.t.* to furnish with coals: *v.i.* take in coal.
coal-oil ('oil), *n.* petroleum.
coal-tar ('tär), *n.* a thick opaque liquid distilled from bituminous coal, and from which many rich dye colors are obtained.
coalesce (kō-â-les'), *v.t.* to grow together; combine; unite.
coalescence ('ens), *n.* the act of coalescing.


COAL PRODUCT OF THE WORLD BY COUNTRIES (MILLIONS OF SHORT TONS.)
COUNTRIES
20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180
STATES AND TERRITORIES
UNITED STATES
GREAT BRITAIN
GERMANY
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
FRANCE
RUSSIA AND FINLAND
BELGIUM
JAPAN
INDIA
CANADA
NEW SOUTH WALES
SPAIN
TRANSUARL
NEW ZEALAND
TOTAL COAL PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD 1.167.941.000 SHORT TONS
TOTAL COAL PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES 415.842.648 SHORT TONS
ANTHRACITE PRODUCTION PENNSYLVANIA 158.178.849 SHT.TONS
THE CHART GIVES TOTAL PRODUCTION BITUMINOUS AND ANTHRACITE.
ALL OTHER STATES
MICHIGAN
UTAH
TEXAS
MONTANA
ARKANSAS
NEW MEXICO
OKLAHOMA
WASHINGTON
MISSOURI
VIRGINIA
MARYLAND
WYOMING
TENNESSEE
KANSAS
IOWA
COLORADO
KENTUCKY
ALABAMA
INDIANA
OHIO
WEST VIRGINIA
ILLINOIS
PENNSYLVANIA
COUNTRIES
90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10
STATES AND TERRITORIES
COAL PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES BY STATES (MILLIONS OF SHORT TONS)

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

COPYRIGHT, 1910, BY F. E. WRIGHT

NATIONAL COATS OF ARMS

1. Germany; 2. Brazil; 3. Russia; 4. Argentine Republic; 5. Italy; 6. Austria-Hungary; 7. Spain; 8. Chile; 9. Portugal; 10. United States of America; 11. Belgium; 12. Greece; 13. Sweden; 14. Netherlands; 15. Denmark; 16. Persia; 17. French Empire; 18. Republic of France; 19. Great Britain.

coalescent (ˈent), *adj.* growing together.
coalition (kō-â-lish'un), *n.* union in a body or mass; a combination of persons.
coamings (kōm'ings), *n.pl.* the raised wood or iron borders of the hatches of a vessel.
coaptation (kō-ap-tā'shun), *n.* the adjustment or adaptation of parts to one another.
coarse (kōrs), *adj.* large in texture or size; not refined; rough; rude; indelicate.
coarse-grained (ˈgrānd), *adj.* having a coarse grain; ill-tempered.
coarsely (kōrs'li), *adv.* in a coarse manner.
coarseness (ˈnes), *n.* the quality of being coarse.
coast (kōst), *n.* the margin of the land next the sea; a frontier; a slide in a sledge down an incline: *v.i.* to sail near or along the coast; descend an incline in a sledge, or on a bicycle without working the pedals: *v.t.* to sail close or near to.
coaster (ˈēr), *n.* a home-trading vessel; one who coasts on a sled.
coastguard (ˈgärd), *n.* a member of the service for watching the sea, originally to check smuggling.
coasting-trade (ˈing-trād), the trade carried on from port to port of the same country.
coastwise (ˈwīz), *adv.* by, or along, the coast.
coat (kōt), *n.* an outer garment covering the upper part of the body; an external covering, as fur, &c.; a thin layer; an integument: *v.t.* to cover or spread over.
coat-card (-kärd), *n.* a court-card.
coatee (kō-tē'), *n.* a close-fitting coat with short tails.
coat of arms (of ärmz), *n.* the emblazonment of armorial bearings on an escutcheon.
coat of mail (māl), *n.* chain-mail.
coax (kōks), *v.t.* to wheedle; cajole.
coaxial (kō-ak'si-ål), *adj.* having a common axis.
cob (kob), *n.* a roundish piece of anything; the spike of Indian corn; a strong thickset pony; a young herring; a spider; a pellet for feeding fowls; the bull-head or miller's thumb; a sea-gull; a kind of wicker basket; a kind of breakwater: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cobbed, *p.pr.* cobbing], to punish with a strap; break (ore).
cobalt (kō'bawlt), *n.* a steel-grey metal.
cobble (kob'l), *n.* a pebble; a round medium-sized stone; clumsy work: *v.t.* to mend or patch up coarsely: *v.i.* work clumsily.
cobbler (ˈlēr), *n.* one who mends boots and shoes; a clumsy workman; a cooling summer drink of ice, wine, &c.
cobra-de-capello (kō'brå-de-kå-pel'-ō), *n.* a large and most venomous hooded snake.
cobweb (kob'web), *n.* a spider's web: hence, a net or snare; old musty rubbish: *adj.* made of, or like, a cobweb; flimsy.
coca (kō'kå), *n.* the dried leaf of a small South American shrub: a powerful tonic.
cocaine (-in), *n.* a powerful alkaloid extracted from coca leaves.
cocainism (-izm), *n.* the morbid habit of using cocaine to excess.
cocainize (-īz), *v.t.* to subject to, or render insensible by cocaine.
cocculus indicus (kok'ū-lus in-di'-kus), *n.* an East Indian climbing shrub possessing acrid narcotic properties.
cochineal (koch'i-nēl), *n.* a scarlet dye obtained from the dried body of an insect.
cochlea (kok'lē-å), *n.* [*pl.* cochleæ (-ē)], the spiral-shaped cavity of the inner ear.
cochleate (kok'lē-āt), *adj.* screw-like.
cock (kok), *n.* the male of birds, especially the domestic fowl; the male of certain animals other than birds; a vane in the shape of a cock; a leader or chief; a turn-valve for regulating the flow of a liquid or gas; a small conical heap of hay.
cock (kok), *v.t.* to turn up or set (the hat or head) jauntily on one side; erect: *n.* the action of the verb to cock.
cock-eyed (ˈīd), *adj.* having squinting eyes.

cockade (-ād'), *n.* a badge or ribbon worn on the hat.
cockatoo (-ă-tōō'), *n.* a crested bird of the parrot family.
cockatrice ('ă-tris, or -trīs), *n.* a fabulous serpent said to have been hatched in a cock's egg, and possessing the power of killing by a glance of its eye.
cockboat ('bōt), *n.* a small boat.
cockchafer ('chā-fĕr), *n.* the May-bug.
cockcrow ('krō), *n.* early morning.
cockee (-ē'), *n.* the spot where a curling player stands to hurl.
cockerel ('ĕr-el), *n.* a young cock.
cockle ('l), *v.t.* to contract into wrinkles.
cockle ('l), *n.* an edible shell-fish with two heart-shaped wrinkled shells; the plant corncockle or darnel; a kiln for drying hops; a stove for drying biscuit-ware.
cockney (kok'ni), *n.* a Londoner: traditionally one born within sound of the bells of Bow Church, Cheapside.
cockneydom (-dum), *n.* London and its suburbs.
cockpit (kok'pit), *n.* an enclosed space for cockfighting.
cockroach ('rōch), *n.* a black beetle.
cocoa (kō'kō), *n.* a palm which produces the cocoanut. Also coco.
cocoa (kō'kō), *n.* the ground seeds of the cacao or chocolate tree; the beverage made from it.
cocoanut (-nut), *n.* the fruit of the cocoa palm.
cocoon (ko-kōōn'), *n.* the silky oblong case covering the larvæ of many spinning insects while in the chrysalis state.
cocoonery ('ĕr-i), *n.* a building where silk-worms are fed when forming cocoons.
cocotte (ko-kot'), *n.* a Parisian courtezan.
cod (kod), *n.* the husk or pod of a seed; the scrotum; the narrow part of a trawl-net.
cod (kod), *n.* a large edible fish found in the northern seas, and especially on the banks of Newfoundland.
coddle (kod'l), *v.t.* to make effeminate by pampering; treat tenderly; to stew gently: *n.* an over-indulged pampered person.
code (kōd), *n.* a body of classified laws or regulations; a system of signals.
codeine (kō-dē'in), *n.* an active medicinal principle extracted from the poppy.
codex (kō'deks), *n.* [*pl.* codices ('di-sēz)], a volume of statutes; a manuscript volume, especially of the sacred Scriptures.
codger (koj'ĕr), *n.* a miser; an old man.
codicil (kod'i-sil), *n.* an appendix to a will.
codify (kō'di- or kod'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* codified, *p.pr.* codifying], to reduce to a code or digest.
codling (kod'ling), *n.* a young cod; a kind of stewing apple.
coefficient (kō-e-fish'ent), *adj.* coöperating: *n.* that which coöperates with another; a number or known quantity prefixed in algebra as a multiplier to a variable or an unknown quantity.
coerce (kō-ĕrs'), *v.t.* to restrain or constrain by force, especially legally or morally; compel.
coercible ('i-bl), *adj.* able to be coerced.
coercion ('shun), *n.* the act of coercing.
coercive ('siv), *adj.* having power to coerce.
coeval (kō-ē'vâl), *adj.* contemporaneous.
coextensive (kō-eks-ten'siv), *adj.* equally extensive.
coffee (kof'ē), *n.* the seeds of a plant which, roasted and ground, form the well-known beverage.
coffer (kof'ĕr), *n.* a chest; a kind of caisson or floating dock; a sunken panel: *pl.* a treasury: *v.t.* to inclose in a coffer.
coffin ('in), *n.* a case for the dead; the hollow part of a horse's hoof: *v.t.* inclose in a coffin.
cog (kog), *n.* the tooth of a wheel; a trick: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cogged, *p.pr.* cogging], to furnish with cogs; weedle; to load (dice) in order to cheat.

cogitate (koj'i-tāt), *v.i.* to meditate: *v.t.* to devise or plan.
cogitation (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of cogitating.
cogitative (-tā-tiv), *adj.* meditative.
cognac (kō'nyak), *n.* a French brandy.
cognate (kog'nāt), *adj.* allied by blood; of the same stock, nature, or quality.
cognition (kog-nish'un), *n.* knowledge.
cognitive (kog'ni-tiv), *adj.* having power of mental apprehension.
cognizable (kon'iz-å-bl), *adj.* that may be known.
cognizance (kon'i-zâns), *n.* judicial knowledge or notice; perception.
cognizant (kon'i-zânt), *adj.* having knowledge of anything.
cognomen (kog-nō'men), *n.* a surname.
cohabit (kō-hab'it), *v.i.* to dwell together as husband and wife.
cohere (kō-hēr'), *v.i.* to stick together.
coherence ('ens), *n.* the state or quality of cohering. Also coherency.
coherent ('ent), *adj.* cohering together; consistent; logical.
coherer (kō-hēr'ĕr), *n.* a device for detecting electro-magnetic waves, used in wireless telegraphy.
cohesion (kō-hē'zhun), *n.* the force that unites together molecules of the same material; coherence.
cohesive ('siv), *n.* causing to cohere.
cohort (kō'hôrt), *n.* a body of ancient Roman soldiers, the tenth part of a legion.
coiffeur (koi'fĕr), *n.* a hairdresser.
coiffure (koif'ūr, French kwō-fēr'), *n.* a head dress; manner of arranging the hair.
coil (koil), *n.* a rope gathered into a ring; anything resembling it: *v.t.* to gather or wind into a circular heap: *v.i.* to wind.
coin (koin), *n.* money stamped with a legal impression; a corner or angle: *v.t.* to convert into money; invent.
coinage ('åj), *n.* the process of coining; the thing coined; invention.
coincide (kō-in-sīd'), *v.i.* correspond exactly; occur at the same time; fall upon, or meet, in the same point.
coincidence (kō-in'si-dens), *n.* the act of coinciding.
coincident (kō-in'si-dent), *adj.* coinciding.
coiner (koin'ĕr), *n.* one who stamps coins, especially one who makes counterfeit money.
coir (koir), *n.* the prepared fiber of the husks of cocoanuts.
coition (kō-ish'un), *n.* copulation; conjunction: said of the moon.
coke (kōk), the residue of coal after the gas, &c., has been expelled: *v.t.* to convert into coke.
colander (kul'an-dĕr), *n.* a vessel with a perforated bottom.
cola-nut (kō'lå-nut), *n.* the large bitter seed of an African tree.
colchicum (kol'chi-kum), *n.* the meadow-saffron, the seeds and bulbs of which are used in medicine.
cold (kōld), *adj.* without heat or warmth; frigid; without passion or zeal; indifferent; insensible; blue in tone: *n.* the opposite of heat; the sensation produced by the loss of heat; a catarrh.
cold-blooded (-blud'ed), *adj.* having the blood below 90° Fahr. in temperature.
coldish (kold'ish), *adj.* somewhat cold.
cole (kōl), *n.* cabbage plants in general.
cole-slaw ('slaw), *n.* cabbage salad.
Coleoptera (kol-e-op-tĕr-å), *n.pl.* an order of insects having the wings covered with a sheath; the beetles.
colewort (kōl'wĕrt), *n.* young cabbage.
colic (kol'ik), *n.* acute spasmodic pain in the abdomen or bowels: *adj.* pertaining to, or affecting, the bowels.
colicky (-i), *adj.* pertaining to colic.
coliseum. See colosseum.
collaborate (ko-lab'ō-rāt), *v.i.* to work jointly, especially in literary or scientific work.
collaboration (-ō-rā'shun), *n.* united labor.
collaborator (-lab'ō-rā-tĕr), *n.* one who assists another, especially in lit-

erary or scientific work: [more usually collaborateur (-tēr'), the French form of the word].

collapse (kol-aps'), *n.* a falling in or together; sudden and complete failure; general prostration of the vital powers: *v.i.* to fall in or together; shrink up; break down.

collapsible (-ap'si-bl), *adj.* collapsing.

collar (kol'ẽr), *n.* anything encircling the neck, worn for use, restraint, or ornament; a round ring or flange: *v.t.* to seize by the collar; put a collar on; roll up.

collarette (-et), *n.* a fichu of lace, &c.

collate (kol'āt), *v.t.* compare critically one thing with another of the same kind, as manuscripts or text of books; place in an ecclesiastical benefice.

collateral (kol-at'ẽr-âl), *adj.* side by side; auxiliary; concurrent; descended from the same stock, but in a different line.

collaterally (-li), *adv.* in a collateral manner.

collation (kol-ā'shun), *n.* comparison; a light repast; the presentation to a benefice by a bishop, who is the patron.

collator ('tẽr), *n.* one who collates manuscripts or books; the bishop who collates.

colleague (kol'ēg), *n.* an associate in the same office, employment, or commission.

collect (kol'ekt), *n.* a short comprehensive prayer.

collect (kol-ekt'), *v.t.* gather together; assemble; demand and obtain payment of: *v.i.* to meet together; accumulate.

collected (kol-ekt'ed), *adj.* self-possessed.

collection ('shun), *n.* the act of gathering together; a mass; a crowd; an assemblage of works of art, natural objects, &c.; a contribution to a special object; a private college examination.

collective (kol-ek'tiv), *adj.* accumulative.

collectivism (-izm), *n.* the socialistic theory that land and capital should be owned by society collectively.

collectivist (-ist), *n.* an advocate of collectivism: *adj.* pertaining to collectivism.

collector (kol-ek'tẽr), *n.* one who collects.

college (kol'ej), *n.* a society of men possessing certain powers and rights, and engaged in some common pursuit, especially literary studies; the house founded for such a society.

collegian (kol-ē'ji-ân), *n.* a member of a college.

collegiate (-āt), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, a college; instituted like a college.

collet (kol'et), *n.* the part of a ring in which the stone is set.

collide (kol-īd'), *v.i.* to come into collision.

collie (kol'i), *n.* a Scotch sheep-dog.

collier (kol'yẽr), *n.* a digger of coal; a coal-digger; a vessel in the coal trade.

colliery (-i), *n.* [*pl.* collieries (-iz)], a coal mine.

collision (kol-izh'un), *n.* the act of striking two bodies violently together; concussion.

collocation (kol-ō-kā'shun), *n.* the act of placing; arrangement.

collodion (kol-ō'di-un), *n.* a preparation of soluble gun-cotton with ether.

colloquial (kol-ō'kwi-âl), *adj.* used in ordinary conversation.

colloquialism (-izm), *n.* a colloquial form of speech; slang.

colloquy ('ō-kwi), *n.* [*pl.* colloquies (-kwiz)], a conversation; a dialogue.

collusion (kol-ū'zhun), *n.* a secret agreement for a fraudulent or evil purpose.

collusive ('siv), *adj.* fraudulently concerted.

collusory ('sō-ri), *adj.* carrying on fraud by secret agreement.

cologne water (waw'tẽr), *n.* eau-de-cologne.

colon (kō'lon), *n.* a mark of punctuation [:]; the largest of the intestines.

colonel (kẽr'nel), *n.* the chief officer of a regiment.

colonelcy (-si), *n.* the rank of a colonel.
colonial (ko-lō'ni-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a colony.
colonialism (-izm), *n.* the characteristics of colonial life; a colonial habit or phrase.
colonialize (-īz), *v.t.* to render colonial in character.
colonist (kol'ō-nist), *n.* an inhabitant of a colony.
colonization (kol'ō-ni-zā'shun), *n.* the act of colonizing, or state of being colonized; the temporary settlement of men in a voting district to qualify them as electors.
colonize (kol'ō-nīz), *v.t.* to settle or establish a colony in.
colonnade (kol-on-ād'), *n.* a series of columns.
colony (kol'ō-ni), *n.* [*pl.* colonies (-niz)], a body of people from their native country who settle in another land, but are under the jurisdiction of, or connected with, the parent country; the country thus settled; a number of animals or plants living or growing together.
color (kul'ēr), *n.* the hue or appearance that a body presents to the eye; a pigment or paint; complexion; redness; an apparent right or reason; pretense; false show: *pl.* a military or naval flag: *v.t.* to impart a color to; tint; dye; give a specious appearance to; make plausible.
Colorado-beetle (kol-o-rä'dō-bēt'l), *n.* a yellowish beetle, having its back marked with ten longitudinal black stripes: it is very destructive to potato crops.
coloring (kul'ēr-ing), *n.* the act or art of giving a color to; the color so applied.
colorist (-ist), *n.* an artist whose works are characterized by beauty of color.
colossal (kō-los'ăl), *adj.* like a colossus; gigantic.
colosseum (kol-o-sē'um), *n.* the Flavian amphitheater at ancient Rome. Also coliseum.
colossus (ko-los'us), *n.* [*pl.* colossi (-ī)], a statue of gigantic size.
colportage (kol'pōr-taj), *n.* the system of distributing Bibles, religious books, &c., by colporteurs.
colporteur (-tēr), *n.* one engaged in colportage.
colt (kōlt), *n.* a young male horse; a young foolish fellow; one who plays cricket for the first time for his county; a knotted rope's-end: *v.t.* punish with a rope's-end.
coltish ('ish), *adj.* like a colt; frisky.
colts-foot (-s'foot), *n.* a medicinal herb.
Columbian (kō-lum'bi-ăn), *n.* a size of printing-type. (See type.)
columbine (kol'um-bīn), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, a dove or pigeon: *n.* a plant with flowers of five petals.
column (kol'um), *n.* a round pillar to support or adorn a building; any body of certain dimensions pressing vertically on its base; a division of the page of a book, &c.; a formation of troops in deep files.
columnar (kō-lum'nâr), *adj.* having the form or shape of a column.
coma (kō'mă), *n.* insensibility; stupor.
coma (kō'mă), *n.* [*pl.* comæ ('mē)], the nebulous hair-like envelope surrounding the nucleus of a comet; the aggregate of branches forming the leafy head of a tree.
comatose (kō'ma-tōs), *adj.* torpid; lethargic.
comb (kōm), *n.* a toothed instrument to separate and adjust the hair; the crest of a cock; the crest of a wave or hill; a honeycomb: *v.t.* to dress the hair with a comb; grain: *v.i.* to roll over, as the crest of a wave.
combat (kom'bat), *v.i.* to fight; act in opposition: *v.t.* to fight with; oppose by force: *n.* a contest by force; a struggle.
combatant (-ănt), *n.* one who combats: *adj.* disposed to fight; bearing arms.
combative (-iv), *adj.* pugnacious.
combination (kom-bi-nā'shun), *n.* the union of bodies or qualities; an association of persons for a common object: *pl.* underclothing woven in one piece.
combine (kom-bīn'), *v.t.* to unite or

join; link closely together: *v.i.* to unite, agree, or coalesce: *n.* a secret combination, generally for fraudulent purposes.

combustibility (kom-bus-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* the property of being combustible.

combustible (kom-bus'ti-bl), *adj.* inflammable: *n.* an inflammable substance.

combustion (-bust'yun), *n.* the act of burning; the state of being burnt; the union of an inflammable substance with oxygen, &c., producing light and heat.

come (kum), *v.i.* [*p.t.* came, *p.p.* come, *p.pr.* coming], to move towards; draw near; reach; happen; arrive at some state or condition: *v.t.* to act or play the part of.

comedian (ko-mē'di-ăn), *n.* an actor or player in comedy: *fem.* comédienne (ko-mā-di-en'),

comedy (kom'e-di), *n.* [*pl.* comedies (-diz)], dramatic representation of the humorous or ridiculous side of human life.

comeliness (kum'li-nes), *n.* grace; beauty.

comely (kum'li), *adj.* graceful; handsome.

comet (kom'et), *n.* a luminous celestial body, with an eccentric orbit, consisting, when perfect, of a nucleus, coma, and a tail.

cometary ('e-ta-ri), *adj.* pertaining to a comet.

comfit (kum'fit), *n.* a dry sweetmeat.

comfort (kum'fĕrt), *v.t.* to console; strengthen; inspirit: *n.* a state of quiet enjoyment; consolation; encouragement; a quilted bed-cover.

comfortable ('fĕr-tă-bl), *adj.* imparting or enjoying comfort.

comforter (kum'fĕr-tĕr), *n.* one who comforts; a long woolen scarf.

comfrey (kum'fri), *n.* a rough hairy plant.

comic (kom'ik) or **comical** (-ăl), *adj.* exciting mirth.

comicality ('i-ti), *n.* the state of being comical.

comically (-li), *adv.* in a comical manner.

coming (kum'ing), *n.* an arrival: *adj.* expected; future.

comique (ko-mēk'), *n.* a comic actor or singer.

comity (kom'i-ti), *n.* civility; politeness; acts of international courtesy.

comma (kom'ă), *n.* a punctuation point [,].

command (kom-and', or -änd'), *v.t.* to order or charge with authority; control; exercise supreme authority over; lead: *v.i.* act as a commander; exercise power or authority: *n.* authority; an order or mandate; a dominating situation; a naval or military force under the command of a particular officer.

commandant (-ănt'), *n.* an officer in command of a fortified place or a body of troops.

commander ('ĕr), *n.* one who commands; a naval officer next below a captain.

commandment (kom-ând'ment), *n.* a command; a precept; a law, especially any one of the Decalogue.

commando ('dō), *n.* a military expedition by private individuals; the quasi-military expeditions of the English farmers and Boers of South Africa against the natives.

commemorate (kom-em'ō-rāt), *v.t.* to call to remembrance by a solemn act; celebrate with honor.

commemoration (-rā'shun), *n.* the act of commemorating.

commemorative (-em'ō-rā-tiv), *adj.* preserving the memory of.

commemorator ('ō-rā-tĕr), *n.* one who commemorates.

commence (kom-ens'), *v.i.* to come into existence; begin: *v.t.* to enter upon; perform the first act of.

commencement ('ment), *n.* beginning; origin; the annual festival when degrees, &c., are conferred at colleges.

commend (kom-end'), *v.t.* recommend as worthy of notice; praise; bring to mind.

commendation (-en-dā'shun), *n.* the act of commending; approval.

commendatory ('ă-to-ri), *adj.* serving to commend; containing praise.

commensurability (kom-en-sū-ra-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being commensurable.

commensurable (kom-en'sū-râ-bl), *adj.* having, or reducible to, a common measure.
commensurate ('sū-rāt), *adj.* reducible to a common measure; equal.
comment (kom'ent), *n.* a spoken or written remark, especially a written note by way of explanation, &c.; criticism: *v.i.* (kom'- or kom-ent'), to write notes or explanations on the text of an author.
commentary ('en-ta-ri), *n.* [*pl.* commentaries (-riz)], a series of explanatory notes or annotations.
commentative (-tiv), *adj.* making commentaries.
commentator (-tēr), *n.* one who writes notes to explain an author.
commerce (kom'ērs), *n.* interchange of merchandise on a large scale between nations or individuals; intercourse.
commercial (-ēr'shăl), *adj.* pertaining to trade or commerce; mercantile.
commercialism (-izm), *n.* commercial habits, methods, or principles.
commercially (-li), *adv.* in a commercial manner.
commingle (kō-ming'gl), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to mix; blend.
comminute (kom'i-nūt), *v.t.* to make small or fine by grinding: *adj.* divided into small parts.
commiserate (kom-iz'ēr-āt), *v.t.* feel pity for; sympathize with in distress.
commiseration (-ēr-ā'shun), *n.* pity.
commiserator ('ēr-â-tēr), *n.* one who pities.
commissariat (kom-is-ā'ri-at), *n.* the department of an army concerned with the supply of transports, provisions, &c.
commissary ('is-â-ri), *n.* [*pl.* commissaries (-riz)], one to whom some charge is committed by a superior; a delegate; an official in the commissariat department.
commission (kom-ish'un), *n.* a delegation of business to anyone; the act of doing or committing; a trust; a charge; the warrant by which anything is done; one or more persons appointed to perform certain specified duties; brokerage or allowance: *v.t.* empower; send with authority.
commissioner (-ish'un-ēr), *n.* a person empowered by a commission or warrant; an officer in charge of some department of the public service.
commissure ('ish-ūr), *n.* a joint or seam; the point of union between two bodies.
commit (kom-it'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* committed, *p.pr.* committing], to give in charge or trust; surrender; consign; perpetrate; learn by heart; send for trial, or to prison.
commitment (-it'ment), *n.* the act of committing. Also committal.
committee (-it'ē), *n.* persons appointed to consider or manage any matter.
commode (kom-ōd'), *n.* a high headdress formerly in vogue; a chest of drawers or bureau; a night-stool.
commodious (-ō'di-us), *adj.* useful; convenient; roomy.
commodity (-od'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* commodities (-tiz)], that which is useful; an article of commerce: *pl.* goods; merchandise.
commodore ('o-dōr), *n.* a captain commanding a squadron; the leading ship in a fleet of merchantmen.
common (kom'un), *adj.* belonging equally to more than one; public; usual; frequent; inferior; of low birth or origin; applied to nouns that are both masculine and feminine: *n.* a tract of open public land.
common council (koun'sil), *n.* the representative body of a city or municipal corporation.
common law (law), *n.* the unwritten law of England based on immemorial usage.
commonage (-āj), *n.* the right of pasturing on common land.
commonalty (-âl-ti), *n.* the common people.
commoner (-ēr), *n.* one not a peer; a member of the House of Commons; one who has a joint right in common land; at Oxford, a student not on the foundation.
commonly (-li), *adv.* usually; meanly.

commonplace (-plās), *n.* a memorandum for ready reference; an obvious remark; anything ordinary: *adj.* uninteresting; trite; common; neither new nor striking.
common-sense (-sens), *adj.* characterized by sound practical judgment.
commonweal (-wēl), *n.* the public good.
commonwealth (-welth), *n.* the whole body of people in a state; a republic.
commotion (-ō'shun), *n.* violent agitation.
communal ('ū-nal), *adj.* pertaining to a commune.
communalism (-izm), *n.* government by communes or corporations of towns and districts.
commune (-ūn'), *v.t.* to converse together; impart; take counsel; partake of the Eucharist, or Holy Communion.
communicability (-ū-ni-kå-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being communicable.
communicable (ū'ni-kå-bl), *adj.* impartible.
communicant (-ū'ni-kant), *adj.* communicating: *n.* a partaker, especially of the Eucharist.
communicate (-kāt), *v.t.* to impart; reveal: *v.i.* to share; partake of the Eucharist.
communication (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of communicating; means of passing from one place to another; news; intercourse.
communicative (-kā-tiv), *adj.* unreserved.
communicator (-kā-tēr), *n.* one who, or anything which, communicates.
communicatory (-tō-ri), *adj.* imparting knowledge.
communion (-ūn'yun), *n.* intercourse; fellowship; common possession; a religious body; the partaking of the Eucharist.
communism (kom'ū-nizm), *n.* the doctrine of having property in common; socialism.
communist ('ū-nist), *n.* a supporter of communism; a socialist; a member of the Commune of Paris (1871).
communistic (-is'tik), *adj.* relating to communism.
community (-ū'ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* communities (-tiz)], a body of persons having common rights, interests, and privileges; a corporation; society generally; common character.
commutability (ū-tå-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being commutable.
commutable (-ū'tå-bl), *adj.* interchangeable.
commutation (-ū-tā'shun), *n.* the act of commuting.
commute (kom-ūt'), *v.t.* to exchange; substitute; reduce the severity of; regulate the direction of an electric current: *v.i.* to pay in gross amount.
commuter (kom-ūt'ēr), *n.* one who exchanges; the user of a commutation ticket in traveling.
compact (kom'pakt), *n.* an agreement or covenant: *v.t.* (kom-pakt'), to press or pack closely; consolidate.
companion (kom-pan'yun), *n.* a comrade; an associate or partner; the hut over a ship's ladder: *adj.* attendant.
companionship (-ship), *n.* fellowship.
company (kum'på-ni), *n.* [*pl.* companies (-niz)], an assemblage of people; a body of persons associated together; society; fellowship; a firm; a ship's crew; a subdivision of a regiment: *v.i.* associate with.
comparable (kom'på-rå-bl), *adj.* capable of being compared; of equal regard.
comparative (-par'å-tiv), *adj.* estimated by comparison; not positive: *n.* the comparative degree of grammar.
compare (-pār'), *v.t.* to make one thing the measure of another; inflect so as to form the degrees of comparison: *v.i.* to bear a comparison.
comparison (-par'i-sun), *n.* the act of comparing; an illustration or simile.
compartment (-pärt'ment), *n.* a division by a partition, as of a carriage, &c.; a panel.
compass (kum'pås), *v.t.* to encircle; walk around; besiege: *n.* a circular

course; a circumference; extent; grasp; an instrument indicating the magnetic meridian: *pl.* a mathematical instrument for dividing and drawing circles.

compassion (kom-pash'un), *n.* sorrow for the sufferings of others; sympathy; pity.

compassionate (-āt), *v.t.* to have compassion for: *adj.* sympathetic; merciful.

compatibility (kom-pat-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being compatible; congruity.

compatible ('i-bl), *adj.* congruous; suitable.

compatriot (-pā'tri-ot), *n.* a fellow countryman.

compeer (kom-pēr'), *n.* an equal.

compel (kom-pel'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* compelled, *p.pr.* compelling], to urge irresistibly; force.

compend (kom'pend), *n.* an abridgment.

compendious (-pen'di-us), *adj.* succinct.

compendium ('di-um), *n.* an abridgment.

compensate (kom'pen- or kom-pen'sāt), *v.t.* to recompense; make amends for: *v.i.* to make compensation.

compensation (-sā'shun), *n.* amends; recompense; a set-off.

compensation-balance (-bal'ăns), *n.* a watch balance-wheel, constructed to counteract variations in temperature.

compensative ('sā-tiv), *adj.* making compensation. Also compensatory.

compensator ('pen-sā-tēr), *n.* one who compensates.

compete (kom-pēt'), *v.i.* enter into competition with another; rival.

competence (kom'pe-tens), *n.* the state of being competent; sufficiency. Also competency.

competent (-tent), *adj.* fit; able; suitable; qualified; moderate.

competition (-tish'un), *n.* rivalry.

competitive (kom-pet'i-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to competition; emulous.

competitor ('i-tēr), *n.* a rival.

compilation (-i-lā'shun), *n.* the act of compiling; the thing compiled.

compile (kom-pīl'), *v.t.* to put together in fresh form existing materials.

complacence (kom-plā'sens), *n.* inward satisfaction. Also complacency.

complacent ('sent), *adj.* affable.

complain (kom-plān'), *v.i.* to express grief, pain, or resentment; charge formally.

complainant ('ānt), *n.* a plaintiff.

complaint (-plānt'), *n.* an accusation; an expression of grief or pain; ailment.

complaisance (-plā-sans'), *n.* courtesy.

complaisant (-sant'), *adj.* courteous.

complected (-plek'ted), *adj.* interwoven; complexioned.

complement ('ple-ment), *n.* full number or quantity; a complete set: *v.t.* to supply a deficiency.

complemental ('ăl), *adj.* completing. Also complementary.

complete (kom-plēt'), *adj.* free from deficiency; entire; absolute; finished: *v.t.* to supply what is lacking; finish.

completely ('li), *adv.* in a complete manner.

completion (-plē'shun), *n.* accomplishment.

complex (kom'pleks), *adj.* composed of various parts of things; composite; intricate.

complexion (-plek'shun), *n.* the color of the skin, especially the face; aspect.

complexional (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to the complexion.

complexioned ('shund), *adj.* having a complexion.

complexity ('i-ti), *n.* the state of being complex. Also complexness.

complexly ('li), *adv.* in a complex manner.

compliable (kom-plī'ă-bl), *adj.* compliant.

compliance ('ans), *n.* acquiescence.

compliant ('ānt), *adj.* yielding.

complicacy ('pli-kă-si), *n.* the state of being complicate.

complicate ('pli-kāt), *v.t.* to make intricate; involve: *adj.* intricate; folded together.

complication (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of complicating; the state of being complicated.
complicity (-plis'i-ti), *n.* partnership in crime.
complier (-plī'ẽr), *n.* one who complies.
compliment ('pli-ment), *n.* a formal act or expression of courtesy; delicate flattery: *v.t.* to flatter; congratulate; praise.
complimentary ('tā-ri), *adj.* conveying a compliment. Also complimental.
comply (kom-plī'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* complied, *p.pr.* complying], to yield assent; agree to.
compo (kom'pō), *n.* a kind of concrete; a material for printing-rollers.
component (kom-pō'nent), *adj.* constituent: *n.* an elementary part of a compound.
comport (-pōrt'), *v.i.* to agree; harmonize: *v.t.* to behave.
compose (-pōz'), *v.t.* to form by combination; write as an author; calm; adjust; arrange in proper order; put together.
composed (-pōzd'), *adj.* tranquil; quiet.
composer (-pōz'ẽr), *n.* one who composes; one who calms; a musical author.
composing (-pōz'ing), *adj.* tending to calm; pertaining to, or used in, composition.
composite (-poz'it), *adj.* compound.
composition (-pō-zish'un), *n.* the act of composing; the thing composed; a mass formed by mingling various ingredients; mutual settlement or agreement; a musical or literary work; the art of forming sentences.
compositor (-poz'i-tẽr), *n.* one who sets types.
compost ('pōst), *n.* a mixture of various substances for fertilizing the ground; builders' compost: *v.t.* to manure with compost; plaster or stucco.
composure (-pō'zhūr), *n.* tranquillity.
compote ('pōt), *n.* stewed fruit.
compound (-pound'), *v.t.* to mix or combine together; settle by mutual agreement; discharge a debt by paying a part: *adj.* (kom'pound), composed of two or more elements or ingredients or words: *n.* a mixture of two or more elements or ingredients.
compounder ('ẽr), *n.* one who compounds medicines, &c.; one who compounds a debt or felony; one who pays for certain charges by a fixed sum.
comprehend (kom-pre-hend'), *v.t.* to include or comprise; grasp with the mind; conceive.
comprehensibility (-hen-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality or state of being comprehensible.
comprehensible ('si-bl), *adj.* intelligible.
comprehension (-hen'shun), *n.* the act of comprehending; extent, understanding.
comprehensive (-hen'siv), *adj.* including much; full.
compress (kom-pres'), *v.t.* to press together; condense: *n.* (kom'pres), a soft pad used in surgery to maintain pressure.
compressibility (-pres-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of yielding to pressure.
compressible (-pres'i-bl), *adj.* condensable.
compression (-presh'un), *n.* condensation.
compressive (-pres'iv), *adj.* that compresses.
compressor (-pres'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, compresses.
comprisal (kom-prī'zâl), *n.* the act of comprising.
comprise (-prīz'), *v.t.* to comprehend.
compromise (kom'pro-mīz), *n.* a settlement by mutual concessions: *v.t.* to settle by compromise; expose to risk.
comptroller (kon-trōl'ẽr). See controller.
compulsion (kom-pul'shun), *n.* the act of compelling; force; constraint.
compulsive (-pul'siv), *adj.* forcible.
compulsorily (-pul'so-ri-li), *adv.* forcibly.

compulsory (-pul'so-ri), *adj.* exercising compulsion; obligatory.
compunction (-pungk'shun), *n.* contrition.
compurgation (-pēr-gā'shun), *n.* the practice of justifying one man's veracity by the testimony of another.
computable (kom-pūt'ă-bl), *adj.* that may be computed.
computation (-pū-tā'shun), *n.* the act or process of computing; estimate.
compute (-pūt'), *v.t.* to number; reckon.
comrade (kom'rad), *n.* a companion.
con (kon), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* conned, *p. pr.* conning], to peruse carefully; fix in the mind by constant repetition; to direct (a helmsman) how to steer.
conation (kō-nā'shun), *n.* the faculty of voluntary agency, including volition and desire.
conative (kō'nā- or kon'ă-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to the faculty of conation; expressing endeavor or effort.
concatenation (kon-kat-e-nā'shun), *n.* a series of things united like links.
concave (kon'kāv), *adj.* hollow and curved.
concave lens (lenz), *n.* a lens one side of which is flat and the other slightly concave.
concavity (-kav'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* concavities (-tiz)], the state of being concave; the inner surface of a rounded hollow body.
concavo-concave (kon-kā'vō-kon'kāv), *adj.* hollow on both surfaces, as a lens.
concavo-convex (-kon'veks), *adj.* concave on one side, convex on the other.
conceal (kon-sēl'), *v.t.* to hide; keep secret; disguise.
concealment ('ment), *n.* the act of hiding or keeping secret; a place of hiding; shelter.
concede (-sēd'), *v.t.* to yield; admit.
conceit (-sēt'), *n.* an idea; an overestimate of one's own abilities; a quaint fancy.
conceivability (-sēv-ă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being conceivable.
conceivable (-sēv'ă-bl), *adj.* imaginable.
conceive (-sēv'), *v.t.* imagine; understand; develop in the womb: *v.i.* to think; become pregnant.
concentrate (kon-sen'trāt), *v.t.* to bring to one point or common center; intensify the action of; condense: *adj.* reduced to a pure or dense state.
concentration (-sen-trā'shun), *n.* the state of being concentrated; condensation.
concentrativeness ('trā-tiv-nes), *n.* the power of fixing the mind on a particular subject.
concentrator (-trā-tēr), *n.* a pneumatic apparatus for separating dry ores when comminuted.
concentric (-sen'trik), *adj.* having a common center.
concentricity (-sen-tris'i-ti), *n.* the state of being concentric.
concept (kon'sept), *n.* an abstract general notion or conception.
conceptacle (-sep'tă-kl), *n.* that which contains anything; a follicle.
conception (-sep'shun), *n.* the impregnation of the ovum; the act or power of conceiving in the mind; an idea or notion.
conceptive (-sep'tiv), *adj.* capable of conceiving mentally or physically.
conceptualist ('tū-ăl-ist), *n.* one who holds the theory (conceptualism) that the mind can form for itself general conceptions.
concern (kon-sērn'), *v.t.* to relate or belong to; interest or engage; make uneasy: *n.* business; affair; interest; anxiety; a firm.
concerning ('ing), *prep.* relating to.
concernment ('ment), *n.* solicitude; affair.
concert (kon-sērt'), *v.t.* to contrive or devise together; adjust or arrange mutually: *n.* (kon'sērt) a musical entertainment; co-operation; harmony, or mutual agreement.
concerted ('ed), *adj.* mutually planned or agreed upon; arranged in parts.
concertina (-sēr-tē'nă), *n.* a musical instrument of the accordion class.

concertino (-tē'nō), *n.* a small concerto.
concerto (-sĕr'tō, Italian -chār'to), *n.* [*pl.* concertos ('tōz)]. a musical composition for a solo instrument, with an orchestral accompaniment.
concession (kon-sesh'un), *n.* the act of conceding; the thing conceded; land, privileges, &c., granted by a government to a company, &c., for some specific purpose.
concessionaire (-un-ār'), *n.* a person holding a concession.
concessive (-ses'iv), *adj.* implying concession.
concessory (-ses'o-ri), *adj.* conceding.
conch (kongk), *n.* a marine shell.
concha (kong'kâ), *n.* [*pl.* conchæ (-kē)], the outer ear; auricle; the dome of an apse.
concho-grass ('kō-grâs), *n.* a valuable forage grass of the southern United States.
conchoid ('koid), *n.* a shell-like curve.
conchology ('kol-o-ji), *n.* the branch of zoölogy which treats of mollusks and their shells.
concierge (kông-si-ārzh'), *n.* in France, a door-keeper or janitor.
conciliate (kon-sil'i-āt), *v.t.* to reconcile; win or gain the affections of.
conciliator (-ā-tĕr), *n.* one who conciliates.
conciliatory (-tō-ri), *adj.* tending to conciliate or reconcile. Also conciliative.
concise (kon-sīs'), *adj.* condensed, terse.
concisely ('li), *adv.* tersely; briefly.
conciseness ('nes), *n.* brevity.
conclave (kon'klāv), *n.* a private meeting, as of cardinals for the election of a Pope.
conclude (kon-klūd'), *v.t.* to infer; determine; settle; end: *v.i.* draw an inference.
conclusion (-klū'zhun), *n.* a final determination; result; end.
conclusive (-klū'siv), *adj.* decisive; final.
concoct (kon-kokt'), *v.t.* to digest; cook; assimilate mentally; plot.
concoction (-kok'shun), *n.* the act of concocting; a plan or plot; a compound of various ingredients.
concomitance (-kom'i-tans), *n.* the state of being concomitant. Also concomitancy.
concomitant ('i-tânt), *n.* accompanying; conjoined with: *n.* an attendant.
concord (kong' or kon'kôrd), *n.* harmony; union; agreement.
concordance (kon-kôr'dâns), *n.* agreement; a dictionary of words or passages, with references to the places where they occur, especially in the Bible.
concordant ('dânt), *adj.* harmonious.
concordat ('dat), *n.* a compact or agreement, especially between Church and State.
concourse (kong'kōrs), *n.* arriving together; an assembly or crowd.
concrete (kon'krēt), *adj.* united in growth; coalesced; not abstract: *n.* a mass formed by concretion; a compact mass of lime, sand, gravel, mortar, &c., used for building: *v.i.* (kon-krēt'), to coalesce: *v.t.* to form by the union of particles.
concretion (kon-krē'shun), *n.* the act of concreting; a mass formed by the union of separate particles.
concretionary (-ā-ri), *adj.* characterized by concretions.
concretive ('tiv), *adj.* producing concretes.
concubinage (kong-kū'bi-nāj), *n.* the act of living as man and wife without being legally married.
concubine (kong'kū-bīn), *n.* a woman who lives with a man without being legally married.
concupiscence (kon-kū'pi-sens), *n.* illicit sexual desire; unlawful desire.
concupiscent (-sent), *adj.* lustful.
concur (kon-kĕr'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* concurred, *p.pr.* concurring], to agree or unite in action or opinion; coincide.
concurrence (-kur'ens), *n.* the act of concurring; agreement; consent.
concurrent (-kur'ent), *adj.* acting in union or conjunction; joint and equal in authority; meeting at one

point: *n.* that which concurs; a contributory cause.
concussion (-kush'un), *n.* the shock caused by two bodies coming violently together; injury by a fall.
condemn (kon-dem'), *v.t.* to pronounce or judge guilty; blame; censure; declare to be forfeited.
condemnation (-dem-nā'shun), *n.* the act of condemning.
condemnatory (-dem'nā-tō-ri), *adj.* implying condemnation.
condensability (kon-den-sā-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being condensable.
condensable (-den'sā-bl), *adj.* capable of condensation.
condensation (-den-sā'shun), *n.* compression.
condense (-dens'), *v.t.* to compress; make close or thick: *v.i.* grow dense.
condenser ('ēr), *n.* an apparatus for reducing gases or vapors to a liquid or solid form; a device for storing electricity; a lens for concentrating light.
condescend (kon-de-send'), *v.i.* to stoop; descend; yield; deign.
condescension (-de-sen'shun), *n.* the act of condescending; voluntary humiliation.
condign (-dīn'), *adj.* well-deserved; suitable.
condiment (kon'di-ment), *n.* a seasoning.
condition (kon-dish'un), *n.* state; quality; external circumstances; stipulation or terms of a contract: *v.t.* to contract or stipulate; bring into and keep in bodily health; examine.
conditionally (-āl-li), *adv.* with certain limitations.
condolatory (-dō'lā-tō-ri), *adj.* expressing condolence.
condole (kon-dōl'), *v.t.* to lament: *v.i.* to express sympathy for another [with *with*].
condolence ('ens), *n.* sympathy.
condonation (-dō-nā'shun), *n.* the act of pardoning a wrong act.
condone (kon-dōn'), *v.t.* to pardon, especially a violation of marital duty.
condor (kon'dēr), *n.* a very large South American vulture.
conduce (-dūs'), *v.i.* to tend to; contribute.
conducible (-dū'si-bl), *adj.* tending; contributing; promoting.
conducive (-siv), *adj.* having the quality or power of conducing [with *to*].
conduct (kon-dukt'), *v.t.* to guide; direct; manage; behave: *n.* (kon'-dukt) personal behavior or practice; management.
conductance (kon-duk'tâns), *n.* power or capacity for conducting electricity.
conductibility (kon-duk-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* the capability of being conducted.
conductible (-duk'ti-bl), *adj.* capable of being conducted.
conduction (-duk'shun), *n.* transmission by a conductor.
conductive (-duk'tiv), *adj.* having the quality or power of conducting.
conductivity (-duk-tiv'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being conductive.
conductor (duk'tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, conducts; a leader or guide; one who has charge of a car or train; a substance which conducts or transmits certain forces.
conduit (kon' or kun'dit), *n.* a canal or pipe for the conveyance of water, &c.
cone (kōn), *n.* a geometrical figure broad, round, and broad at the bottom, and lessening the circumference towards the top; the fruit of the fir, pine, &c.; a storm-cone: *v.t.* to shape like the segment of a cone.
coney (kō'ni), another form of cony.
confab (kon'fab), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* confabbed, *p.pr.* confabbing], to chat.
confabulation (-fab-ū-lā'shun), *n.* a chat.
confection (-fek'shun), *n.* anything conserved or compounded with sugar; a sweetmeat.
confectioner (-ēr), *n.* one who prepares and sells sweetmeats, &c.
confectionery (-i), *n.* [*pl.* confectioneries (-iz)], sweetmeats, cakes, preserves, &c.
confederacy (-fed'ēr-â-si), *n.* [*pl.* confederacies (-siz)], persons, states, or nations united in a league; unlawful combination.
confederate ('ēr-āt), *v.i.* to unite in a league: *adj.* united by a league:

n. a member of a confederation; an ally; an accomplice.

confederation (-ẽr-ā'shun), *n.* the act of confederating; an alliance; an alliance of states previously independent.

confederative (-fed'ẽr-ā-tiv), *adj.* of, or belonging to, a confederation.

confer (kon-fẽr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* conferred, *p.pr.* conferring], to give or bestow: *v.i.* to consult together; converse.

conference ('fẽr-ens), *n.* the act of consulting together formally; an appointed meeting for discussing some topic or business; an ecclesiastical assembly.

confess (kon-fes'), *v.t.* to admit or acknowledge; avow; grant; prove; hear (as a priest) a confession: *v.i.* disclose the state of one's conscience to a priest and receive absolution.

confession (-fesh'un), *n.* act of confessing; anything disclosed or acknowledged.

confessional (-âl), *n.* an inclosed cabinet, in which a priest sits to hear confessions; the practice of auricular confession.

confessor (kon' or kon-fes'ẽr), *n.* one who makes a profession of his faith and suffers persecution; a priest who hears confessions and grants absolution.

confetto (-fet'tō), *n.* [*pl.* confetti ('ti)], a sweetmeat; a plaster pellet used for pelting at carnivals.

confidant ('fi-dânt), *n.* a confidential or bosom friend: *fem.* confidante.

confide (kon-fīd'), *v.i.* have confidence in: *v.t.* to trust fully [with *to*].

confidence (kon'fi-dens), *n.* trust; reliance.

confident (-dent), *adj.* full of confidence; positive; bold; dogmatical.

confidential (-den'shâl), *adj.* spoken or written in confidence; trustworthy.

confidentially (-li), *adv.* in a confidential manner.

configuration (-fig-u-rā'shun), *n.* external form; relative position of the planets.

confine (kon'fīn), *n.* a boundary, border, or limit; a frontier [usually *pl.*]: *v.t.* (kon-fīn'), to restrict within limits; imprison.

confinement (kon-fīn'ment), *n.* the act of confining; childbirth.

confirm (kon-fẽrm'), *v.t.* to strengthen; ratify; administer the rite of confirmation.

confirmation (-fẽr-mā'shun), *n.* the act of confirming; verification; evidence; admission to full communion after baptism.

confirmatory ('a-tō-ri), *adj.* serving to confirm.

confiscate (kon-fis' or kon'fis-kāt), *v.t.* to adjudge to be forfeited to the public treasury; seize, as thus forfeited.

confiscation (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of confiscating.

confiscator ('fis-kā-tẽr), *n.* one who confiscates.

confiscatory (-fis'kâ-tō-ri), *adj.* characterized by, or attended with, confiscation.

conflagration (-flâ-grā'shun), *n.* a great fire.

conflict (kon-flikt'), *v.i.* to strike or dash together; contend; fight: *n.* (kon'flikt), a fight or struggle for the mastery; a battle; antagonism; a violent collision.

conflicting ('ting), *adj.* opposing.

confluence (kon'flu-ens), *n.* the junction of two or more streams; an assembly.

confluent (-ent), *adj.* flowing or running together: *n.* a tributary river or stream.

conflux ('fluks), *n.* the meeting together of two or more streams; a crowd.

conform (kon-fôrm'), *v.t.* to make like; bring into harmony [usually with *to*]: *v.i.* to be in harmony with; comply with.

conformability (-fôrm-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality or state of being conformable.

conformable ('â-bl), *adj.* like; corresponding; compliant; in parallel order.

conformation (-fôr-mā'shun), *n.* structure; arrangement; shape.

conformist ('ist), *n.* a member of the Established Church of England.

conformity ('i-ti), *n.* compliance with established forms; resemblance.
confound (kon-found'), *v.t.* to mingle; perplex; astonish; confuse; overthrow.
confraternity (-frâ-tĕr'ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* confraternities (-tiz)], a brotherhood or society of men associated for a common purpose.
confrère (kôn-frār'), *n.* an associate.
confront (kon-frunt'), *v.t.* to stand face to face [with *with*]; oppose; compare.
confuse (kon-fūz'), *v.t.* to mingle; jumble up; render indistinct; disconcert; perplex.
confusion (-fū'zhun), *n.* the act of confusing; perplexity; loss of self-possession; disorder; tumult.
confutation (-fū-tā'shun), *n.* disproof.
confute (kon-fūt'), *v.t.* to prove to be false or invalid; convict of error.
congenial (-jē'niăl), *adj.* kindred; from a liquid to a solid state by cold: *v.i.* to concrete by cold.
congelation (-je-lā'shun), *n.* the act of congealing.
congenial (-jē'niăl), *adj.* kindred; pleasant and sympathetic; cognate.
congeniality (-ni-al'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being congenial.
congenital (-jen'i-tăl), *adj.* existing, or produced, at birth; constitutional.
conger (kong'gĕr), *n.* a large sea-eel.
congeries (kon-jē'ri-ēz), *n. sing.* & *pl.* a collection of particles into one mass.
congest (kon-jest'), *v.t.* to accumulate.
congested ('ed), *p.adj.* unduly crowded; containing an unnatural accumulation of blood.
congestion (-jest'yun), *n.* an overcrowded condition, especially of the blood-vessels.
congestive ('tiv), *adj.* implying congestion.
conglomerate (-glom'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to gather into a ball or round mass: *adj.* collected or clustered together: *n.* a rock composed of rounded or water-worn fragments of pre-existent rocks.
conglomeration (-ĕr-ā'shun), *n.* the act of conglomerating; a miscellaneous collection.
conglutinate ('ti-nāt), *v.t.* to glue together: *adj.* glued together; united by an adhesive substance.
conglutination (-nā'shun), *n.* the act of gluing or joining together; coalescence.
conglutinative ('ti-nă-tiv), *adj.* having power to unite or heal wounds.
congratulate (kon-grat'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to felicitate on account of some happy event [with *on* or *upon*].
congratulation (-grat-ū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of congratulating.
congratulator ('ū-lā-tĕr), *n.* one who congratulates.
congratulatory (-tō-ri), *adj.* expressing congratulations.
congregate (kong'grē-gāt), *v.t.* to assemble; gather together: *v.i.* to come together.
congregation (-gā'shun), *n.* an assembly, especially of persons for religious worship.
congregational (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a congregation.
Congregationalism ('shun-ăl-izm), *n.* a democratic form of church government, each congregation being self-governed.
Congregationalist (-ăl-ist), *n.* an adherent to Congregationalism: *adj.* pertaining to Congregationalism.
congress (kong'gres), *n.* a conference; an assembly of ambassadors, &c., for the settlement of international affairs.
Congress (kong'gres), *n.* the national legislature of the United States.
Congressional (kon-gresh'un-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to Congress.
Congressman (-măn), *n.* a member of Congress, especially of the House of Representatives.
congruence ('grōō-ens), *n.* suitability; agreement; consistency. Also congruency.
congruent ('ent), *adj.* suitable; agreeing.
congruity ('i-ti), *n.* agreement; fitness.
congruous ('grōō-us), *adj.* accordant; fit.

conic (kon'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or shaped like, a cone. Also conical: *n.pl.* the branch of geometry which treats of the parabola, ellipse, and hyperbola; conic sections.
coniferous (kō-nif'ēr-us), *adj.* bearing cones.
coniform (kō-ni-fôrm), *adj.* cone-shaped.
conine (kō'nin), *n.* a very poisonous alkaloid existing in the hemlock.
conjectural (kon-jek'tūr-âl), *adj.* doubtful.
conjecturally (-li), *adv.* doubtfully.
conjecture ('tūr), *n.* a probable inference; a guess: *v.t.* to imagine; surmise: *v.i.* to form conjectures.
conjoin (kon-join'), *v.t.* to join together; connect or associate: *v.i.* to unite.
conjoint (-joint'), *adj.* united; coöperating.
conjugal ('jōō-gâl), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, marriage; connubial.
conjugality ('i-ti), *n.* the married state.
conjugally (-li), *adv.* connubially.
conjugate (kon'ju-gāt), *v.t.* to inflect (verbs): *v.i.* to unite in conjugation: *adj.* combined in pairs; kindred in meaning and origin: *n.* a word agreeing in derivation with another word.
conjugation (-gā'shun), *n.* the act of conjugating; the inflection of a verb; a kind of sexual union.
conjunct (kon-jungkt'), *adj.* conjoined.
conjunction (-jungk'shun), *n.* union; association; connection; the apparent meeting of two or more stars or planets; a word used to connect sentences or words.
conjunctive (-jungk'tiv), *adj.* serving to unite; closely connected: *n.* the conjunctive mood.
conjunctive mood (mōōd), *n.* the mood which expresses contingency or condition.
conjunctively (-li), *adv.* in union.
conjuncture ('tūr), *n.* a combination of many circumstances or causes; a critical time.
conjuration (kon-jū-rā'shun), *n.* the act of conjuring or invoking; an incantation; an enchantment; solemn entreaty.
conjure (kon-jūr'), *v.t.* to summon in a sacred name; enjoin with the highest solemnity: (kun'jer), influence by, or as if by, magic: *v.i.* to practice the arts of a conjurer.
conjurer (kun'jēr-ēr), *n.* one who performs tricks by sleight of hand; an enchanter: (kon-jūr'ēr), *n.* one who solemnly enjoins.
conjuror (kon-jū'rēr), *n.* one bound by an oath with others.
connate (kon'nāt), *adj.* united at the base.
connaught (kon'awt), a kind of cotton cloth used for embroidery.
connect (kon-nekt'), *v.t.* to bind or fasten together; unite; associate with: *v.i.* to be joined; cohere.
connected ('ed), *adj.* linked together.
connection or **connexion** (-nek'shun), *n.* the state of being connected; relation by marriage or blood; sexual intercourse; surroundings; acquaintance; a religious body; one's customers, &c.
connective (-nek'tiv), *adj.* able to connect: *n.* that which connects.
connectively (-li), *adv.* by connection.
connector ('tēr), *n.* one who or that which connects.
conning (kon'ing), *n.* the act of directing the helmsman of a vessel.
conning-tower (-tou'ēr), *n.* the low shot-proof pilot-house of an armored vessel.
connivance (-ni'vâns), *n.* the act of conniving: passive coöperation in a crime or fault; collusion.
connive (kon-nīv'), *v.i.* to close the eyes upon a fault; be in secret complicity [with *at*].
connoisseur (kon-i-sēr'), *n.* a critical judge.
connotation (-tā'shun), *n.* inference.
connotative (kon-nō'tâ-tiv), *adj.* attributive.
connote (kon-nōt'), *v.t.* to designate by implication; imply as an attribute.
connubial (kon-ū'bi-âl), *adj.* of, or pertaining to the marriage state; nuptial.
conoid (kōn'oid), *adj.* cone-like.

conoidal ('ål), *adj.* almost conical.
conquer (kong'kẽr), *v.t.* gain by conquest; overcome; subdue: *v.i.* to get the victory.
conqueror (-ẽr), *n.* a victor.
conquest ('kwest), *n.* the act of conquering; subjugation; victory.
consanguineous (kon-sang-gwin'e-us), *adj.* related by blood or birth.
consanguinity ('i-ti), *n.* blood relationship.
conscience (kon'shens), *n.* the moral sense which determines right and wrong.
conscientious (-shi-en'shus), *adj.* influenced or regulated by conscience; scrupulous.
conscious ('shus), *adj.* aware of one's thoughts and actions; sensible.
consciousness (-nes), *n.* the knowledge of that which passes in one's own mind.
conscript (kon-skript'), *v.t.* to enroll for compulsory military or naval service: (kon'skript) *adj.* registered; enrolled: *n.* one thus compulsorily enrolled.
conscription (-skrip'shun), *n.* compulsory military or naval service; the persons enrolled.
consecrate (kon'se-krāt), *v.t.* to set apart as sacred; dedicate to the service of God; set apart to a sacred office; devote: *adj.* consecrated; made sacred.
consecration (-krā'shun), *n.* the act of consecrating; a setting apart or devoting to a sacred use or office.
consecrator (-tẽr), *n.* one who consecrates.
consecutive (-sek'ū-tiv), *adj.* successive.
consecutively (-li), *adj.* successively.
consensus (-sen'sus), *n.* general agreement.
consent (kon-sent'), *n.* a yielding of the mind or will; acquiescence; sympathy: *v.i.* to comply; yield; accede; concur.
consentaneous (-tā'ne-us), *adj.* accordant.
consentient (-sen'shent), *adj.* agreeing.
consequence (kon'se-kwens), *n.* that which naturally follows as an effect; inference; result; importance; significance.
consequent (-kwent), *adj.* following as a result or natural effect [with *to*]: *n.* a result or effect.
consequential (-kwen'shål), *adj.* following as the effect; self-important.
conservable (-sẽrv'â-bl), *adj.* that may be preserved from decay or injury.
conservancy ('ân-si), *n.* preservation.
conservant ('ânt), *adj.* preserving.
conservation (-vā'shun), *n.* the act of preserving from decay, loss, or injury.
conservational (-ål), *adj.* tending to conservation.
conservative ('vâ-tiv), *adj.* having the tendency or power to preserve: *n.* that which preserves; one opposed to hasty changes in the political, religious, or civil institutions of the country.
conservatoire (-vâ-twär'), *n.* a public institution for instruction, especially singing, music, &c.
conservator (kon'sẽr-vā-tẽr), one who preserves.
conservatory (sẽr'vâ-tō-ri), *adj.* tending to preserve: *n.* a greenhouse.
conserve (kon-sẽrv'), *v.t.* to preserve from injury or destruction; preserve with sugar: (kon'sẽrv) *n.* preserved or candied fruit.
consider (kon-sid'ẽr), *v.t.* to fix the mind upon; contemplate: *v.i.* to deliberate; reflect.
considerable (-â-bl), *adj.* worthy of notice; important; valuable; more than a little.
considerably (-bli), *adv.* in a considerable manner.
considerate (-ât), *adj.* having regard for others; prudent; thoughtful; careful.
consideration (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of considering; claim to notice; mature thought; an equivalent; regard for others.
considering ('ẽr-ing), *prep.* taking into consideration; allowing for: *n.* doubt; consideration.

consign (kon-sīn'), *v.t.* to deliver in a formal manner to another; yield in trust; to send goods.
consignee (-sīn-ē'), *n.* the person to whom goods are sent; an agent or factor.
consignment ('ment), *n.* the act of consigning; the thing consigned.
consignor ('ēr), *n.* the person who consigns goods to another. Also consigner.
consist (kon-sist'), *v.i.* to be composed of; co-exist; subsist [with *in*].
consistence (-sis'tens), *n.* degree of density or firmness; harmony. Also consistency.
consistent ('tent), *adj.* solid; not contradictory.
consolable (kon-sōl'ă-bl), *n.* admitting of consolation or comfort.
consolation (-sō-lā'shun), *n.* alleviation of mental or physical distress; solace.
consolatory (-sol'ă-tōr-i), *adj.* tending to console; comforting; soothing.
console (kon-sōl'), *v.t.* to give comfort to; cheer in sorrow; solace.
console (kon'sōl), *n.* an ornamental bracket supporting a cornice.
consolidate (-sol'i-dāt), *v.t.* to make solid; harden; condense: *v.i.* to become solid.
consolidation (-dā'shun), *n.* the act of consolidating; solidification.
consols (kon'solz or kon-solz'), *n.* the principal British funded security: abbreviation for consolidated fund.
consommé (kon-so-mā'), *n.* a strong clear soup or bouillon.
consonance (kon'sō-nâns), *n.* agreement of sounds; harmony; concord.
consonant (-nânt), *adj.* harmonious; accordant: *n.* a letter other than a vowel.
consort (kon'sôrt), *n.* a companion; a partner; a husband or wife; a ship accompanying another: *v.t.* & *v.i.* (kon-sort') to associate; keep company [with *with*].
conspectus (-spek'tus), *n.* a general sketch or digest of some subject; a synopsis.
conspicuous (-spik'ū-us), *adj.* mentally or physically visible; manifest; distinguished.
conspiracy (-spir'ă-si), *n.* [*pl.* conspiracies (-siz)], a plot; two or more persons engaged together for an unlawful or evil purpose.
conspirator ('ă-tēr), *n.* one who conspires.
conspire (kon-spīr'), *v.i.* to concert a crime; combine for an unlawful purpose.
constable (kun'stă-bl), *n.* a high officer of state in mediæval courts; a policeman.
constabulary (-stab'ū-lēr-i), *adj.* pertaining to constables: *n.* constables collectively.
constancy (kon'stân-si), *n.* firmness; stability; fidelity.
constant ('stânt), *adj.* steadfast; firm; continuous: *n.* in physics, that which is not subject to change, as gravity.
constellation (-stel-ā'shun), *n.* a group or cluster of fixed stars designated by some name; an assemblage of splendors, &c.
consternation (-stēr-nā'shun), *n.* excessive terror, wonder, or surprise; perturbation.
constipate ('sti-pāt), *v.t.* to make costive.
constipation (-pā'shun), *n.* costiveness.
constituency (-stit'ū-en-si), *n.* [*pl.* constituencies (-siz)], the body of electors voting for a Member of Congress, &c.
constituent ('ū-ent), *adj.* necessary or essential: *n.* an essential or component part; an elector.
constitute ('sti-tūt), *v.t.* to compose or make up; appoint; elect; enact; establish.
constituted authorities (aw-thor'i-tiz), *n.pl.* government officers collectively.
constitution (-tū'shun), *n.* the act of constituting; the thing constituted; bodily strength; mental or physical temperament; the system of fundamental laws of a nation, state or society.
constitutional (-ăl), *adj.* inherent in the constitution; fundamental:

n. a walk taken for the benefit of the health.

constitutionalist (-ist), *n.* an adherent to constitutional government.

constitutive ('sti-tū-tiv), *adj.* elemental; essential; productive.

constrain (kon-strān'), *v.t.* to hold down or keep back by force; restrain.

constraint (-strānt'), *n.* compulsion.

constrict (-strikt'), *v.t.* to bind; cramp.

constriction ('shun), *n.* compression; contraction.

constrictive ('tiv), *adj.* that constricts.

constrictor (-strik'tẽr), *n.* that which contracts or compresses; a muscle which contracts, closes, or compresses; a large serpent, the boa-constrictor.

constringent (-strin'jent), *adj.* contracting or binding.

construct (kon-strukt'), *v.t.* to build; form; put together; compose.

construction (-struk'shun), *n.* the act of building; that which is constructed; an edifice; interpretation; the syntactical arrangement of words in a sentence.

constructive ('tiv), *adj.* having the character of construction; inferred.

constructively (-li), *adv.* by construction.

constructiveness (-nes), *n.* the faculty to construct.

constructor ('tẽr), *n.* one who constructs.

construe (kon'strōō), *v.t.* to put into proper order by syntactical rules; translate; interpret.

consubstantial (-sub-stan'shāl), *adj.* having the same substance, essence, or nature.

consubstantiality (-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* participation in the same nature or essence: said of the Holy Trinity.

consubstantiation (-shi-ā'shun), *n.* the doctrine that the body and blood of Christ are in a mysterious manner substantially present in the Eucharistic elements after consecration.

consul (kon'sul), *n.* the chief magistrate of the Roman Republic, and of the French Republic (1799-1804); an officer commissioned by a government to reside in a foreign country to promote the interests of its trade, and protect its subjects.

consul-general (-jen'ẽr-āl), *n.* a chief consul.

consular (-ār), *adj.* pertaining to a consul.

consulate ('sū-lāt), *n.* the office and residence of a consul.

consult (kon-sult'), *v.t.* to ask advice of; regard: *v.i.* to take counsel together.

consultation (-sul-tā'shun), *n.* the act of consulting; a conference or deliberation on some special matter.

consultative ('tā-tiv), *adj.* deliberative.

consume (kon-sūm'), *v.t.* to destroy; waste; spend: *v.i.* waste away; be exhausted.

consummate (kon'sum-āt), *v.t.* to complete; finish: *adj.* (kon-sum'āt), perfect.

consummately (-sum'āt-li), *adv.* perfectly.

consummation (-ā'shun), *n.* completion.

consumption (-sump'shun), *n.* the act of consuming; a gradual wasting away; pulmonary disease; phthisis.

consumptive ('tiv), *adj.* pertaining to consumption; affected with phthisis.

contact (kon'takt), *n.* touch; close union.

contagion (kon-tā'jun), *n.* transmission of disease by direct or indirect contact.

contagious ('jus), *adj.* transmitted by contact.

contain (kon-tān'), *v.t.* to hold, as a vessel; keep within bounds; inclose: *v.i.* to live in continence.

contaminate (-tam'i-nāt), *v.t.* to pollute.

contamination (-nā'shun), *n.* pollution.

contaminative ('i-na-tiv), *adj.* tending to contaminate.

contemn (kon-tem'), *v.t.* to despise.

contemplate ('plāt), *v.t.* to con-

sider with continued attention; meditate on; study.
contemplation (-plā'shun), *n.* the act of contemplating; pious meditation; intention.
contemplative ('plā-tiv), *adj.* thoughtful.
contemplatively (-li), *adv.* thoughtfully.
contemplator (kon'tem-plā-tēr), *n.* one who contemplates.
contemporaneous (-po-rā'nē-us), *adj.* contemporary.
contemporary ('pō-rā-ri), *adj.* existing or occurring at the same time: *n.* one living at the same time as another.
contempt (kon-tempt'), *n.* disdain; scorn; disobedience to the orders, &c., of a court.
contemptible ('i-bl), *adj.* meriting scorn.
contemptibly (-bli), *adv.* in a contemptible manner.
contemptuous ('ū-us), *adj.* disdainful.
contend (kon-tend'), *v.i.* to strive in opposition; vie [with *with* or *against*]; dispute or debate; assert.
content (kon-tent'), *adj.* satisfied; willing: *v.t.* to satisfy; gratify; appease: *n.* (con'tent), generally plural, that which is comprised in anything.
contented ('ed), *p.adj.* gratified; satisfied.
contention (-ten'shun), *n.* contest; debate.
contentious (-ten'shus), *adj.* causing contention; quarrelsome; litigious.
contentment (-tent'ment), *n.* satisfaction.
conterminous (-tēr'mi-nus), *adj.* contiguous.
contest (kon-test'), *v.t.* to dispute; oppose; litigate: *v.i.* to strive; contend; vie: *n.* (kon'test) a struggle for superiority; dispute.
contestant (-tes'tânt), *n.* one who contests, especially an election, or a will.
context (kon'tekst), *n.* the parts in a book or discourse immediately adjoining the sentence quoted.
contexture (-teks'tūr), *n.* structure.
contiguity (-ti-gū'i-ti), *n.* contact.
contiguous (-tig'ū-us), *adj.* adjacent.
continence (kon'ti-nens), *n.* chastity; self-restraint; moderation. Also continency.
continent ('ti-nent), *adj.* chaste; exercising self-restraint: *n.* a large extent of land forming a geographical division.
continental ('âl), *adj.* pertaining to a continent.
contingence (kon-tin'jens), *n.* [*pl.* contingencies ('jen-siz)], a chance or possible occurrence. Also contingency.
contingent ('jent), *adj.* accidental; conditional: *n.* a possibility; quota of troops.
continual ('ū-âl), *adj.* proceeding without interruption; incessant; constant.
continually (-li), *adv.* without intermission.
continuance ('ū-âns), *n.* permanence; uninterrupted succession; duration.
continuation (-ū-ā'shun), *n.* the act of continuing.
continue (kon-tin'ū), *v.t.* to carry on without interruption; persist in: *v.i.* to remain; abide; endure; persevere.
continuity (-ti-nū'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* continuities (-tiz)], uninterrupted succession or connection; cohesion.
continuous (-tin'ū-us), *adj.* uninterrupted.
contort (kon-tôrt'), *v.t.* to twist.
contortion (-tôr'shun), *n.* a twist; flexure.
contortionist (-ist), *n.* an acrobat who contorts his body in performing gymnastics.
contour (kon-tōōr'), *n.* an outline; profile: *v.t.* to make an outline of.
contraband (kon'trâ-band), *adj.* prohibited from importation; illegal.
contraband of war (wawr), *n.* certain commodities used in warfare, and the traffic in them with belligerent states.
contrabandist (-ist), *n.* a smuggler.
contrabasso (-trâ-bâs'sō), *adj.* sounding an octave lower than another instrument of the same class:

n. the largest instrument of the violin class, the double-bass.

contract (kon-trakt'), *v.t.* draw closer together; shorten; condense: *v.i.* to shrink up; bargain; agree upon: *n.* (kon'trakt) a compact; a written agreement.

contractibility (trak-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality or capability of being contracted.

contractile (-trak'til), *adj.* having the power of shortening itself. Also contractible.

contractility (-trak-til'i-ti), *n.* the power of contracting.

contraction (-trak'shun), *n.* the act of contracting; the state of being contracted; the reduction of two vowels or syllables into one; abbreviation.

contractor (-trak'tẽr), *n.* one of the parties to a contract; one who contracts to supply or construct for a stipulated sum.

contra-dance (kon'trâ-dâns), *n.* a dance in which the partners are arranged in opposite lines; a country-dance. Also contre-dance.

contradict (kon-trâ-dikt'), *v.t.* to assert the contrary or opposite of; gainsay; deny.

contradiction (-dik'shun), *n.* the act of contradicting; denial; incongruity.

contradictorily (-dik'tō-ri-li), *adj.* contentiously.

contradictory (-dik'tō-ri), *adj.* contrary.

contradistinction (-dis-tingk'-shun), *n.* a distinction by opposite qualities.

contradistinctive ('tiv), *adj.* characterized by contradistinction.

contradistinguish (-ting'gwish), *v.t.* to distinguish by opposite qualities.

contralto (kon-tral'tō), *n.* the part sung by the highest male (*countertenor*) or the lowest female voice (*alto*).

contrariety (-trâ-rī'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* contrarieties (-tiz)], opposition; inconsistency.

contrarily ('trâ-ri-li), *adv.* in a contrary manner.

contrariness ('trâ-ri-nes), *n.* contrariety.

contrariwise ('trâ-ri-wīz), *adv.* conversely.

contrary ('trâ-ri), *adj.* opposite; in an opposite direction; perverse; wayward: *n.* a thing of opposite qualities.

contrast (kon-trâst'), *v.t.* to place in contrast; compare: *n.* (kon'trâst) opposition or difference of qualities made manifest by comparison; dissimilitude.

contravallation (-val-ā'shun), *n.* a fortification thrown up round a city by a besieging force for security against the enemy's sallies.

contravene (kon-trâ-vēn'), *v.t.* to obstruct; violate.

contravention (-ven'shun), *n.* opposition; violation.

contre-dance, same as contra-dance.

contretemps (kōng-tr-täng'), *n.* an unexpected event causing confusion; a hitch.

contribute (kon-trib'ūt), *v.t.* to give to some common stock; furnish as a share: *v.i.* to use one's influence.

contribution (-tri-bū'shun), *n.* the act of contributing; a subscription; tax; a writing furnished to a periodical.

contributive (-trib-ū'tiv), *adj.* contributing.

contributor ('ū-tẽr), *n.* one who contributes.

contributory ('ū-tō-ri), *adj.* promoting the same end.

contrite (kon'trīt), *adj.* penitent.

contritely (-li), *adv.* penitently.

contriteness (-nes), *n.* penitence; sorrow.

contrition (-trish'un), *n.* sorrow for sin.

contrivance (-trī'vâns), *n.* a device; apparatus; scheme; plan.

contrive (kon-trīv'), *v.t.* to devise; invent; plan; scheme.

control (kon-trōl'), *n.* a check; restraint; superintendence; authority: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* controlled: *p.pr.* controlling], to restrain; govern; regulate.

controllable ('ā-bl), *adj.* subject to control.

controller ('ẽr), *n.* one who controls; a public officer who oversees and verifies the accounts of subor-

dinate officials. Less correctly comptroller.

controversial (-trō-vĕr'shâl), *adj.* polemical.

controversialist (-ist), *n.* a disputant.

controversially (-li), *adv.* in a controversial manner.

controversy ('trō-vĕr-si), *n.* [*pl.* controversies (-siz)], agitation of contrary opinions; debate; disputation.

controvert (-trō-vĕrt'), *v.t.* to contend against; refute; disprove.

controvertible (-vĕr'ti-bl), *adj.* capable of being disputed.

controvertibly (-bli), *adv.* in a controvertible manner.

controvertist (-vĕr'tist), *n.* a disputant.

contumacious (-tū-mā'shus), *adj.* perverse; obstinate.

contumacy ('tū-mā-si), *n.* [*pl.* contumacies (-siz)], obstinate or perverse opposition to lawful authority.

contumelious (-tū-mē'li-us), *adj.* haughtily contemptuous or offensive; supercilious.

contumely ('tū-mē-li), *n.* [*pl.* contumelies (-liz)], haughty and contemptuous rudeness; scornful and insolent abuse.

contuse (kon-tūz'), *v.t.* to wound or bruise without breaking the skin.

contusion (-tū'zhun), *n.* the act of contusing; the state of being contused.

conundrum (ko-nun'drum), *n.* a riddle.

convalesce (kon-vâ-les'), *v.i.* to recover strength and health after illness.

convalescence ('ens), *n.* gradual recovery after illness. Also convalescency.

convalescent ('ent), *adj.* recovering health.

convene (kon-vēn'), *v.i.* to meet together: *v.t.* cause to assemble; summon judicially.

convenience (-vē'niens), *n.* fitness; freedom from discomfort; accommodation.

convenient ('nient), *adj.* suitable; appropriate; affording accommodation; handy.

convent (kon'vent), *n.* a community of religious recluses; a nunnery; monastery.

conventicle (-ven'ti-kl), *n.* an assembly for worship [usually implying schism].

convention (-ven'shun), *n.* a political or ecclesiastical assembly; a diplomatic agreement.

conventional (-âl), *adj.* sanctioned by, or growing out of, custom or tacit agreement; based on accepted models or artistic rules.

conventionalism (-âl-izm), *n.* that which is received as established by usage, &c.

conventionality (-al'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* conventionalities (-tiz)], adherence to conventional rules or precedents; artificiality.

conventionally (-li), *adv.* in a conventional manner.

converge (kon-vĕrj'), *v.i.* tend to one point.

convergence ('ens), *n.* [*pl.* convergencies ('en-siz)], tendency to one point.

convergent ('ent), *adj.* tending to one point.

conversable (kon-vĕrs'â-bl), social; inclined to converse. Also conversible.

conversant (kon'vĕr-sânt), *adj.* acquainted or familiar with; proficient.

conversation (-sā'shun), *n.* informal or familiar talk.

conversational (-âl), *adj.* pertaining to conversation.

conversationist (-ist), *n.* one who excels in conversation. Also conversationalist.

conversazione (-vĕr-sat-zē-ō'ne), *n.* [*pl.* conversazioni ('nē)], a meeting for conversation, especially on literary or scientific topics.

converse (kon-vĕrs'), *v.i.* to interchange thoughts; talk familiarly: *adj.* & *n.* (kon-vĕrs) reversed in order or relation; opposite; acquaintance; familiar talk.

conversely (-li), *adv.* reciprocally.

conversion (-vĕr'shun), *n.* change from one state, or from one religion, to another.

convert (kon-vĕrt'), *v.t.* to trans-

mute; change from one religion to another; cause to undergo a moral change; apply to any use: *n.* (kon'vẽrt) one who changes from one religion to another; one who has undergone a moral change.

converter ('ẽr), *n.* one who converts; an iron retort used for converting pig iron into steel in the Bessemer process; a kind of electrical induction coil.

convertibility ('i-ti), *n.* the quality of being convertible.

convertible (kon-vẽr'ti-bl), *adj.* transmutable; interchangeable.

convex (kon'veks), *adj.* curved on the exterior surface: opposed to concave: *n.* a convex body.

convexity ('i-ti), *n.* roundness.

convexo-concave ('ō-kon'kāv), *adj.* convex on one side, concave on the other.

convey (kon-vā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* conveyed, *p.pr.* conveying], to carry or transport; transmit; impart; communicate; transfer the title to (property).

conveyance ('ans), *n.* the act or means of conveying; a vehicle; the transference of property from one owner to another.

conveyancer ('ans-ẽr), *n.* a lawyer who draws up deeds, &c., transferring property

conveyancing ('ans-ing), *n.* the business of drawing deeds, leases, &c., and investigating titles to property.

convict (kon-vikt'), *v.t.* to prove or pronounce guilty of a crime charged: *n.* (kon'vikt) a criminal sentenced to penal servitude.

conviction (-vik'shun), *n.* the act of convicting; the state of being convicted; strong belief.

convince (kon-vins'), *v.t.* to satisfy by evidence or argument; persuade; cause to believe.

convivial (kon-viv'i-ăl), *adj.* festive; jovial.

conviviality ('i-ti), *n.* good fellowship.

convivially (-li), *adv.* festively.

convocation (kon-vō-kā'shun), *n.* the act of convoking an assembly, especially of bishops and beneficed clergy, or heads of a university; an assembly of clergy.

convocational (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a convocation.

convoke (kon-vōk'), *v.t.* to call or summon together; convene.

convolute (kon'vō-lūt), *adj.* rolled upon itself; twisted. Also convoluted.

convolution (-lū'shun), *n.* a rolling together.

convolve (-volv'), *v.t.* to roll together.

convoy (kon-voi'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* convoyed, *p.pr.* convoying], to accompany on the way for protection, by sea or land: *n.* (kon'voi) a protecting force accompanying ships, goods, persons, &c.; an escort.

convulse (kon-vuls'), *v.t.* to agitate violently; shake; affect with convulsions.

convulsion (-vul'shun), *n.* an agitation; tumult; a violent and unnatural contraction of the muscles.

convulsive (-vuls'iv), *adj.* producing convulsions.

cony or **coney** (kō'ni), *n.* [*pl.* conies ('niz)], a rabbit.

coo (kōō), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cooed, *p.pr.* cooing], to cry like a dove or pigeon; to act or converse in a loving manner: *n.* the sound uttered by doves and pigeons.

cook (kook), *v.t.* to prepare for eating by boiling, baking, or roasting: *v.i.* to act as a cook: *n.* one who prepares food for the table.

cookery ('ẽr-i), *n.* [*pl.* cookeries (-iz)], the art or practice of cooking.

cooky ('i), *n.* [*pl.* cookies ('iz)], a small flat sweet cake. Also cookie.

cool (kōōl), *adj.* [*compar.* cooler, *superl.* coolest], slightly or moderately cold; calm; deliberate: *v.t.* to make cool: *v.i.* to become cool.

cooler ('ẽr), *n.* that which cools; a vessel for cooling liquids, &c.

coolie (kōō'li), *n.* an East Indian porter: *adj.* pertaining to coolies.

coolly ('li), *adv.* in a cool manner.

coolness ('nes), *n.* the state of being cool.

coom (kōōm), *n.* matter which col-

lects at the naves of wheels, &c.; soot; coal-dust.

coon (kōōn), *n.* abbreviation of raccoon; a sly knowing person; slang name for a negro: *v.i.* to creep along the branch of a tree like a racoon.

coop (kōōp), *n.* a cage; pen: *v.t.* to confine in, or as in, a coop; inclose.

cooper ('ẽr), *n.* a maker of barrels, casks, &c.; a beverage, half stout and half porter; vessel that sells spirits, tobacco, &c., to fishermen, especially on the North Sea.

cooperage ('ẽr-āj), *n.* the business or workshop of a cooper; price for cooper's work.

coöperant (kō-op'ẽr-ânt), *adj.* coöperating.

coöperate ('ẽr-āt), *v.i.* to act or work jointly; concur to produce the same effect.

coöperation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of working jointly together; concurrence.

coöperative ('ẽr-ā-tiv), *adj.* promoting jointly the same end.

coöperator ('ẽr-ā-tẽr), *n.* one who acts or labors conjointly with others.

coördinate (-ôr'di-nāt), *v.t.* to place in the same order, class, &c.; harmonize: *adj.* of the same rank or authority as another: *n.pl.* lines or other elements by which the position of any point is determined by a fixed figure or lines.

coördinately (-li), *adv.* in the same rank, &c.

coördination (-nā'shun), *n.* state of being coördinate.

coot (kōōt), *n.* a short-tailed waterfowl.

cop (kop), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* copped, *p.pr.* copping], to seize as a prisoner; throw underhand: *n.* a policeman.

copaiba (kō-pā'bâ), *n.* a resinous balsam from various South American and West Indian trees: used as a medicine. Also copaiva.

copal (kō-pâl), *n.* a gum-resin: used in varnishes.

cope (kōp), *n.* a large semi-circular ecclesiastical vestment, worn by bishops and priests over the surplice.

cope (kōp), *v.i.* to strive or contend (followed by *with*).

copeck (kō'pek), *n.* a Russian coin, = 1-100th rouble. Also kopeck.

Copernican (kō-pẽr'ni-kân), *adj.* pertaining to the astronomical system of Copernicus, which conceived the sun to be its center.

copier (kop'i-ẽr), *n.* a transcriber; imitator.

coping (kō'ping), *n.* the top masonry of a wall.

copious ('pi-us), *adj.* abundant; diffusive.

copper (kop'ẽr), *n.* a red, ductile, malleable, tenacious metal; a boiler: *v.t.* to cover with copper. Also copperize.

copper (kop'ẽr), *n.* a policeman.

copperhead (-hed), *n.* a venomous American serpent.

copperplate (-plāt), *n.* a polished copper plate on which something is engraved for printing: *adj.* pertaining to the art of engraving on copperplate.

coppice (kop'is), *n.* same as copse.

copse (kops), *n.* a thicket of brushwood: *v.t.* to cut and trim as brushwood: *v.i.* to preserve or plant brushwood.

copula ('ū-lâ), *n.* [*pl.* copulas, or æ (az, -ē)], a word which joins the subject and predicate in a sentence or proposition.

copulate ('ū-lāt), *v.i.* to have sexual intercourse.

copulation (-lā'shun), *n.* sexual intercourse.

copulative (-lā'tiv), *adj.* uniting: *n.* a copulative conjunction.

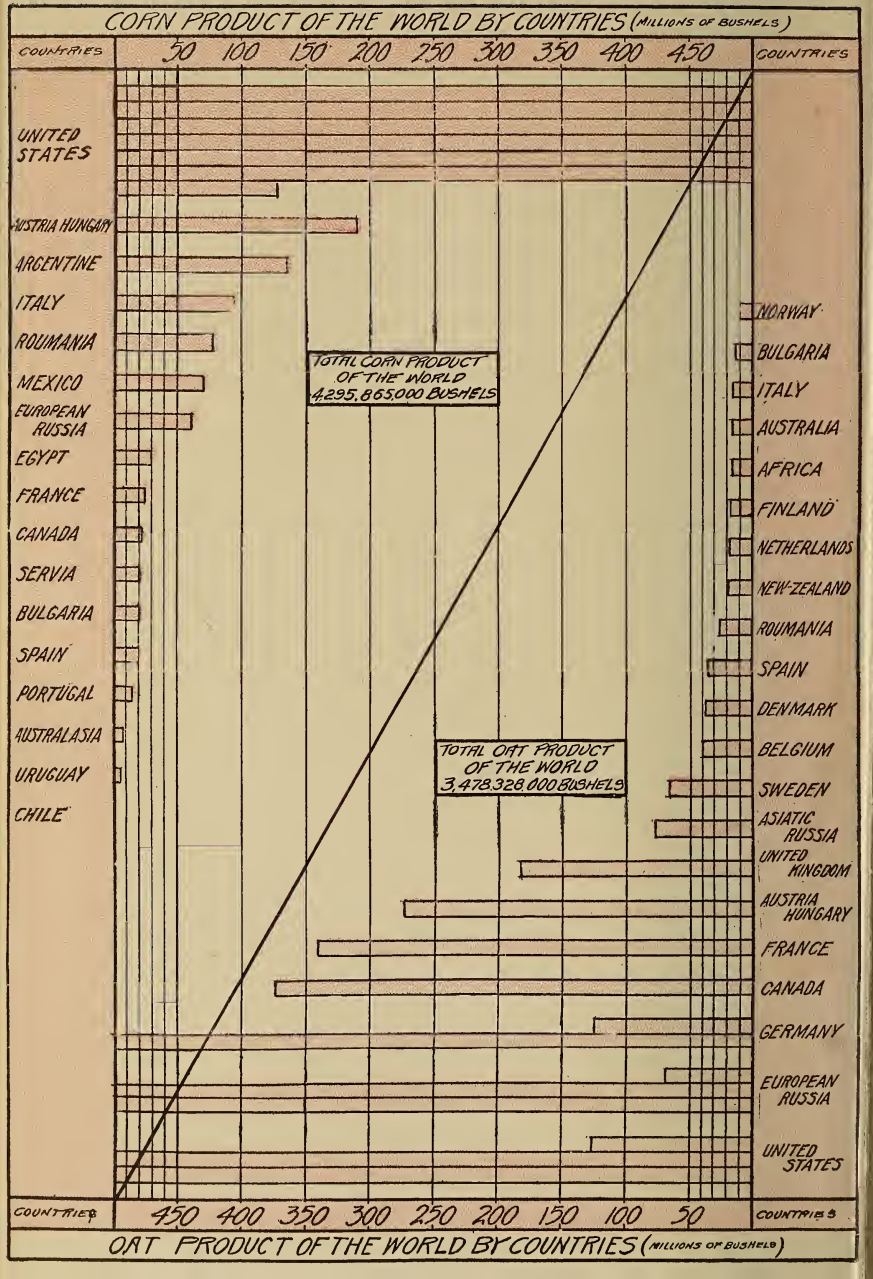
copy (kop'i), *n.* [*pl.* copies ('iz)], an imitation; a transcript; a writing exercise; an original work: *v.t.* to transcribe; reproduce: *v.i.* imitate.

copyist (-ist), *n.* one who copies.

copyright (-rīt), *n.* the exclusive right of an author in his literary or artistic work for a prescribed number of years.

coquet (kō-ket'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* coquetted, *p.pr.* coquetting], to flirt; seek to attract attention or admiration; trifle.

coquetry (kō'ket-ri), *n.* [*pl.* coquet-


CORN PRODUCT OF THE WORLD BY COUNTRIES (MILLIONS OF BUSHELS)
COUNTRIES
50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450
COUNTRIES
UNITED STATES
AUSTRIA HUNGARY
ARGENTINE
ITALY
ROUMANIA
MEXICO
EUROPEAN RUSSIA
EGYPT
FRANCE
CANADA
SERVIA
BULGARIA
SPAIN
PORTUGAL
AUSTRALASIA
URUGUAY
CHILE
TOTAL CORN PRODUCT OF THE WORLD 4,295,865,000 BUSHELS
TOTAL OAT PRODUCT OF THE WORLD 3,478,328,000 BUSHELS
NORWAY
BULGARIA
ITALY
AUSTRALIA
AFRICA
FINLAND
NETHERLANDS
NEW ZEALAND
ROUMANIA
SPAIN
DENMARK
BELGIUM
SWEDEN
ASIATIC RUSSIA
UNITED KINGDOM
AUSTRIA HUNGARY
FRANCE
CANADA
GERMANY
EUROPEAN RUSSIA
UNITED STATES
COUNTRIES
450 400 350 300 250 200 150 100 50
COUNTRIES
OAT PRODUCT OF THE WORLD BY COUNTRIES (MILLIONS OF BUSHELS)

ries (-riz)], the act of coquetting; flirtation.

coquette (kō-ket'), *n.* a vain woman who seeks to gain men's attention and admiration.

coral (kor'ăl), *n.* the hard calcareous skeleton of certain marine polyps; the unimpregnated roe of the lobster: *adj.* pertaining to coral.

coralline ('ăl-in), *adj.* consisting of, or like, coral; of a color like coral: *n.* an orange-red dye stuff.

corbeil (kôr'bēl), *n.* a little basket filled with earth, used in sieges to shelter troops.

corbel ('bel), *n.* a projection of stone, wood, or iron to support some mass, often ornamented with grotesque figures; a sculptured basket of flowers, fruit, &c.

cord (kôrd), *n.* a twisted string; a measure of wood = 128 cub. ft. (8 ft. long 4 ft. high, 4 ft. broad); a moral influence: *v.t.* to fasten or connect with cord.

cordage ('āj), *n.* a quantity of cords or ropes; ropes and rigging collectively.

cordate (kôr'dāt), *adj.* heart-shaped.

cordial (kôr'jăl), *adj.* hearty; sincere; cheering: *n.* a medicine that increases the strength and restores the spirits; an aromatic and sweetened spirit.

cordiality ('i-ti), *n.* sincere sympathetic geniality; sincerity; heartiness.

cordiform ('di-fôrm), *adj.* heart-shaped.

cordilla (-dil'ă), *n.* coarse German hemp.

cordillera (-dil-yā'rā), *n.* a continuous ridge or chain of mountains.

cording (kôrd'ing), *n.* the ribbed surface of a twilled fabric.

cordite (kôr'dīt), *n.* a powerful explosive, used for military purposes.

cordon (kôr'don), *n.* a ribbon worn as the badge of an order; a band; a course of projecting stones forming the coping of a scarf wall; a line of military posts.

cordon bleu (blōō), *n.* the highest distinction in any profession; a first-class cook.

cordonnet (-do-nā'), *n.* the slightly-raised border of a point-lace pattern; edging made of piping.

cordovan ('dō-van), *n.* a Spanish leather made of goatskin, or split horsehide tanned and dressed. Also cordwain.

corduroy ('dū-roi), *n.* a stout ribbed or corded cotton; piled fustian: *v.t.* to construct (a corduroy road).

corduroy road (rōd), *n.* a roadway formed of logs laid side by side across swampy ground, &c.

cordwainer (kôrd'wā-nēr), *n.* a worker in leather; a shoemaker.

core (kōr), *n.* the heart or innermost part of anything, especially of fruit: *v.t.* to remove the core from; to mold or cast on a core.

co-respondent (kō-re-spond'ent), *n.* a joint respondent in a divorce suit.

coriaceous (kō-ri-ā'shus), *adj.* like leather.

coriander (kōr-i-an'dēr), *n.* an umbelliferous plant, the seeds of which are used as a carminative.

Corinthian (kō-rin'thi-ăn), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, Corinth, a celebrated city of Greece, noted for its luxury and licentiousness; luxurious; conducted by amateurs; noting the Corinthian order of architecture: *n.* a man about town; a gentleman yachtsman, or sportsman.

corinthian bronze (bronz), *n.* an alloy of fine quality originally produced at Corinth.

corinthian order (ôr'dēr), *n.* the lightest and most ornate of the classic orders of architecture, with a bell-shaped capital, and ornamented with acanthus leaves.

corium (kō'ri-um), *n.* the innermost layer of skin of the cuticle.

cork (kôrk), *n.* the outer layer of the bark of the cork tree, a species of oak; a stopper for a bottle: *adj.* made of cork.

corky ('i), *adj.* made of, or like, cork.

cormorant (kôr'mō-rănt), *n.* a diving bird that preys voraciously on fish; a glutton.

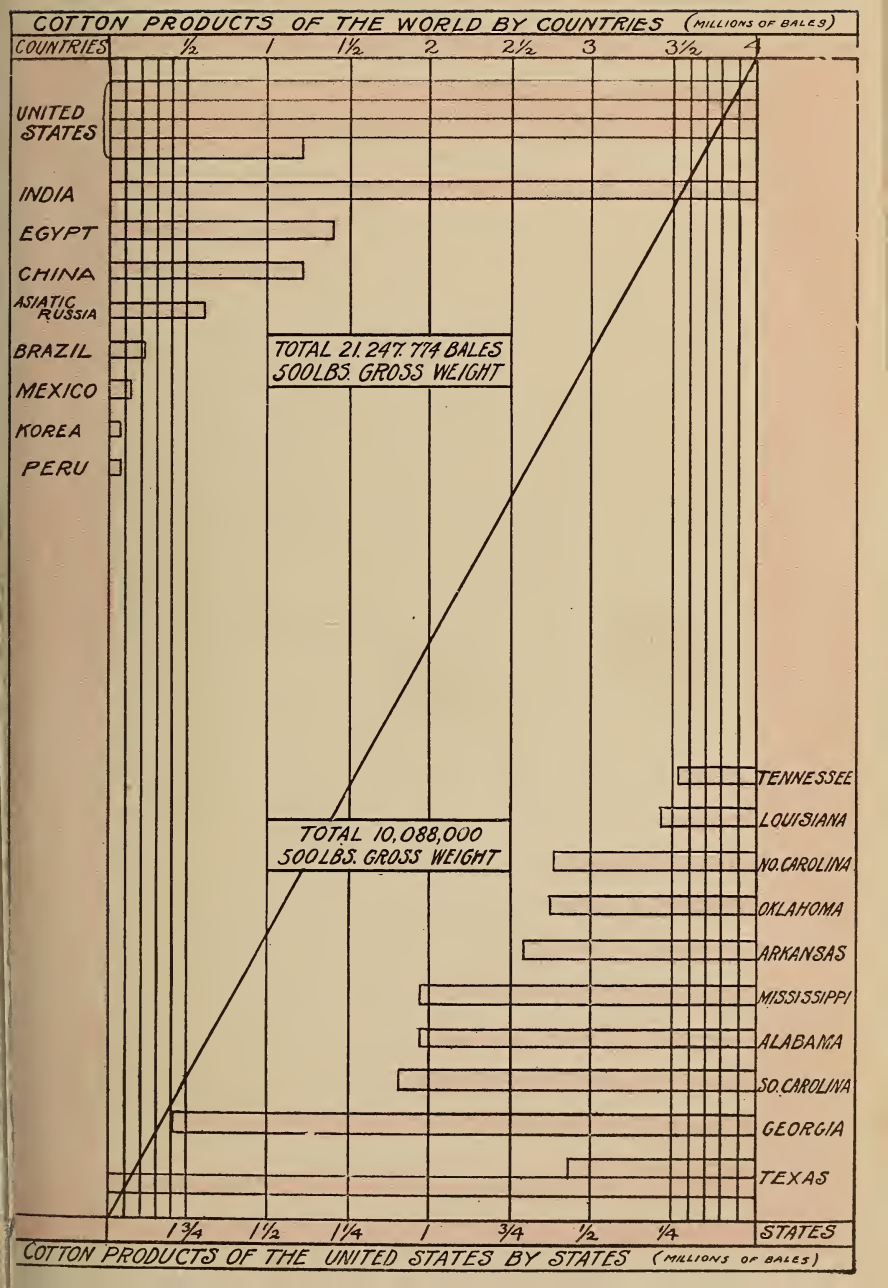
corn (kôrn), *n.* grain, as wheat, barley, &c.; maize, or Indian corn; plants that yield grain; breadstuff.

corn (kôrn), *n.* a horny excrescence as with salt in grains.

corn (kôrn), *n.* a horny excrescence on the toe, or foot.
corn-cob ('kob), *n.* the spike of an ear of Indian corn.
cornea (kôr'ne-â), *n.* the horny circular transparent membrane which forms the anterior portion of the eyeball.
cornelian (-nē'liân), *n.* a semi-transparent variety of chalcedony. Also carnelian.
corner (kôr'nēr), *n.* an angle; a retired place; a mercantile ring to monopolize some product: *v.t.* to drive or force into some position of difficulty from which there is no escape. **corner the market,** to buy up a commodity so as to monopolize it.
corner-stone (-stōn), *n.* the principal stone.
cornet ('net), a kind of trumpet.
cornflower ('flour), *n.* any wild plant growing in the cornfields, especially the bluebottle.
cornice ('nis), *n.* the highest projection or border on a wall or column.
cornstarch ('stärch), *n.* starch made from meal of Indian corn; used for puddings, &c.
cornucopia (kôr-nū-kō'pi-â), *n.* [*pl.* cornucopiæ (-ē), or -as (-âz)], the horn of plenty represented in sculpture, as overflowing with fruit, flowers, &c.
cornuted (-ūt'ed), *adj.* horned.
corolla (ko-rol'â), *n.* the inner envelope of a flower composed of two or more petals.
corollaceous (kor-ol-lā'shus), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a corolla.
corollary (kor'ol- or ko-rol'â-ri), *n.* an additional deduction or inference drawn from a demonstrated proposition.
corona (ko-rō'nâ), *n.* [*pl.* coronæ ('nē)], a crown; the flat projecting part of a cornice; the upper surface of a molar tooth; a halo surrounding heavenly bodies; any crown-like appendage at the top of an organ of a plant.
coronal (kor'o- or ko-rō'nâl), *adj.* pertaining to the corona: *n.* a crown, or garland.
coronation (kor-ō-nā'shun), *n.* the act or ceremony of crowning a sovereign.
coroner (kor'o-nēr), *n.* an officer who inquires into cases of sudden or accidental death.
coronet ('o-net), *n.* an inferior crown; an ornamental head-dress; the bone immediately beneath a horse's hoof.
coronium (kō-rō'ni-um), *n.* a recently discovered element, lighter than hydrogen.
corporal (kor'po-râl), *adj.* relating to the body; opposed to the mind: *n.* a communion cloth; a corporale; a non-commissioned officer of the lowest grade.
corporally (-li), *adv.* bodily; physically.
corporate (-rāt), *adj.* united in a body or community by legal enactment.
corporation (-rā'shun), *n.* a body politic having a common seal, and legally authorized to act as one individual; a protuberant stomach.
corporator (-rā-tēr), *n.* a member of a corporation, especially an original member.
corporeal (-pō'rē-âl), *adj.* having a material body; physical.
corporeality ('i-ti), *n.* the state of being corporal.
corps (kōr), *n.* [*pl.* corps (kōrz)], a body of troops; a body of persons associated in a common work.
corps diplomatique (dip-lo-mā-tēk'), *n.* the ministers accredited to a government.
corpse (kôrps), *n.* a dead body.
corpulence (kôr'pū-lens), *n.* excessive fatness of body. Also corpulency.
corpulent (-lent), *adj.* bulky; fat; having a large, fleshy body.
corpus ('pus), *n.* [*pl.* corpora ('pō-râ)], a body; collection; the chief part of an organ.
Corpus Christi (kris'tī), (Latin the body of Christ), a Roman Catholic festival (the first Thursday after Trinity Sunday) in honor of the Eucharist.

corpuscle ('pus-l), *n.* a minute particle.
corpuscular (-pus'kū-lâr), *adj.* pertaining to, or composed of, corpuscles.
corral (kor-ral'), *n.* a pen for live stock; an inclosure with wagons; a strong stockade for capturing wild elephants: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* corralled, *p.pr.* corralling], to drive into, or secure in, a corral; to take possession of, or capture; corner.
correct (ko-rekt'), *v.t.* to set straight; rectify; punish faults; amend: *adj.* exact; accurate; free from error; conforming to a fixed rule or standard.
correction ('shun), *n.* the act of correcting; chastisement.
correctional (-âl), *adj.* tending to correct.
corrective ('tiv), *adj.* able to correct: *n.* that which corrects; an antidote.
corrector ('tẽr), *n.* one who corrects.
correlate (kor-e-lāt'), *v.i.* to be reciprocally related: *adj.* reciprocally related.
correlation (-lā'shun), *n.* reciprocal relation; similarity or parallelism of relation or law; the interdependence of functions, organs, natural forces, or phenomena.
correlative (-el'ă-tiv), *adj.* having reciprocal or mutual relation: *n.* the antecedent of a pronoun.
correlatively (-li), *adv.* in a correlative relation.
correspond (kor-ē-spond'), *v.i.* to be adequate to; agree; suit; answer; communicate by letters.
correspondence ('ens), *n.* communication by letters; mutual adaptation; congruity.
correspondent ('ent), *adj.* agreeing with; similar: *n.* one with whom intercourse is maintained by letters; one who sends news to a journal.
corridor (kor'i-dôr), *n.* a gallery or open passage in a building.
corrigible (kor'ij-i-bl), *adj.* capable of being amended, corrected, or reformed.
corroborate (kor-rob'ōr-āt), *v.t.* confirm; strengthen; establish verify.
corroboration (-rā'shun), *n.* verification.
corroborative ('ō-rā-tiv), *adj.* verifying; confirmative.
corroboratory ('ō-rā-tō-ri), *adj.* tending to corroborate.
corrode (kor-ōd'), *v.t.* to eat away gradually; consume; disintegrate.
corrodible (-ō'di-bl), *adj.* capable of being corroded. Also corrosible.
corrosion (kor-ō'zhun), *n.* the act of corroding; a corroded condition.
corrugate ('oo-gāt), *v.t.* to draw, or shape, into wrinkles or folds.
corrugated iron (īrn), *n.* sheet-iron pressed into alternate parallel ridges and grooves and galvanized.
corrugation (-gā'shun), *n.* the act of corrugating; a fold or wrinkle.
corrupt (kor-upt'), *v.t.* to turn from a sound to an unsound and putrescent state; make impure; vitiate or deprave; seduce; bribe: *v.i.* to become putrid: *adj.* depraved; putrid; spoiled; abounding in errors; open to bribery.
corruptibility (-up-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or possibility of being corrupted.
corruptible (-up'ti-bl), *adj.* capable of being corrupted; subject to decay; susceptible of being bribed.
corruption (-up'shun), *n.* the act of corrupting; the state of being corrupted; physical dissolution.
corsage (kôr'säzh), *n.* a bodice; waist.
corsair ('sār), *n.* a pirate.
corse (kôrs), *n.* poetic for corpse.
corset ('set), *n.* a bodice: *pl.* a pair of stays: *v.t.* to inclose in corsets.
corslet ('let), *n.* light body armor.
cortège (kôr-tāzh'), *n.* a train of attendants; retinue; procession.
Cortes (kôr'tez), *n.pl.* the national and legislative assembly of Spain and Portugal.
cortex (kôr'teks), *n.* [*pl.* cortices ('ti-sēz)], outer bark or covering.
cortical ('ti-kâl), *adj.* consisting of, or like, bark; external.
corundum (ko-run'dum), *n.* a mineral of extreme hardness.
coruscate (ko-rus' or kor'us-kāt), *v.i.* to sparkle; flash.

coruscation (kor-us-kā'shun), *n.* a sudden flash or play of light.
corvette (kôr-vet'), *n.* a sloop of war.
corvine ('vin), *adj.* pertaining to a crow.
cosey, cosy (kō'zi), *adj.* & *n.* same as cozy.
cosily (kō'zi-li), *adv.* snugly.
cosmetic (koz-met'ik), *adj.* imparting or improving beauty: *n.* a wash or preparation for such a purpose.
cosmic (koz'mik), *adj.* pertaining to the universe and the laws which govern it; rising or setting with the sun. Also cosmical.
cosmism ('mizm), *n.* Herbert Spencer's evolutionary philosophy.
cogmogony (-mog'ō-ni), *n.* a treatise on the world's origin.
cosmography (-mog'rā-fi), *n.* the science which treats of the constitution of the whole system of worlds, or the earth as part of the universe: it includes geography, astronomy, and geology.
cosmology (-mol'ō-ji), *n.* the science which investigates the origin of the world.
cosmopolitan (-mō-pol'i-tân), *n.* a citizen of the world. Also cosmopolite: *adj.* at home in any part of the world.
cosmorama (-mō-rā'mâ), *n.* an exhibition of views, &c., of various parts of the world realistically produced.
cosmos (koz'mos), *n.* the world or universe as an orderly system: opposed to *chaos*.
Cossack (kos'ak), *n.* one of a warlike tribe of Southern Russia, skilled as horsemen: *adj.* pertaining to Cossacks.
cost (kôst), *v.t.* to be bought for, or had at, a price; cause to bear or suffer: *n.* charge; expense; labor: *pl.* law charges.
costa (kos'tâ), *n.* [*pl.* costæ ('tē)], a rib.
costal ('tâl), *adj.* pertaining to a rib.
costate ('tāt), *adj.* ribbed.
costermonger ('tēr-mung-gēr), *n.* a hawker of fruit, vegetables, fish, &c.
costive ('tiv), *adj.* constipated.
costume (kos'tūm), *n.* dress in general; style of dress; a walking or tailor-made dress: *v.t.* (kos-tūm'), to dress in, or provide with, appropriate costumes.
cosy, another form of cozy.
cot (kot), *n.* a cottage; small bed.
cotangent (kō-tan'jent), *n.* the tangent of the complement of an arc or angle.
cote (kōt), *n.* a hut; a sheepfold.
cotemporary, cotemporaneous, &c., same as contemporary, &c.
coterie (kō-te-rē'), *n.* an association or set of persons united together for social or other intercourse; a clique.
coterminous. Same as conterminous.
cotillion (-til'yun), *n.* a brisk, lively dance for eight or more persons; music for such a dance; a black and white woolen skirt material. Also cotillon.
cottage (kot'āj), *n.* a small dwelling.
cotter, cottier, cottar, abbreviations for cottager: *n.* one who dwells in a cottage; one who lives rent free on a common; a wedge for tightening machinery.
cotton (kot'n), *n.* a white, soft, downy substance resembling wool enveloping the seeds of the cotton-plant; cotton thread or cloth: *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, cotton: *v.i.* to fit or go well together; be very intimate (with).
cotton-gin (-jin), *n.* a machine for separating the seeds from cotton fiber.
couch (kouch), *v.t.* to place on a bed or other resting-place; hide; deposit in a bed or layer; express in words; include: *v.i.* to lie down; stoop; depress or remove a cataract: *n.* a bed; sofa; a layer or stratum; a preliminary coat of size, paint, &c.; a layer of barley spread out for malting.
couchant ('ânt), *adj.* in heraldry, crouching or lying down.
cougar (kōō'gär), *n.* the puma.
cough (kôf), *v.i.* to expel air from the lungs by a violent effort: *v.t.* to expel from the lungs (followed by *up*): *n.* an effort of the lungs, attended with noise, to expel irritating or foreign matter.
could (kood), *p.t.* of can.


COTTON PRODUCTS OF THE WORLD BY COUNTRIES (MILLIONS OF BALES)
COUNTRIES
½
1
1½
2
2½
3
3½
4
UNITED STATES
INDIA
EGYPT
CHINA
ASIATIC RUSSIA
BRAZIL
MEXICO
KOREA
PERU
TOTAL 21.247.774 BALES 500LBS. GROSS WEIGHT
TOTAL 10.088,000 500LBS. GROSS WEIGHT
TENNESSEE
LOUISIANA
NO. CAROLINA
OKLAHOMA
ARKANSAS
MISSISSIPPI
ALABAMA
SO. CAROLINA
GEORGIA
TEXAS
1¾
1½
1¼
1
¾
½
¼
STATES
COTTON PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES BY STATES (MILLIONS OF BALES)

coulomb (kōō-lom'), *n.* the electrical standard unit of quantity = a current of one ampère per second.
coulter (kōl'tẽr), *n.* a ploughshare.
council (coun'sil,) *n.* an assembly of persons met in consultation, or to give advice; a convocation; a municipal body.
councillor (-ẽr), *n.* a member of a common council.
councilman (-mân), *n.* [*pl.* councilmen (-men)], a member of a municipal council.
counsel ('sel), *n.* interchange of opinion; advice; consultation; deliberate purpose or design; a barrister: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* counseled, *p.pr.* counseling], to give advice to; advise.
counselor (-ẽr), *n.* one who gives advice, especially legal advice; a member of a council.
count (kount), *n.* a title of nobility.
count (kount), *v.t.* to reckon or sum up; enumerate; place to an account; esteem: *v.i.* to tell off; mark time: *n.* the act of numbering or reckoning; the total ascertained; a separate and distinct charge in an indictment; rhythm.
countenance (koun'te-nâns), *n.* the whole form of the face; appearance; support: *v.t.* to support; encourage; favor.
counter ('tẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, counts; a shop table; imitation money; a counter-tenor; a horse's breast between the shoulders and under the neck; a ship's stern between the water-line and the knuckle of the stern; a blow given in parrying: *v.i.* to give a blow while receiving or parrying one.
counter ('tẽr), *adv.* contrary; adverse; in an opposite direction; the wrong way: used in composition, as *counter*-evidence, evidence opposing other evidence; *counter*-balance, to weigh or act against with equal force.
counteract (-akt'), *v.t.* to act in opposition to so as to defeat or hinder; neutralize.
counterfeit (koun'tẽr-fit), *v.t.* to make a copy of without authority for fraudulent purposes; forge; imitate: *v.i.* to carry on deception: *adj.* feigned; spurious; forged: *n.* an imitation; a forgery.
counterfeiting (-ing), *n.* the crime of making or uttering false coins or bank-notes.
counterfoil (-foil), *n.* that part of a document, as a cheque, &c., retained by the drawer.
counterfort (-fôrt), *n.* a buttress built at right angles to a wall or terrace; a spur of a mountain.
counter-light (-līt), *n.* a light opposite any object, causing it to appear to disadvantage.
countermand (-mând), *v.t.* to revoke or annul, as an order or command; contradict the orders of: *n.* a revocation of a former order or command.
countermark (-märk), *n.* an additional mark placed on goods for greater security; the mark of the Goldsmiths' Company to indicate the standard quality of gold or silver: *v.t.* to place a countermark upon.
counterpane (-pān), *n.* a bed coverlet.
counter-parole (-pâ-rōl'), *n.* a word given in addition to the password.
counterpart (-pärt), *n.* a duplicate.
counterpoint (-point), *n.* the science of harmony.
counterscarp (-skärp), *n.* the exterior slope of a ditch opposite the scarp.
counter-sea (-sē), *n.* a sea running in an opposite direction to the wind.
counterseal (-sēl), *v.t.* to seal with others: *n.* the reverse side of a pendent seal attached to a document.
countersign (-sīn'), *v.t.* to authenticate by an additional signature: *n.* (koun'tẽr-sīn) an additional signature to a document to attest it; a military watchword.
countersink (-singk), *v.t.* to drill (a conical depression) in timber or metal to receive a screw or bolt so that the head is flush with the surface.
countervail (-vāl), *v.t.* to compensate; counteract; counterbalance.
countess (koun'tes), *n.* the wife of an earl or count.
counting (kount'ing), *n.* reckoning.

counting-house (-hous), *n.* the room where accounts or mercantile transactions are carried on.

country (kun'tri), *n.* [*pl.* countries (-triz)], a tract of land; region; rural parts; one's native land: *adj.* rural; rustic; unpolished.

county (koun'ti), *n.* [*pl.* counties ('tiz)], a definite district of a country separated from the rest for political or judicial administrative purposes: *adj.* pertaining to a county.

coup (kōō), *n.* a sudden telling blow; a master-stroke.

coupé (kōō pā'), *n.* the front compartment of a French stage-coach; the end of a first-class carriage.

couple (kup'l), *n.* two of the same kind connected together; a pair; man and wife; a pair of equal and parallel forces; two dissimilar metal plates in contact forming a voltaic battery: *v.t.* to link or join together; unite in marriage: *v.i.* to copulate; unite.

couplet (kup'let), *n.* two successive lines of verse which rhyme together.

coupon (kōō'pon), *n.* a certificate attached to transferable bonds, which is intended to be cut off and presented for the payment of dividends when due; a section of a ticket entitling the holder to some specified accommodation, &c., over a line or route to be traveled, or to a seat in a theater, &c.

courage (kur'āj), *n.* fortitude; valor.

courageous (-ā'jus), *adj.* brave; bold.

courier (kōō'ri-ēr), *n.* an express messenger; a traveling attendant who makes preliminary arrangements.

course (kōrs), *n.* a race; a path or track; career; direction or line of motion; regular sequence; the portion of a meal served at one time; conduct; behavior; the direction a ship is steered; a continuous level range of brick or masonry of the same height; the chase of a hare by greyhounds: *pl.* catamenia; the sails set on the lower yards of a ship: *v.t.* to hunt: *v.i.* move swiftly; engage in coursing.

courser ('ēr), *n.* a swift and spirited horse; a war-horse; one who courses; a running bird of the ostrich family.

coursing ('ing), *n.* the sport of pursuing hares with greyhounds.

court (kōrt), *n.* an enclosed space; a small paved space surrounded by houses; a royal palace; the retinue of a sovereign; a hall of justice; the judges, &c., engaged there; address; civility; flattery: *v.t.* to pay court to; woo; flatter; solicit.

courteous (kēr'tē-us), *adj.* polite; obliging.

courtesan ('tē-zăn), *n.* a prostitute.

courtesy ('tē-si), *n.* [*pl.* courtesies (-siz)], politeness combined with kindness; civility.

courtesy (kērt'si), *n.* [*pl.* courtesies (-siz)], a salutation made by bending the knees: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* courtesied, *p.pr.* courtesying], to make a courtesy.

courtier (kōrt'yēr), *n.* one who frequents or attends court; one who solicits the favor of another; one having courtly manners.

courtliness ('li-nes), *n.* elegance of manners.

courtly ('li), *adj.* refined; elegant.

court-martial (mär'shâl), *n.* [*pl.* courts-martial], a court of justice composed of naval or military officers for the trial of disciplinary offenses.

court-plaster ('plâs-tēr), *n.* a superior kind of sticking-plaster, originally used by ladies at court for ornamental patches on the face.

courtship ('ship), *n.* the act of wooing.

courtyard ('yärd), *n.* an inclosed space adjoining a house.

cousin (kuz'in), *n.* the son or daughter of an uncle or aunt; a kinsman; a title of address used by a sovereign to noblemen.

cousin-german (-jēr'mân), *n.* a first cousin.

cove (kōv), *n.* a small sheltered inlet or creek; a retired nook; a hollow molding; a fellow: *v.i.* to arch over.

covenant (kuv'e-nânt), *n.* a written agreement; deed; bargain; a free promise of God's blessing; a solemn

agreement of fellowship and faith between members of a church: *v.i.* to enter into a formal agreement; bind one's self by contract.

covenanter (-ēr), *n.* one who enters into a covenant.

cover (kuv'ēr), *v.t.* to overspread, as the top of anything, with something else: hide: save from punishment: shelter; clothe: *v.i.* put on a head covering: *n.* that which is laid on something else; a shelter; a covert; table furniture for one person: *pl* thickets, underwood, &c., concealing game.

covering (-ing), *n.* that which covers or protects; dress.

coverlet (-let), *n.* a bed quilt.

covert (kuv'ērt), *adj.* concealed; covered; disguised; insidious; under authority or protection; said of a married woman: *n.* a place that protects or shelters; a thicket; shelter for game.

coverture ('ēr-tūr), *n.* a cover; shelter; the status of a married woman.

covet (kuv'et), *v.t.* to desire earnestly; lust after: *v.i.* to indulge in inordinate desire.

covetiveness ('et-iv-nes), *n.* acquisitiveness.

covetous (-us), *adj.* inordinately desirous, especially of money; avaricious.

covey (kuv'i), *n.* a hatch or brood of birds, especially partridges.

coving (kōv'ing), *n.* the projection of the upper stories of a house over the lower.

cow (kou), *n.* [*pl.* cows (kouz)], the mature female of the genus bos, or ox; the female of various other animals, as the whale, elephant, &c.: *n.* a wedge placed behind a crab or windlass to check its motion: *v.t.* to depress with fear.

coward ('ārd), *n.* one without courage; a dastard; poltroon.

cowardice (-is), *n.* dishonorable fear.

cow-bird ('bērd), *n.* an American blackbird, so called from its accompanying cattle.

cowboy ('boi), *n.* a boy who looks after cows; a mounted employee of a stockman or ranchman who looks after the cattle while grazing.

cow-catcher ('kach-ēr), *n.* a wedge-shaped iron frame in the front of a locomotive to remove obstructions on the rails.

cower (kou'ēr), *v.i.* to crouch or sink down through fear; tremble.

cowherd ('hērd), *n.* a tender of cattle.

cowhide ('hīd), *n.* the tanned and dressed skins of cows; a stout flexible whip made of raw hide: *adj.* made of cowhide leather: *v.t.* to chastise with a cowhide.

cowl (koul), *n.* a monk's hood; a revolving cover for a chimney pot.

cowlick ('lik), *n.* a tuft of hair turned up or awry on the forehead.

cowpox ('poks), *n.* a disease which affects the teats of cows, producing vesicles: from these the vaccine matter is obtained for inoculation against smallpox.

cowrie ('ri), *n.* [*pl.* cowries (-riz)], a small glossy shell, used as money by some African tribes, and in Siam. Also cowry.

cowslip ('slip), *n.* a species of primrose.

coxcomb ('kōm), *n.* something resembling a cock's comb formerly worn by licensed jesters; a vain, pretentious, conceited fellow; a fop.

coxswain (kok'sun), *n.* the steersman of a boat, especially in a race.

coy (koi), *adj.* modest: bashful; demure.

coyish ('ish), *adj.* somewhat coy.

coyly ('li), *adv.* in a coy manner.

coyness ('nes), *n.* reserve; demureness.

coyote (koi-ōt', or ko-yō'tā), *n.* the prairie-wolf: *v.i.* (koi-ōt') to search for gold single-handed, and as by chance.

cozen (kuz'n), *v.t.* to cheat.

cozy (kō'zi), *adj.* warm and comfortable; snug: *n.* a woolen cover to keep a teapot warm.

crab (krab), *n.* a short-tailed, stalk-eyed, ten-footed crustacean; a crab-apple; a sign (Cancer) in the Zodiac; a name of various mechanical devices or machines: *pl.* the lowest cast at hazard: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.*

crabbed, *p.pr.* crabbing], to fish for crabs; to back out.

crabbed ('ed), *adj.* morose; hard to decipher.

crabby ('i), *adj.* crabbed.

crack (krak), *n.* a chink or fissure; a narrow fracture; a sharp sound; a sharp resonant blow; an altered tone of voice: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to burst, break, or sever; utter a sharp, abrupt cry; extol; injure; damage mentally; open a bottle: *adj.* of superior excellence.

cracked (krakt), *adj.* split; blemished; broken; insane; legally imperfect.

cracker (krak'ẽr), *n.* a hard biscuit; a firework; a kind of bonbon; a lie: *pl.* an instrument for cracking nuts.

crackle (krak'l), *v.i.* to make a slight, sharp explosive noise: *v.t.* cover with a delicate network of minute cracks: *n.* a noise of frequent and slight cracks and reports; a surface glaze on glass or porcelain; the noise made by diseased lungs in breathing.

crackling (krak'ling), *n.* small abrupt cracks or reports made frequently; the browned crisp rind of roast pig.

cracknel ('nel), *n.* a hard fancy biscuit.

cracksman ('s-mân), *n.* [*pl.* cracksmen ('men)], a burglar.

cradle (krā'dl), *n.* a baby's crib or little bed; infancy; birthplace or origin; a case for a broken limb; a device for rescuing shipwrecked persons; a frame of timbers placed under a ship for launching it; a steel tool used in engraving; a gold-washing machine; a frame of wood, with long teeth, fastened to a scythe: *v.t.* to rock or place in a cradle; nurse or train in infancy; wash in a miner's cradle: *v.i.* to lie in a cradle.

cradling ('dling), *n.* the open timbers or ribs of a vaulted ceiling.

craft (krâft), *n.* manual skill; a trade; cunning; fraud; a small trading vessel.

craftily ('i-li), *adv.* cunningly.

craftiness ('i-nes), *n.* cunning.

craftsman (krafts'mân), *n.* [*pl.* craftsmen ('men)], a skilled artisan; a member of a particular trade.

crafty (craf'ti), *adj.* cunning; artful.

crag (krag), *n.* a steep, rugged rock; shelly deposits in Pliocene strata.

cram (kram), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* crammed, *p.pr.* cramming], to stuff; fill beyond satiety; tell lies to: *v.i.* qualify speedily for an examination; to eat greedily: *n.* the act of cramming physically or mentally; hastily acquired knowledge; a lie.

cramp (kramp), *n.* a rectangular piece of iron with a tightening screw at one end; a spasmodic muscular contraction of the limbs; a piece of iron bent at both ends for holding: *v.t.* to affect with muscular spasms; confine; secure with a cramp.

crampit (kram'pit), *n.* the metal tip of a scabbard, or staff.

crampoons ('pōōnz), *n.pl.* an apparatus like double calipers for raising heavy weights.

cranberry ('bẽr-ri), *n.* [*pl.* cranberries (-riz)], the marsh whortleberry, with red acid berries.

crane (krān), *n.* a large wading bird with very long legs and neck, and a long straight bill; a machine for raising heavy weights: *v.t.* to stretch or bend (the neck) like a crane: *v.i.* hesitate at a dangerous jump.

cranial (krā'ni-âl), *adj.* pertaining to the skull.

craniology (-ni-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the scientific study of skulls and their characteristics.

cranium ('ni-um), *n.* [*pl.* crania], the skull.

crank (krangk), *n.* a device for causing the rotation of an axis, or for converting rotary into reciprocal motion, or the contrary; an instrument of prison discipline like a paddle-wheel; an iron brace; a twist or turn; a fantastic form of speech; whim; fancy; a crotchety or impracticable person, especially one who has a monomania: *adj.* liable to lurch or capsize; opposed to stiff: hence shaky.

crankiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being cranky.

cranky ('i), *adj.* full of crotchets or

cranks; liable to be upset; in a shaky or loose condition.

crannied (kran'id), *adj.* full of chinks.

cranny ('ni), *n.* [*pl.* crannies ('niz)], a chink.

crape (krāp), *n.* a thin black gauze made of raw silk and gummed: *v.t.* to cover or drape with crape.

crash (krash), *v.t.* to clash together with violence: *v.i.* to make a loud clattering noise: *n.* a loud, sudden, confused noise; a coarse, heavy linen fabric.

crass (kras), *adj.* gross; dense; obtuse.

crate (krāt), *n.* a wicker hamper.

crater (krā'tēr), *n.* the cup-shaped cavity of a volcano; an ancient goblet.

craunch. See crunch.

cravat (krå-vat'), *n.* a neckcloth.

crave (krāv), *v.t.* to ask for with humility; beg earnestly; long for eagerly.

craven (krā'vn), *adj.* cowardly; base: *n.* a coward; recreant.

craving ('ving), *n.* a strong desire.

craw (kraw), *n.* a bird's crop.

crawfish (kraw'fish) or **crayfish** (krā') *n.* the common name of a fresh-water lobster-like crustacean; the spiny lobster.

crawl (krawl), *v.i.* move slowly and with difficulty; creep: *n.* the act of crawling; a pen on the sea-coast for fish, turtles, &c.

crayon (krā'un), *n.* a kind of chalk pencil; a drawing done with crayons; one of the carbon points of an arc-light: *adj.* drawn with crayons: *v.t.* to sketch out, as with a crayon.

crayonist (-ist), *n.* one who draws or sketches with crayons.

craze (krāz), *v.i.* to become demented; open in slight cracks: *v.t.* to produce cracks; render insane: *n.* a passing fashion or infatuation; a crack in pottery glaze.

crazily (-li), *adv.* in a crazy manner.

craziness (-nes), *n.* the state of being crazy.

crazy (krā'zi), *adj.* insane; dilapidated; foolishly eager.

crazy-work (-wērk), *n.* patchwork of irregular sized pieces of silk, &c.

creak (krēk), *v.i.* to make a sharp, harsh, grating sound: *n.* such a sound.

creaky ('i), *adj.* apt to creak.

cream (krēm), *n.* the rich, oily part of milk: hence the choicest part of anything; a soft unctuous cosmetic: *v.t.* to skim cream from; remove the best part of.

cream of tartar (of tär'tår), *n.* purified tartar or argol.

creamery ('ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* creameries (-iz)], a place where butter and cheese are made, or where cream, &c., are sold.

cream-laid, *adj.* noting a paper of a creamy-white color, showing the lines of the mold impressed on it: opposed to *cream-wove,* which has no such lines.

crease (krēs), *n.* a mark made by folding or doubling anything; a line drawn to define the limits of bowler and batsman: *v.t.* make a crease in.

creasote. Another form of creosote.

creatable (krē-āt'å-bl), *adj.* that may be created.

create (krē-āt'), *v.t.* to cause to come into existence; form out of nothing; invest with a new rank, office, or function: *v.i.* to originate.

creatine ('å-tin), *n.* a white crystalline substance in muscular tissue. Also kreatine.

creation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of creating; the thing created; the universe.

creative ('tiv), *adj.* constructive.

creator ('tēr), *n.* one who creates.

Creator, *n.* the Supreme Being.

creature (krē'tūr), *n.* anything created, especially a living being; one dependent on the influence of another: *adj.* of, or belonging to, the body.

crêche (krāsh), *n.* a public nursery.

credence (krē'dens), *n.* belief; trust.

credenda (-den'då), *n.pl.* articles of faith.

credential (-den'shål), *adj.* giving a claim or title to credit: *n.pl.* letters or certificates given to a person to show he has a right to confidence or the exercise of authority.

credibility (kred-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being credible.

credible ('i-bl), *adj.* worthy of credit; probable.
credibly (-bli), *adv.* in a credible manner.
credit (kred'it), *v.t.* to believe; trust; have confidence in; enter on the credit side of an account: *n.* belief; honor; trust reposed; sale on trust; time allowed for payment of goods sold.
creditor (-ēr), *n.* one to whom another is indebted for money or goods.
credulity (-dū'li-ti), *n.* ready belief.
credulous (kred'ū-lus), *adj.* easily imposed upon.
creed (krēd), *n.* a brief statement of belief.
creek (krēk), *n.* a small bay; cove.
creel (krēl), *n.* a wicker fishing basket; a wickerwork cage: *v.t.* to put in a creel; catch.
creep (krēp), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* crept, *p.pr.* creeping], to move slowly along the ground, as a worm or reptile; grow along the ground, as a plant; move secretly or insidiously; fawn.
creeper ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, creeps; a plant which clings by rootlets or tendrils to some support; the name of certain birds; a wingless insect; a kind of grapnel.
creepy ('i), *adj.* shivering; chilled.
cremate (krē'māt), *v.t.* to reduce to ashes by heat, especially dead bodies.
cremation (-mā'shun), *n.* the act of cremating.
cremator (-mā'tēr), *n.* a furnace for consuming dead bodies, refuse, &c.
crematory ('mâ-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to cremation: *n.* [*pl.* crematories (-riz)], a place for burning the dead.
crenate ('nāt), *adj.* notched.
crenellated (kren'el-ā-ted), *adj.* decorated with indented moldings (crenelles).
creole (krē'ōl), *n.* a native of Spanish America or the West Indies, descended from European (originally Spanish) ancestors: *adj.* pertaining to a creole.
creosol ('ō-sol), *n.* an oily liquid resembling phenol.
creosote ('ō-sōt), *n.* a heavy oily liquid with a smoky smell, prepared from wood-tar: used as an antiseptic, also as a wood preservative.
crepitate (krep'i-tāt), *v.i.* to make a slight, sharp, crackling noise.
crepitation (-i-tā'shun), *n.* a low crackling noise.
crepon (krē'pon), *n.* a thin crape-like material of wool, silk, or cotton.
crept, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of creep.
crescent (kres'ent), *adj.* growing: *n.* an increasing or new moon; a figure like a new moon; the Moslem power: *v.t.* to form into a crescent.
cresol (krē'sol), *n.* a phenol obtained from coal- and wood-tar.
cress (kres), *n.* a name for various cruciferous plants, as the watercress.
cresset ('et), *n.* a light set on a beacon; an open frame of iron containing fire, used as a torch; a cooper's implement.
crest (krest), *n.* a plume of feathers on the head of a bird, helmet, &c.; the ridge of a wave; summit of a hill; courage; pride; spirit: *v.t.* to furnish or adorn with a crest; mark with lines or streaks: *v.i.* to take the form of a crest or ridge.
crestfallen ('fawl-n), *adj.* dejected.
cretaceous (krē-tā'shus), *adj.* composed of, or like, chalk; chalky.
cretonne (krē-ton'), *n.* an unglazed cotton fabric printed on one side.
crevasse (krev-âs'), *n.* a deep fissure in a glacier ice; a breach in a levee or embankment of a river.
crevice (krev'is), *n.* a crack; fissure.
crew, *p.t.* of crow.
crew (krōō), *n.* a ship or boat's company; a crowd or company of people.
crewel ('el), *n.* fine twisted worsted, &c., used in fancy work.
crib (krib), *n.* a rack or manger; a stall for horses or cattle; a child's bed; a small lodging; a situation; a petty theft; a plagiarism; a literal translation: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cribbed, *p.pr.* cribbing], to confine; steal; plagiarize: *v.i.* make notes for dishonest use in an examination.
cribbage ('āj), *n.* a card game.
crick (krik), *n.* a painful stiffness of

the muscles of the neck, or local spasm.

cricket ('et), *n.* the well-known game played with wickets, bats, and a ball, by eleven players on each side; a chirping insect.

cricketings (-ingz), *n.pl.* a kind of fine twilled flannel.

crier (krī'ēr), *n.* one who makes a public proclamation.

crime (krīm), *n.* a violation of the law; an offense against morality or the public welfare; wrong-doing.

criminal ('i-nāl), *adj.* pertaining to crime: *n.* one guilty of a crime.

criminality ('i-ti), *n.* guilt.

criminate ('i-nāt), *v.t.* to accuse, or declare guilty, of crime; involve in a crime.

crimination (-i-nā'shun), *n.* accusation.

criminology (-i-nol'ō-ji), *n.* the scientific investigation of crimes and criminals.

crimp (krimp), *v.t.* to bend or twist in regular undulations; to cause to contract, as the flesh of live fish; decoy for enlistment: *n.* formerly one who entrapped men for the English navy or army, or the merchant service; one who keeps a low lodging-house for seamen.

crimson (krim'zn), *n.* a deep red color inclining to purple: *adj.* crimson-colored: *v.t.* to dye with crimson: *v.i.* to blush.

cringe (krinj), *v.i.* to bend or crouch from fear or with servility: *n.* a servile bow.

crinkle (kring'kl), *v.t.* to wrinkle; corrugate: *v.i.* to be corrugated or crimped: *n.* a wrinkle; bend.

crinoline (krin'ō-lin), *n.* a hoop-skirt; a stiff fabric for stiffening a garment.

cripple (krip'l), *v.t.* to deprive of the use of a limb; disable: *n.* one who is lame.

crippling ('ling), *n.* spars or timbers used to support the sides of a building.

crisis (krī'sis), *n.* [*pl.* crises (-sēz)], a turning point; a critical turn in a disease; emergency; conjuncture.

crisp (krisp), *adj.* wavy; curled; brittle; cheerful; terse; sparkling: *v.t.* to curl; ripple: *v.i.* to form little curls; become friable.

crispate ('āt), *adj.* curled.

crispin ('in), *n.* a shoemaker: in allusion to St. Crispin, the patron saint of shoemakers.

criss-cross ('krôs), *n.* an intersection; a child's game played with O's and X's: *adj.* going backwards and forwards.

criterion (krī-tē'ri-on), *n.* [*pl.* criteria (-ā)], a standard, law, or rule by which a correct judgment can be formed.

crith (krith), *n.* a unit of mass, used for gases = 1 liter of hydrogen.

critic (krit'ik), *n.* one skilled in criticism; one who judges captiously.

critical (-ål), *adj.* nicely exact; skilled in criticism; censorious; pertaining to the turning point of a disease.

critically (-li), *adv.* in a critical manner.

criticise ('i-sīz), *v.t.* to examine or judge as a critic; censure: *v.i.* to review.

criticism ('i-sizm), *n.* the art of judging and defining the merits of a literary or artistic work; censure.

critique (kri-tēk'), *n.* a careful analysis of a literary or artistic production.

croak (krōk), *v.i.* to make a sound like a raven, &c.; grumble: *n.* the low, hoarse sound of the raven or frog.

crochet (krō-shā'), *n.* a kind of knitting with a hooked needle, in cotton, wool, &c.: *v.t.* to work in crochet.

crock (krok), *n.* soot on a kettle, &c.; an earthenware pot or vessel: *v.t.* to blacken with soot; smudge.

crockery ('ēr-i), *n.* earthenware.

crocket ('et), *n.* an ornament employed to decorate the angles of spires, canopies, &c.; one of the ends of a stag's horn.

crocodile ('ō-dil, or -dīl), *n.* a large lizard-like amphibian reptile, with hard square scales on its back and tail.

crocus (krō'kus), *n.* a genus of irida-

ceous plants, from one species of which saffron is obtained.

croft (kroft), *n.* a small farm, or inclosed field.

crofter ('ẽr), *n.* a small farmer of Western Scotland, who rents and tills a small farm.

cromlech (krom'lek), *n.* an ancient monument of rough stones with one huge flat stone resting horizontally upon others.

crone (krōn), *n.* an old woman.

crony ('ni), *n.* [*pl.* cronies ('niz)], a familiar friend.

crook (krook), *n.* a bend; a shepherd's hooked staff; a bishop's staff; a swindler: *v.t.* to bend: *v.i.* to be bent.

croon (krōōn), *v.i.* to utter a hollow continued moan; sing in a soft, plaintive tone.

crop (krop), *n.* the produce of the ground, as corn, &c.; a bird's craw; a stout hunting whip; hair cut close or short: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cropped, cropt, *p.pr.* cropping], to cut off the tops or ends of anything; reap; mow; cause to bear a crop: *v.i.* appear unexpectedly; to sprout.

cropping-out (-out), *n.* the appearance at the surface of a lode of metal, or seam of coal.

croquet (kro-kā'), *n.* a lawn game played with mallets, balls, and hoops: *v.t.* to drive away, as an opponent's ball after placing one's own in contact with it.

croquette (-ket'), *n.* ball of mincemeat, fish, or fowl, seasoned and fried brown.

crosier (krō'zhẽr), *n.* a bishop's staff.

cross (krôs), *n.* a gibbet of wood formed of an upright and a cross piece, used in the punishment of crucifixion: now the emblem of the Christian faith; a device resembling a cross; a mark made on a document by those who cannot write; a trial of patience; an animal of a cross-breed: *v.t.* to put, or draw, across; cancel; pass; thwart; obstruct; make the sign of a cross upon; to cause to interbreed: *v.i.* to be athwart; be inconsistent; interbreed: *adj.* falling athwart; not parallel; fretful; perverse; untractable.

cross-bill ('bil), *n.* a bill brought by a defendant against a plaintiff praying for relief; a bird with a cross-shaped bill.

crossbow ('bō), *n.* a shooting weapon, having a bow across the stock.

cross-breed ('brēd), *n.* an animal produced by a male and female of different varieties.

cross-examination (-eg-zam-i-nā'-shun), *n.* the questioning of a witness by his own, or the opposing, counsel.

cross-grained ('grānd), *adj.* with an irregular grain or fiber; contrary or awkward in temper.

crossing ('ing), *n.* the action of the verb to cross; a path across; intersection; opposition.

cross-jack (krō'jak), *n.* the lower yard on the mizzen-mast.

crossly ('li), *adj.* athwart; peevishly.

cross-purpose ('pẽr-pus), *n.* a contrary purpose: *pl.* a game of questions and answers.

cross-question (-kwes'chun), *v.t.* to cross-examine.

cross-sea ('sē), *n.* a chopping sea, in which the water runs in different directions.

cross-stitch ('stich), *n.* a stitch formed of two stitches of the same length, the one crossing the other.

cross-tie ('tī), *n.* a railroad sleeper.

cross-trees ('trēz), *n.pl.* short pieces of timber at the upper ends of the lower and top masts, to support the rigging.

cross-wind ('wind), *n.* a side, or unfavorable, wind.

cross-wise ('wīz), *adv.* across; cross-shaped.

crotch (kroch), *n.* a hook or fork.

crotchet ('et), *n.* a musical note = ¼th a semibreve; a bracket; a whim or fancy.

crotchety ('et-i), *adj.* whimsical; odd.

croton-bug (krō'tun-bug), *n.* a small active winged cockroach.

croton-oil (-oil), *n.* a viscid vegetable oil expressed from the seeds of a tropical plant.

crouch (krouch), *v.i.* to stoop low; cringe.
croup (krōōp), *n.* the rump or buttocks of certain animals; the place behind the saddle; inflammation of the trachea and larynx, with a hoarse cough and difficult breathing.
croupier ('pi-ēr), *n.* one who presides at a gaming table and collects or pays out the money won or lost; a vice-chairman.
croupy ('i), *adj.* affected with croup.
crow (krō), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* crowed, crew, *p.pr.* crowing], to make a shrill sound like a cock; boast in triumph; utter a cry of pleasure: *n.* the cry of a cock; a general name for birds of the genus Corvus, usually black, and with a strong conical bill.
crowbar ('bär), *n.* an iron lever.
crowd (kroud), *n.* a number of persons or things collected closely together; the populace: *v.t.* to press closely together; fill to excess; importune, as for a debt: *v.i.* to press in numbers.
crown (kroun), *n.* a royal head-dress worn as the insignia of sovereignty; regal power; a wreath; the top; an English silver coin (5s); the corona of a flower; the upper part of a tooth; a size of printing paper (15 x 20 in.): *v.t.* to invest with a crown; adorn or dignify; complete; reward.
crown-glass ('glas), *n.* finest window-glass.
crow's-foot (krōz'foot), *n.* the ranunculus; a caltrop; an arrangement of cords to suspend an awning: *pl.* wrinkles under the eyes.
crow's-nest ('z-nest), *n.* a look-out, or watch-tower, on the main-topmast crosstrees of a whaling vessel.
croy (kroi), *n.* marsh land; an inclosure for taking fish.
crucial (krōō'shiăl), *adj.* cruciform; intersecting; severe; searching.
crucible ('si-bl), *n.* a melting-pot.
crucifier ('si-fī-ēr), *n.* one who crucifies.
crucifix ('si-fiks), *n.* [*pl.* crucifixes (-ez)], a cross with the sculptured figure of Christ.
crucifixion (-si-fik'shun), *n.* the act of crucifying, especially the crucifixion of Christ upon the cross; great mental trial, or suffering.
cruciform ('si-fôrm), *n.* cross-shaped.
crucify ('si-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* crucified, *p.pr.* crucifying], to put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross; torture; destroy the power of (Gal. v. 24).
crude (krōōd), *adj.* in a natural state; unripe; raw; immature; uncultured; harsh in color.
crudely ('li), *adv.* in a crude manner.
crudeness ('nes), *n.* the quality of being crude.
crudity ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* crudities (-tiz)], the state or condition of being crude.
cruel (krōō'el), *adj.* disposed to give pain to others; merciless; hard-hearted; fierce; painful; unrelenting: *adv.* very.
cruelly (-li), *adv.* in a cruel manner.
cruelty ('el-ti), *n.* [*pl.* cruelties (-tiz)], inhumanity; savageness.
cruet ('et), *n.* a small glass vial.
cruise. Same as cruse.
cruise (krōōz), *v.i.* to sail to and fro; wander about: *n.* a voyage from place to place for warlike purposes, or for pleasure.
cruiser ('ēr), *n.* a person, or ship, that cruises; fast warship.
crumb (krum), *n.* the soft inner part of bread; a fragment of bread; a little piece: *v.t.* to dress with crumbs.
crumble ('bl), *v.t.* to break into crumbs; cause to fall into pieces: *v.i.* to disappear gradually.
crummy ('i), *adj.* having crumbs; soft.
crumpet ('pet), *n.* a soft tea-cake.
crumple ('pl), *v.t.* to press into wrinkles; rumple: *v.i.* to become rumpled.
crunch (krunch), *v.t.* to crush with the teeth; grind violently: *v.i.* to chew audibly: *n.* the act of crunching.
crupper (krup'ēr), *n.* the buttocks of a horse; the looped leather band

passing round a horse's tail: *v.t.* to put a crupper on.

crural (krōō'rāl), *adj.* pertaining to the leg or thigh; leg-shaped.

crusade (krōō-sād'), *n.* a mediæval military expedition under the banner of the cross by any one of the Christian powers to recover the Holy Land; vigorous concerted action for the defense of some cause, or the advancement of some idea: *v.i.* to engage in a crusade.

cruse (krōōs), *n.* an earthen pot or dish; a small vessel for holding liquids.

cruset (krōō'set), *n.* a goldsmith's crucible.

crush (krush), *v.t.* to press between two opposite bodies; squeeze; break by pressure; bruise; ruin; quell: *v.i.* to be pressed out of shape or into smaller compass: *n.* a violent compression or collision.

crush-hat ('hat), *n.* a collapsible hat.

crust (krust), *n.* a hard external coating or rind; the exterior solid part of the earth's surface; a shell or hard covering: *v.t.* to cover over with crust: *v.i.* to contract into a hard covering.

Crustacea (krus'tā'shi-å), *n.pl.* a prime division of the Orthropoda, comprising crabs and lobsters.

crustacean ('shi-ån), *adj.* pertaining to the Crustacea: *n.* one of the Crustacea.

crustaceous (-tā'shi-us), *adj.* shelly.

crusty (krus'ti), *adj.* like a crust; rough in manner; surly; snappish.

crutch (kruch), *n.* a support for cripples; any mechanical device like a crutch; the forked rest on a woman's saddle.

cry (krī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cried, *p.pr.* crying)], to call aloud; proclaim; exclaim vehemently; implore; require redress; shed tears: *v.t.* to utter loudly and publicly in giving notice: *n.* loud or passionate utterance, especially of weeping or lamentation; an exclamation of wonder or triumph; outcry; clamor; acclamation; proclamation; common report; a pack of hounds; a battle cry; a party catchword or phrase.

crying ('ing), *p.adj.* specially demanding notice; notorious; urgent.

cryolite ('ō-līt), *n.* a fluoride of sodium and aluminium: the source of aluminium.

crypt (kript), *n.* a subterranean cell or vault, usually under a church: sometimes used as a chapel or shrine.

cryptic ('ik), *adj.* hidden; secret.

Cryptogamia (krip-tō-gā'mi-å), *n. pl.* in the Linnean system, a class of flowerless plants, as mosses, ferns, &c.

cryptogram ('tō-gram), *n.* a writing, or a system of writing, in cipher.

cryptography (-tog'rå-fi), *n.* the art of writing in cipher or secret characters.

crypton (krip'ton), *n.* an element of the atmosphere, recently discovered.

cryptonym ('tō-nim), *n.* a secret name.

crystal (kris'tål), *n.* an inorganic body having a definite geometrical form; a glass of superior clearness; anything transparent and clear: *adj.* consisting of crystal; clear; transparent.

crystalline ('ta-līn), *adj.* pertaining to, or having the form of, a crystal; clear; transparent.

crystallization (-li-zā'shun), *n.* the act of crystallizing.

crystallize ('tål-īz), *v.t.* to cause to form crystals or a crystalline structure: *v.i.* to be converted into crystals; assume a definite shape.

crystallography (-log'rå-fi), *n.* the science of the forms and structure of crystals.

cub (kub), *n.* the young of certain animals, as the fox.

cubage (kū'bāj), *n.* the act of determining the contents of a solid; the contents so measured.

cubby-hole (kub'i-hōl), *n.* a snug place.

cube (kūb), *n.* a regular solid body with six equal square sides or faces; the product obtained by multiplying the square of a quantity by the quantity itself, as $5 \times 5 \times 5 = 125$, cube of 5: *v.t.* to raise to the third power, or cube.

cube root ('root), *n.* the first power of a cube, as 5 of 125.
cubeb (kū'beb), *n.* the small spicy berry of a species of pepper; Java pepper.
cubic ('bik), *adj.* having the form or properties of a cube. Also cubical.
cubically (-ål-li), *adv.* in a cubic manner.
cubit ('bit), *n.* an ancient measure of about 18 inches; the forearm from the elbow to the wrist.
cubo-cube ('bō-kūb), *n.* the square of the cube, or the sixth power of a number, as $729 = 3^6$.
cucking-stool (kuk'ing-stool), *n.* a kind of chair in which disorderly females, scolds, &c., were placed and ducked.
cuckold (kuk'ōld), *n.* the husband of an adulteress; the burdock.
cuckoo (kook'ōō), *n.* a passerine bird with a dark plumage and curved bill: so named from its characteristic note.
cucumber (kū'kum-bẽr), *n.* a creeping plant, the elongated fruit of which is used as a salad, and as a pickle.
cud (kud), *n.* food brought from the first stomach of a ruminating animal back into the mouth and chewed again.
cuddle (kud'l), *v.t.* to embrace closely: *v.i.* to lie close or snug: *n.* a close embrace.
cudgel (kuj'el), *n.* a short thick stick: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cudgeled, *p.pr.* cudgeling], to beat with a cudgel.
cue (kū), *n.* the tail or end of a thing; a queue; a hint; the last word of an actor's speech; the part one has to play; a number of persons waiting ranged in a line; the tapering rod used in billiards.
cuff (kuf), *n.* a blow; the ornamental fold of the sleeve of a garment at the wrist: *v.t.* to strike with the hand.
cuirass (kwē-rås'), *n.* a breastplate.
cuirassier (-ēr'), *n.* a cavalry soldier armed with a cuirass.
cuisine (kwē-zēn'), *n.* the kitchen of a hotel, &c.; style or quality of cooking.
cul-de-sac (kōō'de-säk), *n.* [*pl.* culs-de-sac], a passage open only at one end; a position in which an army finds itself when hemmed in and no exit but in front.
culinary (kū'li-na-ri), *adj.* pertaining to the kitchen, or the art or process of cooking.
cull (kul), *v.t.* to pick out; select; gather.
culminate ('mi-nāt), *v.i.* to reach the highest point of altitude, rank, power, &c.; come to the meridian.
culmination (-nā'shun), *n.* the attainment of the highest point; the transit of a planet through the meridian.
culpability (-på-bil'i-ti), *n.* liability to blame.
culpable ('på-bl), *adj.* deserving censure; criminal; blameworthy.
culpatory ('på-tō-ri), *adj.* censuring.
culprit ('prit), *n.* one arraigned before a judge; one accused of a crime or fault.
cult (kult), *n.* a particular ritual or system of worship; a subject of special study; devoted or extravagant homage or adoration.
cultch (kulch), *n.* materials forming a spawning bed for oysters; oyster-spawn.
cultivate (kul'ti-vāt), *v.t.* to till; improve by care, labor, or study; seek the society of.
cultivation (-vā'shun), *n.* the act of cultivating; tillage; culture.
cultivator ('ti-vā-tẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, cultivates; a farmer; an agricultural implement.
cultural ('tūr-ål), *adj.* pertaining to culture.
culture ('tūr), *n.* tillage; the training or refining of the moral or intellectual faculties; care given to the growth and development of animals and plants; the propagation of bacteria for scientific study.
culverin ('vẽr-in), *n.* a long cannon of the 16th century with serpent-shaped handles.
culvert ('vẽrt), *n.* a drain or waterway of masonry or brickwork under a road, &c.

cumber (kum'bĕr), *v.t.* to hinder; embarrass; oppress; perplex.
cumbersome (-sum), *adj.* burdensome; unwieldy.
cumbrous ('brus), *adj.* troublesome; vexatious; heavy; obstructing.
cumin (kum'in), *n.* a plant, with warm aromatic bitterish seeds. Also cummin.
cumulative (kū'mū-lā-tiv), *adj.* augmenting or giving force; increasing by successive additions.
cumulative vote (vōt), *n.* a system of voting by which a voter votes for each candidate, or gives all his votes to one.
cumulus (kum'ū-lus), *n.* [*pl.* cumuli (-lī)], a cloud in round woolly masses.
cuneate (kū'nē-āt), *adj.* wedge-shaped.
cuneiform (-i-fôrm), *adj.* having the form of a wedge: said of the wedge-shaped characters of the Assyrian and ancient Persian inscriptions. Also arrowhead.
cunning (kun'ing), *adj.* crafty; sly; designing; subtle: *n.* deceit; craftiness; the natural instinct of an animal.
cup (kup), *n.* a small drinking vessel; something shaped like a cup; a chalice; a piece of plate offered as a prize; a vessel for drawing blood: *pl.* repeated potations: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cupped, *p.pr.* cupping], to bleed by means of a cupping-glass: *v.i.* to strike or indent the ground with a golf-club when striking the ball.
cupboard (kub'ĕrd), *n.* a closet fitted with shelves for holding cups, plates, &c.
cupel (kū'pel), *n.* a shallow porous vessel in which gold and silver are refined: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cupeled, *p.pr.* cupeling], to refine (precious metals) from lead in a cupel.
cupellation (-pel-ā'shun), *n.* the act of refining in a cupel.
cupful (kup'fool), *n.* [*pl.* cupfuls ('foolz)], as much as a cup will contain.
cupidity (kū-pid'i-ti), *n.* covetousness.
cupola ('pō-lå), *n.* [*pl.* cupolas (-låz)], a spherical cup-shaped roof; a revolving shot-proof turret.
cupreous ('prē-us), *adj.* coppery.
cupric ('prik), *adj.* pertaining to copper.
cupriferous (-prif'ĕr-us), *adj.* yielding copper.
cuprite ('prīt), *n.* red oxide of copper.
cupule ('pūl), *n.* a little cup, as of the acorn; a small cup-shaped organ.
cur (kĕr), *n.* a mongrel dog; a surly, ill-bred person.
curable (kūr'å-bl), *adj.* remediable.
curacy (kū'rå-si), *n.* the office or district of a curate.
curari (-rä'ri), *n.* a black resinous substance prepared from the bark of a South American tree, used by the natives for poisoning their arrows: it is a powerful anæsthetic.
curarine ('rin), *n.* an alkaloid extract of curari of a more deadly nature.
curarize ('rīz), *v.t.* to poison by curari.
curassow (-ras'ō), *n.* a large gallinaceous South American bird.
curate (kū'rāt), *n.* a clergyman who assists a vicar or incumbent.
curative ('rā-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to the cure of diseases; promoting cure: *n.* that which cures or serves to cure.
curator (-rā'tĕr), *n.* the superintendent of a museum, art gallery, &c.
curb (kĕrb), *v.t.* restrain; keep in subjection; furnish with, or as with, a curb: *n.* that which checks, restrains, or subdues; a part of a horse's bridle; a curbstone.
curbing (kĕrb'ing), *n.* curbstones collectively; material for curbstones.
curbstone ('stōn), *n.* the stone-edge of a path.
curd (kĕrd), *n.* the coagulated part of milk, containing casein: *v.t.* to cause to curdle.
curdiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being curdy.
curdle (kĕr'dl), *v.t.* to thicken into curd: *v.i.* to coagulate.
curdy ('di), *adj.* like, or full of, curd.
cure (kūr), *n.* restoration to health; the act, or art, of healing; spiritual

charge; the office of a parish priest or curate: *v.t.* to heal; restore to health; set free from; preserve by salting.

curé (kū-rā'), *n.* in France, a Roman Catholic parish priest.

curfew (kēr'fū), *n.* a bell originally rung at 8 p. m. as an intimation that fires and lights were to be extinguished.

curio ('ri-ō), *n.* [*pl.* curios (-ōz)], bric-à-brac; a curiosity.

curiosity (-os'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* curiosities (-tiz)], the quality of being curious; inquisitiveness; something strange or rare.

curioso (-ō'sō), *n.* [*pl.* curiosi ('si)], a virtuoso.

curious ('ri-us), *adj.* desirous to see or know something new or strange; inquisitive; scrutinizing; exact; extraordinary.

curl (kērl), *n.* a ringlet of hair; an undulation or bend; a disease in fruit trees and potatoes: *v.t.* to twist into ringlets; crisp; coil; raise in undulations; curve: *v.i.* to contract or bend into ringlets; move in spirals or undulations; become curled; play at the game of curling.

curler ('ėr), *n.* one who curls; one who plays at the game of curling.

curlew ('lū), *n.* migratory short-tailed wading bird with a long curved bill.

curling ('ling), *n.* a popular Scottish game played on the ice with smooth, flat, cheese-shaped stones, fitted with handles.

curly ('li), *adj.* having curls; wavy.

curmudgeon (-mud'jun), *n.* a grasping, churlish fellow; a niggard.

currant ('ânt), *n.* a small variety of dried grape; the well-known shrub and its berry.

currency ('en-si), *n.* a continual passing from hand to hand; uninterrupted course; the circulating monetary medium of a nation used by authority.

current ('ent), *adj.* widely circulated; passing from hand to hand; now passing, as time; generally accepted or credited; prevalent; common: *n.* a flow or passing: said of fluids; body of air or water flowing in a certain direction; general tendency.

curricle ('i-kl), *n.* a two-wheeled chaise drawn by two horses abreast.

curriculum (-ik'ū-lum), *n.* [*pl.* curricula (-lâ)], a course; a prescribed course of study in a university, school, &c.

currier ('i-ėr), *n.* a leather dresser.

currish ('ish), *adj.* snappish; quarrelsome.

curry (kur'i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* curried, *p.pr.* currying], to dress (leather) after tanning; beat; flatter; dress or clean (a horse).

curry (kur'i), *n.* [*pl.* curries ('iz)], a highly-spiced East Indian sauce; a stew of rice, fowl, &c., flavored with curry: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* curried, *p.pr.* currying], to cook or flavor with curry.

curry-comb (-kōm), *n.* a metallic comb, used in grooming horses.

curse (kėrs), *n.* an imprecation of evil; that which brings or causes evil or trouble; a profane oath: *v.t.* to imprecate evil upon; cause evil to; anathematize: *v.i.* to swear.

cursed (kėr'sed), *p.adj.* under a curse; hateful; unsanctified.

cursorial (-sō'ri-âl), *adj.* adapted for running or walking.

cursorily ('sō-ri-li), *adv.* hastily.

cursory ('sō-ri), *adj.* hasty; superficial.

curst, *p.p.* of curse.

curt (kėrt), *adj.* abrupt; short.

curtail (kėr-tāl'), *v.t.* to cut short; reduce.

curtailment ('ment), *n.* the act of curtailing.

curtain ('tin), *n.* a textile hanging screen which can be drawn up or set aside at pleasure; the part of the rampart and parapet between two bastions or gates: *v.t.* to inclose in, or as with, curtains.

curtsy (kėrt'si), *n.* [*pl.* curtsies ('siz)], a salutation made by bending the knees. Also curtsey: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* curtsied, *p.pr.* curtsying], to make a curtsy.

curvate (kėr'vāt), *adj.* bent; curved.

curvation (-vā'shun), *n.* the act of bending.

curvature ('vā-tūr), *n.* a bending.

curve (kĕrv), *adj.* bent without angles: *n.* a bending without angles; a draughtsman's instrument for forming curves: *v.t.* to bend.
curvet (kĕr' or kĕr-vet'), *n.* a particular leap of a horse; a frisk or bound: *v.i.* to leap as a horse; frisk or bound.
curvilineal (-vi-lin'e-ål), or **curvilinear** (-ar), *adj.* consisting of, or bounded by, curved lines.
curving ('ving), *n.* a curve; bend.
cushion (koosh'un), *n.* a pillow or soft pad for sitting or reclining upon; a pillow used in lace-making; the elastic rim of a billiard-table: *v.t.* to seat upon a cushion; furnish with a cushion: *v.i.* make the cue-ball strike against the cushion.
cusp (kusp), *n.* the horn of a crescent; a sharp rigid point; a spear-shaped architectural ornament.
cuspidal (kus'pi-dål), *adj.* ending in a point.
cuspidate ('pi-dāt), *adj.* furnished with a sharp, spear-like point.
cuspidor ('pi-dōr), *n.* a spittoon.
custard ('tĕrd), *n.* a composition of eggs and milk, &c., baked or boiled.
custodian (-tō'di-ån), *n.* one who has the care of anything.
custody ('tō-di), *n.* guardianship; imprisonment; security.
custom ('tum), *n.* frequent or habitual repetition of the same act; established usage; business support; unwritten law; duties on imported or exported goods: *v.i.* to be accustomed.
custom house (hous), *n.* a building where duties are paid on exported or imported goods, and vessels are entered and cleared.
customary (-ā-ri), *adj.* habitual; conventional; common.
customer (-ēr), *n.* a purchaser.
cut (kut), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cut, *p.pr.* cutting], to cleave or separate with a sharp instrument; make an incision in; divide; trim; castrate; excavate; intersect; abridge; diminish; pass deliberately without recognition; wound deeply; divide (a pack of cards) at random; strike (a ball) so as to send it at right angles to the batsman: *v.i.* to make an incision; perform the work of an edged instrument; grow through the gums: *n.* an incision or wound made by a sharp instrument; gash; a sharp stroke; a sarcastic remark; a trench, channel, &c., made by digging; a slice; a near passage; a block on which an engraving is cut; the fashion of a garment; shape; deliberate ignoring of an acquaintance; the division of a pack of cards; a particular stroke in cricket, and lawn tennis; a diminution in price below another merchant: *adj.* divided or separated; gashed; having the surface ornamented or fashioned; not wrought or hand-made.
cut-glass (kut'glås), *n.* flint glass cut into facets or figures.
cut-off ('ôf), *n.* a short or straight road; a new shorter channel cut by a river across a bend; a device for stopping steam from entering a cylinder.
cut-out ('out), *n.* a switch-like contrivance to cut off an electric light from the circuit.
cut-throat ('thrōt), *n.* a murderer; ruffian.
cutaneous (kū-tā'ne-us), *adj.* pertaining to the skin.
cutaway (kut'å-wā), *adj.* cut back from the waist: *n.* a coat, the skirts of which slope from the waist.
cutch (kuch), *n.* oyster-spawn; couch- or quick-grass; cultch.
cute (kūt), *adj.* sharp; clever.
cuticle (kūt'i-kl), *n.* the scarf-skin; the thin exterior bark of a plant.
cutify ('i-fī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cutified, *p.pr.* cutifying], to form, or become covered with, skin.
cutlass ('lås), *n.* a broad cutting sword.
cutler ('lĕr), *n.* one who makes or sells knives or other cutting instruments.
cutlery (-ri), *n.* edged or cutting instruments.
cutlet ('let), *n.* a slice of meat.
cutter ('ĕr), *n.* one who cuts or hews; one who cuts out and shapes garments; a light sledge for two persons; a small fast-sailing vessel,

with one mast sloop-rigged; a man-of-war's boat.

cutting ('ing), *p.adj.* dividing by an edged instrument; deeply wounding the feelings; sarcastic; chilling; sharp: *n.* a piece cut off or from; a slip; an incision.

cuttle (kut'l), *n.* the cuttle-fish, a cephalopod with an internal shell, the arms furnished with suckers, two large eyes, and an ink-bag containing a dark fluid.

cutwater ('waw-tẽr), *n.* the fore part of a ship's prow; the angular edge of the pier of a bridge.

cutweed ('wēd), *n.* a coarse marine alga.

cutworm ('wẽrm), *n.* a destructive larval moth.

cyanate (sī'ân-āt), *n.* a compound of cyanic acid with a base.

cyaneous (-ā'nē-us), *adj.* azure blue.

cyanic (-an'ik), *adj.* pertaining to cyanogen.

cyanic acid (as'id), *n.* a strong acid composed of cyanogen and oxygen.

cyanide ('ā-nīd), *n.* a compound of cyanic acid with a metal.

cyanogen (-an'ō-jen), *n.* a colorless poisonous gas burning with a purple flame, with the odor of peach blossoms.

cyanosis (-ā-nō'sis), *n.* a condition of the body in which its surface becomes blue, due to the insufficient aëration of the blood.

cyanotype (-an'ō-tīp), *n.* a photographic process in which the picture is taken in Prussian blue.

cycle (sī'kl), *n.* a revolution of a certain period of time, which recurs again in the same order; an imaginary circle in the heavens; the aggregate of traditional or legendary matter connected with a mythological personage or event; a bicycle or tricycle: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cycled, *p.pr.* cycling], to occur, or recur, in cycles; ride a bicycle or tricycle.

cyclic (sik' or sīk'lik), *adj.* pertaining to, or moving in, a cycle; belonging to the literary cycle of Greek poets who wrote on the Trojan war and its heroes. Also cyclical.

cyclist (sīk'list), *n.* a bicyclist.

cycloid (sī'kloid), *n.* a geometrical curve traced out by any point of a circle rolling along a straight line until it has completed a revolution.

cyclometer (sī-klom'e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for registering the revolutions of a wheel.

cyclonal ('klō-nâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a cyclone. Also cyclonic.

cyclone ('klōn), *n.* a violent storm; an atmospheric movement in which the wind blows spirally round towards a center.

cyclonoscope (-klō'nō-skōp), *n.* an apparatus for recording the motions of atmospheric currents which produce cyclones.

cyclopædia or **cyclopedia** (sī-klō-pe'di-â), abbreviation of encyclopædia.

Cyclopean (-klō-pē'ân), *adj.* pertaining to the Cyclops: hence huge and rough; terrific; vast; massive.

cyclorama (-klō-rā'mâ), *n.* a series of moving pictures extended circularly so as to appear in natural perspective to the spectator standing in the center.

cyclostyle ('klō-stīl), *n.* an apparatus for producing manifold copies by means of a small toothed wheel.

cygnet (sig'net), *n.* a young swan.

cylinder (sil'in-dẽr), *n.* a long circular body, solid or hollow, of uniform diameter; a chamber in which force is exerted on the piston of a steam engine; the barrel of a pump; a hollow roller for printing; a roller-shaped stone with cuneiform inscriptions.

cylindric ('drik), *adj.* having the form, or properties, of a cylinder. Also cylindrical.

cylindricity (-dris'i-ti), *n.* the state or character of being cylindrical.

cylindroid ('in-droid), *n.* a solid body resembling a cylinder, but with the ends elliptical: *adj.* having the form of a cylindroid.

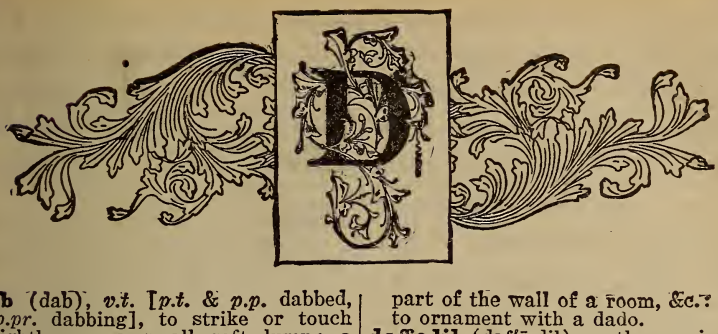
cymbal (sim'bâl), *n.* one of a pair of circular dish-shaped brass plates, which when struck produce a clashing sound.

cyme (sīm), *n.* a convex or flattened flower cluster.

cynic (sin'ik), *n.* a morose, surly, or sarcastic person; one of a sect of ancient Greek philosophers.
cynical ('i-kăl), *adj.* like a cynic.
cynicism ('i-sizm), *n.* the temper and practice of a cynic.
cynosure (sī'nō- or sin'ō-shūr), *n.* an object of general attraction.
cypress (sī'pres), *n.* a coniferous tree, the emblem of mourning: *adj.* belonging to, or made of, cypress.
cyprian (sip'ri-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Venus: hence wanton; lascivious.
cyst (sist), *n.* a bladder; pouch, usually membranous, containing morbid matter.
cystic (sis'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or contained in, a cyst; vesicular.
cystocele ('tō-sēl), *n.* hernia occasioned by protrusion of the bladder.
cystoplast ('to-plăst), *n.* a nuclear and enveloping cell.
cystoscopy (-to-skop'i), *n.* the examination of the human bladder by an incandescent electric lamp.
cystose ('tōs), *adj.* full of cysts.
cystotænia (-tō-tē'ni-a), *n.* a tapeworm.
cystotome ('tō-tōme), *n.* an instrument for operating on the bladder.
cystotomy (-tot'ō-mi), *n.* the opening of the human bladder for the extraction of stone.
cytoblastema (sī-tō-blas-tē'mâ), *n.* the protoplasm in which animal and vegetable cells are produced.
cytococcus (-kok'us), *n.* the nucleus of a parent cell.
cytode (sī'tōd), *n.* a cell.
cytogenesis (-tō-jen'e-sis), *n.* cell formation.
cytula (si-tū'la), *n.* a parent cell; an impregnated ovum.
cyule (sī'ūle), *n.* a keel boat; sailing vessel.
Czar (zar), or **Tzar** (tsär), *n.* the title of the Russian Emperor.
czardas (zär'dâs), *n.* a Hungarian national dance.
Czarevitch (zär'e-vich), or **Tsarevitch** (tzär'-), *n.* the eldest son of the Czar. Also Czarewitch, Cæsarewitch.
Czarevna (zä-rev'nâ), or **Tzarevna** (tzä-), *n.* a Russian princess (imperial): applied to the wife of the Czarevitch.
Czarina (zä-rē'nâ), or **Tsarina** (tsä-), *n.* an empress of Russia; the wife of the Czar.
Czech (chek), *n.* a member of the most westerly branches of the Slavonic family, including Bohemians, Moravians, and Slovaks.

AN UP-TO-DATE BARN

BOTTLING MILK FOR MARKET



dab (dab), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dabbed, *p.pr.* dabbing], to strike or touch lightly: *n.* a small soft lump; a gentle blow; a salt-water flounder; an expert: *pl.* refuse foots: *adj.* clever; handy.

dabber (dab'ẽr), *n.* an inking-ball used by printers and engravers.

dabbing ('ing), *n.* the process of indenting the surface of a stone by a pick-shaped tool.

dabble (dab'l), *v.t.* to dip slightly and often; moisten; spatter: *v.i.* to play in water; do anything in a superficial manner.

dabchick ('chik), *n.* an unfledged bird; a small grebe.

dabster ('stẽr), *n.* an expert.

dace (dās), *n.* a small fresh-water fish resembling the roach.

dachshund (däks'hōōnt), *n.* the German badger-dog.

dactyl (dak'til), *n.* a poetical foot of three syllables, one long and two short (– ◡ ◡).

dactylic (-til'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the dactyl.

dactyliography (-i-og'ra-fi), the art of engraving on gems.

dactylology (-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the art of communicating ideas with the fingers.

dad (dad), *n.* a child name for *father*. Also daddy.

daddle (dad'l), *v.t.* to walk unsteadily like a child; waddle; trifle.

daddy-long-legs ('i-long-legs), *n.* a name for various kinds of crane-fly.

dado (dā'dō), *n.* the solid block forming the body of a pedestal; an ornamental border around the lower part of the wall of a room, &c.: *v.t.* to ornament with a dado.

daffodil (daf'ō-dil), *n.* the narcissus.

daft (daft), *adj.* simple; silly.

dagger (dag'ẽr), *n.* a short edged and pointed weapon, used for stabbing; a reference mark in printing (†).

dago (dā'gō), *n.* [*pl.* dagos ('gōz)], a nickname for a dark-complexioned person, especially of Spanish, Portuguese, or Italian descent; a sailor's name for a person speaking Portuguese or Spanish.

daguerreotype (dā-ger'ō-tīp), *n.* a picture produced on a silvered plate.

dahlia (däl'yâ), *n.* [*pl.* dahlias ('yâz)], a composite plant, with large bright-colored flowers.

daily (dā'li), *n.* [*pl.* dailies ('liz)], a newspaper or periodical published each week-day: *adj.* occurring or recurring each successive day; diurnal: *adv.* day by day.

daintiness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being dainty.

dainty (dān'ti), *n.* [*pl.* dainties ('tiz)], something choice or delicious: *adj.* refined as regards taste; fastidious; delicious; elegant; sensitive; choice.

dairy (dā'ri), *n.* [*pl.* dairies ('riz)], a place where milk is kept and converted into butter and cheese, &c.; the shop where dairy produce is sold.

dairy-produce ('prō'dūs), *n.* milk, cream, butter, cheese, eggs.

dairying (-ing), *n.* the business or occupation of a dairy farmer.

dais (dā'is), *n.* a raised platform.

daisied (dā'zid), *adj.* full of, or adorned with, daisies.

daisy (dā'zi), *n.* [*pl.* daisies ('ziz)], a low composite herb with a yellow disk, and white or rose-colored rays.
dale (dāl), *n.* a vale; glen.
dalliance (dal'i-ans), *n.* the act of dallying.
dally (dal'i), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dallied, *p.pr.* dallying], to trifle away time; loiter; procrastinate; exchange caresses.
daltonism (dawl'tun-izm), *n.* color-blindness.
dam (dam), *n.* a barrier across a watercourse; any artificial contrivance to stop the flow of water or a gas; a female parent: said of beasts: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dammed, *p.pr.* damming], to confine, or raise the level of, by a dam; restrain (usual with *in* or *up*).
damage ('āj), *n.* injury or harm; harm willfully done to a person's character, person, or estate: *pl.* money recovered for loss suffered: *v.t.* to injure: *v.i.* to receive injury.
damask ('ask), *n.* a rich silk fabric woven with elaborate patterns; a fine twilled table-linen; a fabric of silk and wool, silk and cotton, &c., with a flowered or variegated design; Damascus steel or work; deep pink: *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, damask: *v.t.* to work flowers upon; ornament (metals) with wavy, silvery devices.
damaskeen (-âs-kēn'), *v.t.* to apply decorative metallic designs to (a surface of steel, &c.).
damassé (dă-mâ-sā'), *adj.* woven with a rich pattern to imitate damask; decorated with white on a white ground: said of porcelain.
dame (dām), *n.* a title formerly used instead of mistress, written Mrs.; the mistress of an elementary school; an elderly woman.
damn (dam), *v.t.* to sentence to punishment judicially; consign to a certain fate; condemn as bad or as a failure; to invoke a malediction upon: *v.i.* curse inwardly: *n.* a curse.
damnation (-nā'shun), *n.* the state of being damned; ruination by adverse criticism; punishment in a future state.
damnatory ('nâ-tō-ri), *adj.* assigning to, or containing a threat of, damnation.
damned (damd), *p.adj.* condemned to perdition; execrably bad; used sometimes adverbially as an intensive [printed d—d].
damnify (dam'ni-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* damnified, *p.pr.* damnifying], to cause loss or damage to.
damnum ('num), *n.* loss or damage capable of assessment by a jury.
damosel ('ō-zel), *n.* formerly a damsel, or the wife of a squire.
damp (damp), *n.* moisture; fog; humid exhalation: *adj.* moist; foggy; humid; dejected: *v.t.* to moisten; discourage; depress; diminish the vibrations of.
damper ('ĕr), *n.* something which depresses or discourages; a contrivance for deadening the vibrations of a musical instrument.
dampness ('nes), *n.* humidity; moisture.
damsel ('zel), *n.* a maiden.
damson (dam'zn), *n.* a small purple oval-shaped plum.
dance (dâns), *v.i.* to move with measured steps or to a musical accompaniment; perform the figures of a dance; move nimbly, or merrily; exult: *v.t.* to give a dancing motion to; perform as a dancer: *n.* a regulated movement of the feet to a rhythmical musical accompaniment; a dancing party, less formal than a ball.
dandelion (dan'de-lī-un), *n.* a biennial composite plant with large yellow flowers and deeply notched leaves.
dander ('dĕr), *n.* dandruff; anger.
dandle (dan'dl), *v.t.* to move up and down on the knee or in the arms in affectionate play; fondle.
dandruff ('druf), *n.* scurf on the scalp.
dandy ('di), *n.* [*pl.* dandies ('diz)], a fop; coxcomb; something very neat and trim.
dandyism (-izm), *n.* foppishness.
danger ('jĕr), *n.* hazard; peril.
dangerous (-us), *adj.* involving, or beset with, danger; ready to do harm or injury; perilous; hazardous.

dangle (dang'gl), *v.i.* to hang or swing loosely; follow: *v.t.* to cause to dangle.
dank (dangk), *adj.* humid; damp.
danseuse (däng-sēz'), *n.* a female professional dancer; a ballet-dancer.
dapper (dap'ẽr), *adj.* small and active; trim and neat in appearance.
dapple (dap'l), *adj.* spotted; variegated: *v.t.* to variegate with spots.
dare (dār), *v.i.* [*p.t.* dared, durst, *p.p.* dared, *p.pr.* daring], to have courage; attempt; venture: *v.t.* to defy; challenge.
dare-devil ('dev-l), *adj.* characteristic of a reckless man: *n.* a reckless fellow.
daring (dār'ing), *n.* intrepidity: *adj.* fearless; bold; intrepid.
dark (därk), *adj.* destitute of light; not reflecting light; wholly black or grey; producing gloom; unenlightened, mentally or physically; obscure; untried; of a brunette complexion: *n.* darkness.
dark ages (ā'jez), *n.pl.* the mediæval period.
darken ('en), *v.t.* to make dark; obscure; render unintelligible: *v.i.* to become dark.
darkening (-ing), *n.* twilight; gloaming.
darkish ('ish), *adj.* somewhat dark.
darkling ('ling), *adj.* dimly seen.
darkly ('li), *adv.* with imperfect light; not clearly; mysteriously.
darkness ('nes), *n.* absence of light, partial or total; physical or moral blindness; obscurity; gloom; wickedness.
darksome ('sum), *adj.* gloomy.
darky ('i), *n.* [*pl.* darkies ('iz)], a negro.
darling (där'ling), *n.* a favorite; pet: *adj.* tenderly beloved; very dear.
darn (därn), *v.t.* to mend (a rent) by filling in the hole with yarn or thread by means of a needle: *n.* a patch made by darning.
darnel ('nel), the popular name of a grass, *Lolium tremulentum*, formerly supposed to be poisonous.
dart (därt), *n.* a small lance or spear; a kind of eel-spear; the arrow of a blow-gun; a swift, sudden movement; the dace: *v.t.* throw; give out or send forth: *v.i.* move swiftly; start suddenly and run quickly.
Darwinian (där-win'i-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Chas. Darwin, the naturalist (1809-1882), or Darwinism: *n.* an evolutionist.
Darwinism ('izm), *n.* the theory of natural selection advocated by Darwin.
dash (dash), *v.t.* to throw violently or hastily; break by collision; hurl; shatter; suffuse; depress; confuse; mingle; sketch rapidly: *v.i.* to rush with violence; fly off the surface with a violent noisy motion: *n.* a collision; a slight addition; ostentatious parade; a mark (—) in writing or printing.
dash-board (-bōrd), *n.* a splash-board; a paddle-wheel float.
dastard (das'tărd), *n.* a coward: *adj.* meanly shrinking from danger; cowardly.
dastardliness (-li-nes), *n.* mean timidity.
dastardly (-li), *adv.* cowardly.
data, *pl.* of datum (q.v.).
date (dāt), *n.* the time of an epoch or transaction; the inscription which specifies when a writing or inscription was executed; duration; the edible oval fruit of the date-palm: *v.t.* to mark with a date: *v.i.* to have a date; reckon.
date-tree (-trē), *n.* a species of palm.
dative (dā'tiv), *adj.* denoting the case of a noun, pronoun, or adjective which expresses the remoter object: usually indicated in English by *to* or *for* with the objective case: *n.* the dative case.
datum ('tum), *n.* [*pl.* data ('tă)], something assumed, known, or conceded for the basis of an argument or inference [usually in *pl.*].
daub (dawb), *v.t.* to cover or smear with adhesive matter; paint coarsely or unskilfully; plaster; flatter grossly: *n.* a coarse or rudely-executed painting; a smear; a cheap kind of mortar.
daubing ('ing), *n.* a coarse painting;

the application of rough mortar to a wall to imitate stone.

dauby ('i), *adj.* viscous, sticky; like a daub.

daughter (daw'ter), *n.* the female offspring of a man or woman; a female in a childlike relation; something conceived as feminine.

daughter-in-law (-in-law), *n.* a son's wife.

daunt (dänt), *v.t.* to intimidate; dishearten.

dauntless ('les), *adj.* fearless.

dauphin (daw'fin), *n.* the title of the eldest son of the King of France from 1349 to 1830.

davenport (dav'en-pōrt), *n.* a small writing-desk; a sofa-bed or couch.

davit (dav'it), *n.* one of a pair of **f**-shaped uprights projecting over the side of a vessel for suspending or lowering a boat.

davy (dā'vi), *n.* [*pl.* davies ('viz)], a miner's safety-lamp surrounded by fine gauze wire, invented by Sir H. Davy, as a protection against fire-damp.

Davy Jones (jōnz), *n.* a humorous name for the spirit of the sea; a sea-devil.

daw (daw), *n.* a bird of the crow family; a jackdaw.

dawdle (daw'dl), *v.i.* to waste time in a trifling manner; loiter: *n.* a dawdler.

dawn (dawn), *v.i.* to begin to grow light; glimmer; break as the day: *n.* the first appearance of light in the morning; beginning.

dawning ('ing), *n.* daybreak; beginning.

day (dā), *n.* the period of light between sunrise and sunset; daylight; sunshine; the space of twenty-four hours, reckoning from midnight to midnight (the civil day), or from noon to noon (the astronomical day); in the East, a distance that can be traveled in 24 hours; a specified time or period.

daybook ('book), *n.* a book in which the transactions of the day are entered in the order of their occurrence.

daybreak ('brāk), *n.* the dawn.

daydream ('drēm), *n.* a visionary fancy.

days of grace (grās), *n.pl.* the customary period (three days) allowed for the payment of a bill of exchange after it becomes due.

daysman (dāz'mǎn), *n.* [*pl.* daysmen ('men)], an umpire; a mediator.

dayspring ('spring), *n.* the dawn (Luke i. 78).

daze (dāz), *v.t.* to dazzle: *n.* the state of being dazed.

dazzle (daz'l), *v.t.* to overpower by a glare of light; dim by excess of light; overpower by splendor: *v.i.* to be overpowered by light: *n.* excess of light.

deacon (dē'kn), *n.* the lowest order of the clergy in the Anglican Church; in non-episcopal churches, a layman appointed to assist the minister and manage the temporal affairs of a church.

dead (ded), *adj.* destitute of life; inanimate; resembling death; inactive; unprofitable; monotonous; tasteless; unerring; without religious vitality; flat; not transmitting a current; deprived of civil rights; out of the game or play: *n.* dead persons individually or collectively; the point or degree of greatest lifelessness: *adv.* absolutely; exactly.

dead-beat ('bēt), *adj.* making successive movements with intervals of rest and no recoil; thoroughly exhausted: *n.* a dead-beat escapement.

dead-center (-sen'tēr), *n.* that position of a crank in which the crank-axle, crank-pin, and the connecting rod are all in a straight line.

dead-coloring (-kul'ēr-ing), *n.* the first broad outlines of a picture.

deaden (ded'n), *v.t.* to diminish the acuteness, intensity, or vigor of; retard; blunt; render non-conductive; make insipid or stale; deprive of gloss or brilliancy; kill (trees) by girdling.

deadeye (ded'ī), *n.* a round, flat block of wood encircled with an iron band and pierced with three holes to receive lanyards: used for setting up rigging.

deadhead ('hed), *n.* a person who has a free pass on railways or to

places of amusement, &c.; a wooden buoy: *v.t.* to furnish free admission to: *v.i.* to travel or gain admission without payment.

dead letter (let'ẽr), *n.* an unclaimed letter, the owner for which cannot be found; that which has lost its authority.

dead-lift ('lift), *n.* a heavy weight; the last extremity.

dead-lights ('līts), *n.pl.* strong wooden shutters placed over the cabin windows in stormy weather.

deadliness ('li-nes), *n.* the state of being deadly.

dead-load ('lōd), *n.* a constant motionless load.

deadlock ('lok), *n.* a lock worked on one side by a handle, and on the other side by a key; a situation in which progress is impossible.

deadly ('li), *adj.* causing death; destructive; fatal; implacable: *adv.* implacably.

dead-neap ('nēp), *n.* the lowest stage of the tide.

deadness ('nes), *n.* absence of life; inactivity.

dead-reckoning (-rek'un-ing), *n.* the calculation of a ship's place at sea by the log and the compass courses, allowing for drift, leeway, &c.

dead-set ('set), *n.* the fixed position of a dog in pointing game; a determined effort or attack: *adj.* determined to do something.

dead-water (-waw'ter), *n.* the water that closes in under the stern of a ship; eddy-water.

dead-weight ('wāt), *n.* the weight of the vehicle in addition to the load to be carried; freight charged for by weight instead of by bulk; the heaviest part of a ship's cargo.

dead-wind ('wind), *n.* a wind blowing directly opposite to a ship's course.

dead-work ('wẽrk), *n.* work at first unprofitable, but which leads the way to profitable production, as in opening a mine.

deaf (def), *adj.* deprived of hearing; unwilling to hear or pay regard to.

deafen (def'n), *v.t.* to make deaf; render impervious to sound.

deafening (-ing), *p.adj.* making impervious to sound: *n.* material employed to deaden a floor or wall.

deafness ('nes), *n.* the state of being deaf.

deal (dēl), *n.* an indefinite quantity, degree, or extent; a division of cards to the players; a mercantile combination; the wood of the fir or pine tree cut into boards or planks: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dealt; *p.pr.* dealing], to distribute, apportion, or divide; throw about; scatter: *v.i.* to have business; make a private arrangement.

dealer ('ẽr), *n.* one who deals; a trader.

dealing ('ing), *n.* conduct towards others; business intercourse; traffic [frequently *pl.*].

dealt, *p.t.* of deal.

dean (dēn), *n.* the presiding ecclesiastical dignitary in cathedral and collegiate churches; the president of a faculty in a college; the oldest member, by reason of service, in a constituted body of which he acts as president.

dean and chapter (chap'tẽr), the governing body of a cathedral, comprising the dean, canons, or prebendaries.

deanery (dēn'ẽr-i), *n.* [*pl.* deaneries (-iz)], the office, jurisdiction, or residence of a dean.

dear (dēr), *adj.* expensive; costly; marked by scarcity or dearth; beloved; highly esteemed; precious: *n.* a darling; favorite: *adv.* at a high price or rate: *interj.* expressing surprise, pity, or emotion.

dearly ('li), *adv.* with great affection; at a high price or rate.

dearness ('nes), *n.* affection; high price; dearth.

dearth (dẽrth), *n.* want; scarcity; famine.

deary (dēr'i), *n.* a darling. Also dearie.

death (deth), *n.* extinction of life or feeling; the state of the dead; a general mortality; decay; destruction; spiritual ruin after physical death (Rom. viii. 6).

death-bell ('bel), *n.* a passing bell.

death-point ('point), *n.* the degree

of heat or cold which destroys an animal organism.

death-rate ('rāt), *n.* the percentage of deaths, usually reckoned at per thousand, among the population of a country, city, &c., for a given period.

death's-head (s'hed), *n.* a skull, or representation of a skull, emblematic of death.

death-watch ('woch), *n.* a vigil beside the dying person; a guard set over a criminal prior to his execution; a small beetle which makes a ticking sound, superstitiously supposed to forebode death.

deathless ('les), *adj.* immortal.

deathly ('li), *adj.* mortal; fatal.

debacle (de-bak'l), *n.* the breaking up of ice on a river; a stampede; a violent flood carrying with it debris in great masses.

debar (de-bär'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* debarred, *p.pr.* debarring], to shut out; exclude; hinder from approach, enjoyment, or action; preclude [with *from*].

debark (de-bärk'), *v.i.* to disembark.

debarkation (-bär-kā'shun), *n.* the act of disembarking.

debase (de-bās'), *v.t.* to reduce from a higher to a lower state; lower in character, virtue, purity, or quality.

debasement ('ment), *n.* act of debasing.

debatable (de-bā'tâ-bl), *adj.* admitting of question or debate.

debate (de-bāt'), *v.t.* to contend for in words or arguments; meditate upon; deliberate together: *v.i.* to argue or discuss a point; reflect: *n.* contention in words or argument; controversy; discussion.

debauch (de-bawch'), *v.t.* to corrupt in morals or principles; seduce; pollute; vitiate: *v.i.* to engage in debauchery or riot: *n.* excess in eating and drinking; lewdness.

debauchee (deb'ō-shē), *n.* a drunkard.

debauchery (de-baw'chēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* debaucheries (-iz)], excessive intemperance; seduction from purity or virtue; corruption of fidelity.

debenture (de-ben'tūr, *n.* a written acknowledgment of a debt.

debilitant (de-bil'i-tânt), *adj.* weakening.

debilitate ('i-tāt), *v.t.* to enfeeble; enervate.

debilitation (-i-tā'shun), *n.* enervation.

debility (-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* debilities (-tiz)], abnormal functional weakness; languor.

debit (deb'it), *n.* that which is owing, entered on the debtor side of a ledger: opposed to credit: *adj.* relating to debts: *v.t.* to charge with debt; enter on the debtor's side of an account.

debonair (deb-ō-nār'), *adj.* of gentle manners or breeding; elegant.

debouch (de-bōōsh'), *v.i.* to march out of a confined space into open ground.

débouché (dā-bōō-shā'), an opening; a market for goods; an opening in military works for troops.

débris (dā-brē'), *n.* fragments; broken rubbish; loose pieces of rock, &c., at the base of a mountain.

debt (det) *n.* that which is due from one person to another; obligation; trespass.

debtor ('ēr), *n.* one who owes something to another; one who is in debt.

début (dā-bōō'), *n.* a first appearance in society, or before the public.

débutant (-bōō-täng'), *n.* one who makes a début: *fem.* débutante.

decade (dek'ād), *n.* a group of ten; ten consecutive years. Also decad.

decadence (de-kā'dens), *n.* a state of decay. Also decadency.

decadent ('dent), *adj.* deteriorating.

decagon (dek'â-gon), *n.* plain figure having ten sides and ten angles.

decagonal (-ag'ō-nal), *adj.* pertaining to a decagon.

decagramme ('â-gram), *n.* a weight of ten grammes. Also decagram.

decahedron (-hē'dron), *n.* [*pl.* decahedra ('drâ)], a solid bounded by ten plane faces.

decaliter ('â-lē-tr), *n.* a measure of capacity containing 10 liters = 2 1-5 imperial gallons.

decalogue ('â-log), *n.* the ten commandments (Ex. xx.); the moral law.

decameter ('â-mē-tr), *n.* a measure of length of 10 meters = 32.8 feet.
decamp (de-kamp'), *v.i.* to depart speedily; go away secretly or unceremoniously.
decant (de-kant'), *v.t.* to pour off gently.
decanter ('ẽr), *n.* an ornamental glass bottle for holding wines, &c.
decapitate (de-kap'i-tāt), *v.t.* to behead.
decapitation (-i-tā'shun), *n.* beheading.
decapod (dek'â-pod), *adj.* having ten feet or ten arms: *n.* a ten-footed crustacean, or ten-armed cephalopod.
Decapoda (de-kap'ō-dâ), *n.pl.* the order of Crustacea which includes those having ten feet, as lobsters, crabs, shrimps, &c., and cephalopods with ten arms.
decarbonate (de-kär'bon-āt), *v.t.* to deprive of carbon. Also decarbonize (-īze).
decare (dek-ār'), a superficial measure of 1,000 sq. meters = ¼ acre (nearly).
decastere ('â-stēr), *n.* a solid measure, ten times a cubic meter = 13 cubic yards (nearly).
decay (de-kā'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* decayed, *p.pr.* decaying], to become impaired; rot; decline or fall: *n.* deterioration; decline; rottenness; corruption.
decease (de-sēs'), *v.i.* to die: *n.* death.
deceit (de-sēt'), *n.* deception; falsehood.
deceitful ('fool), *adj.* full of deceit.
deceitfully (-li), *adv.* in a deceitful manner.
deceitfulness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being deceitful.
deceivable (-sēv'â-bl), *adj.* capable of being, or liable to be, deceived.
deceive (-sēv'), *v.t.* to mislead or cause to err; delude; impose upon; disappoint.
December (dē-sem'bẽr), *n.* the twelfth month of the year.
decemvir ('vẽr), *n.* [*pl.* decemviri ('vi-rī)], one of ten Roman magistrates, especially one of those who possessed absolute authority in ancient Rome (451-449 B. C.), and edited the laws known as the Twelve Tables.
decemviral ('vi-râl), *adj.* pertaining to the decemviri.
decemvirate (-rāt), *n.* a body of ten men in authority; their office, or term of office.
decency (dē'sen-si), *n.* [*pl.* decencies (-siz)], the state of being decent, or modest.
decennial ('i-âl), *adj.* lasting for or occurring every ten years.
decent ('sent), *adj.* decorous; becoming; respectable; modest; passable.
deception (-sep'shun), *n.* the act of deceiving; the state of being deceived; fraud.
deceptive ('tiv), *adj.* tending to deceive.
deciare (des-i-ār'), *n.* a unit of superficial measurement, the tenth part of an are, = 107.6 square feet.
decidable (de-sīd'â-bl), *adj.* capable of being decided.
decide (de-sīd'), *v.t.* to bring to an issue or conclusion; fix the end of; resolve: *v.i.* to give a judgment or decision; arbitrate.
decided ('ed), *adj.* free from ambiguity; determined; unquestionable; resolute.
deciduous (-sid'ū-us), *adj.* falling off at maturity, or in season; shed periodically.
decigramme (des'i-gram), *n.* a metric weight, 1-10th of a gramme = 1.54 grains troy (nearly). Also decigram.
deciliter ('i-lē-tr), *n.* a measure of capacity, 1-10th of a liter = 3.52 fluid ounces.
decillion (de-sil'yun), *n.* in France and the United States a unit followed by 33 ciphers; in England a unit followed by 60 ciphers.
decilux (des'i-luks), *n.* 1-10th of a lux.
decimal ('i-mâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or based upon, the number 10: *n.* a decimal fraction.
decimal place (plās), *n.* the place of a figure after the decimal point.
decimal point (point), *n.* a dot separating a decimal fraction from a whole number, also indicating when

standing alone its fractional character.

decimal system (sis'tem), *n.* a system of reckoning or measuring by 10, or powers of 10.

decimally (-li), *adv.* by tens.

decimate (des'i-māt), *v.t.* to select by lot and put to death, or punish, every tenth man; destroy a large proportion of.

decimation (-mā'shun), *n.* the act of decimating; destruction on a large scale.

decimeter ('i-mē-tr), *n.* a measure of length, 1-10th of a meter = 3.937 inches.

decipher (de-sī'fẽr), *v.t.* to read (secret writing); discover or make out the meaning of; solve; unravel.

decision (-sizh'un), *n.* the act of deciding; determination; judgment; settlement.

decisive (-sī'siv), *adj.* final; conclusive.

decistère (des-i-stār'), *n.* a cubic measure, 1-10th of a stère = 3.532 cubic feet.

deck (dek), *v.t.* to array in finery or ornaments; adorn; to furnish with a deck: *n.* the plank flooring of a ship.

decker ('ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, decks; a ship having decks.

deckle-edged (dek'l-ejd), *adj.* having the edges rough and uncut; said of books.

declaim (de-klām'), *v.t.* to speak in a rhetorical style; speak as an exercise in elocution; harangue.

declamation (dek-lâ-mā'shun), *n.* the art of declaiming according to rhetorical rules; impassioned oratory; distinct and correct enunciation of words in vocal music.

declamatory (de-klam'â-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, reclamation; noisy in style; appealing to the passions.

declaration (dek-lâ-rā'shun), *n.* the act of declaring or proclaiming; that which is declared; an assertion; publication; a statement reduced to writing.

declarative (de-klar'â-tiv), *adj.* explanatory.

declaratory ('â-tō-ri), *adj.* affirmative.

declare (de-klār'), *v.t.* to make known; tell openly or publicly; proclaim formally; publish; make a solemn affirmation before witnesses; make a full statement as to goods, &c.: *v.i.* to make a declaration; avow [with *for* or *against*].

declension (-klen'shun), *n.* decline; a falling off, or away; deterioration; the inflection of nouns, pronouns, and adjectives.

declinable (-klīn'â-bl), *adj.* capable of being declined.

declinal ('âl), *adj.* sloping downwards.

declinate (dek'li-nāt), *adj.* curved downwards.

declination (dek-li-nā'shun), *n.* the act or state of bending, or moving, downwards; oblique variation from some definite direction; deterioration; decay; the angular distance of a heavenly body N. or S. of the equator; non-acceptance.

declinator ('li-nā-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for determinating the declination and inclination of a plane.

decline (de-klīn'), *v.i.* to incline from a right line; bend or lean downwards; droop; draw to a close; become weak; deviate from rectitude: *v.t.* to refuse; bend downwards; depress; inflect: *n.* diminution; decay; deterioration; consumption.

declinograph ('ō-grâf), *n.* an automatic registering instrument for recording astronomical declinations.

declinometer (dek-li-nom'e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the declination of the magnetic needle.

declivitous (de-kliv'i-tus), *adj.* moderately steep.

declivity (-kliv'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* declivities (-tiz)], a gradual descent; deviation from a horizontal line: opposed to acclivity.

decoct (de-kokt'), *v.t.* the act of boiling anything to extract its essence.

decoction (-kok'shun), *n.* an extract obtained by boiling or digesting in hot water.

decollate (-kol'āt), *v.t.* to behead.

decollation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of beheading.

COPYRIGHT, 1910, BY F. E. WRIGHT

BADGES AND DECORATIONS OF HONOR, PLATE II

20. Order of the Oak Crown (Luxembourg); 21. Order of the Crown of Wurtemburg; 22. Order of St. John of Jerusalem; 23. Order of the Elephant (Denmark); 24. The Iron Cross (Prussia); 25. The Nichan Badge (Tunis); 26. Order of the Black Eagle (Prussia); 27. Apostolic Order of St. Stephen (Austria, Hungary); 28. Military Order of William (Netherlands); 29. Order of the Sun and Lion (Persia); 30. Order of St. Olaf (Sweden); 31. Order of the Nishani-Medjidie (Turkey); 32. Congressional Medal of Honor, War Department (United States); 33. Knightly Order of St. Hubert (Bavaria); 34. Family Order of Loyalty of Baden (Germany); 35. Order of Leopold (Belgium); 36. Order of the Bust of Bolivia (Venezuela); 37. Royal American Order of Isabella the Catholic (Spain); 38. Order of the Redeemer or Saviour [reverse] (Greece); 39. Order of the Seraphim (Sweden, Norway); 40. Order of the Golden Fleece (Austria, Hungary); 41. Order of the Eastern Rising Sun (Japan); 42. The Victoria Cross (Great Britain); 43. Order of the Garter, Principal King of Arms (Great Britain); 44. Order of the Rue Crown (Saxony).

décolleté (dā-kol-e-tā'), *adj.* cut low in the neck so as to expose the neck and shoulders: said of a dress. Décolletée, *fem.* wearing a low-necked dress.

decomposable (de-com-pōz'ȧ-bl), *adj.* capable of being decomposed.

decompose (de-kom-pōz'), *v.t.* to resolve into constituent elements; cause to decay or rot: *v.i.* to become decomposed; putrefy.

decomposite (-pōz'īt), *adj.* compounded a second time.

decomposition (-pō-zish'un), *n.* the act of resolving into constituent elements; analysis; disintegration.

decompound (-pound'), *v.t.* to compound things already compounded: *adj.* compounded more than once.

decorate (dek'ō-rāt), *v.t.* to ornament, embellish, adorn, or beautify; confer a badge of honor upon; grace.

decoration (-rā'shun), *n.* the art of decorating; an ornament or embellishment; a badge of honor.

Decoration Day (dā), *n.* the day (May 30) on which the graves of those who fell in the Civil War (1861-65) are decorated. Also Memorial Day.

decorative ('ō-rā-tiv), *adj.* tending to decoration.

decorator (-tēr), *n.* one who decorates; an artist or artisan who decorates rooms, &c.

decorous (de-kō' or dek'ēr-us), *adj.* marked by propriety; decent; fit; proper.

decorticate (de-kôr'ti-kāt), *v.t.* to remove the bark, husk, or peel from.

decorum (de-kō'rum), *n.* propriety and decency of words, dress, and conduct.

decostate (-kos'tāt), *adj.* without ribs.

decoy (de-koi'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* decoyed, *p.pr.* decoying], to lead or allure into danger by artifice: *v.i.* to be allured by means of a decoy: *n.* a deceptive stratagem; a lure; a piece of enclosed water into which wild fowl are decoyed.

decoy-duck (-duk), *n.* a tame, or imitation, duck used to allure wild fowl: hence a person who entraps others.

decrease (de-krēs'), *v.i.* to become less; diminish; abate; wane; fail: *v.t.* to cause to grow less; reduce gradually in size or extent; dwindle: *n.* gradual diminution, or decay; the amount or degree of lessening; the wane of the moon.

decree (de-krē'), *n.* an ordinance, law, or edict; a judicial decision; the award of an umpire or arbitrator; the predetermined purpose of God: *v.t.* to determine by a decree; ordain; constitute by edict; assign: *v.i.* to make a decree; determine.

decrement (dek're-ment), *n.* diminution.

decrepit (de-krep'it), *adj.* enfeebled by age, or infirmity; wasted; worn out.

decrepitate ('i-tāt), *v.t.* to calcine (as salt) in a strong heat, causing a crackling sound.

decrepitude ('i-tūd), *n.* physical infirmity caused by old age.

decrescent (-kres'ent), *adj.* growing less.

decretal (-krē'tȧl), *n.* a papal decree; a book of edicts.

decretive ('tiv), *adj.* having the authority of a decree.

decretory (dek'rē-tō-ri), *adj.* judicial; settled.

decrial (de-krī'ȧl), *n.* clamorous censure.

decrier ('ēr), *n.* one who censures.

decry (de-krī'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* decried, *p.pr.* decrying], to blame clamorously; cry down; censure; disparage.

decumbent (-kum'bent), *adj.* lying down; prostrate; reclining.

decuple (dek'ū-pl), *adj.* tenfold: *n.* a number repeated 10 times: *v.t.* increase tenfold.

decurrent (-kur'ent), *adj.* running, or extending, downward: said of a plant.

decursive ('siv), *adj.* running down.

decussate (-kus'āt), *v.i.* to intersect or cross at an acute angle: *adj.* intersected.

dedicate (ded'i-kāt), *v.t.* to set apart by a solemn act or religious ceremony; devote or set apart to some work or duty; inscribe, as a literary work.

dedication (-i-kā'shun), *n.* the act of dedicating; an inscription or address.
dedicator ('i-kā-tēr), *n.* one who dedicates.
dedicatory (-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to composing, or constituting, a dedication.
deduce (de-dūs'), *v.t.* to gather by reasoning; infer; derive [with *from* or *out of*].
deduct (de-dukt'), *v.t.* to take away.
deduction (-duk'shun), *n.* the act or process of deducting; subtraction.
deductive ('tiv), *adj.* pertaining to deduction.
deductively (-li), *adv.* by deduction.
deed (dēd), *n.* that which is done by a responsible agent; an act; an illustrious achievement; a written instrument for the transfer of real estate: *v.t.* convey by deed.
deem (dēm), *v.t.* to think; determine: *v.i.* to have, or be of, an opinion; judge.
deemster (dēm'stēr), *n.* a judge or umpire: the title of either of the two chief judges of the Isle of Man. Also dempster.
deep (dēp), *adj.* extending far below the surface; low in situation; penetrating; sagacious; profound; difficult to understand; absorbed; grave in tone, or low in pitch; strongly colored: *n.* that which is of great depth; a great body of water.
deepen ('en), *v.t.* to make deep or deeper; make darker; make sad; cloud: *v.i.* to become deep or deeper.
deep-laid ('lād), *adj.* well-concerted.
deepness ('nes), *n.* depth; profundity.
deep-sea ('sē), *adj.* pertaining to the open sea, or deeper parts of the ocean.
deer (dēr), *n. sing.* & *pl.* a general name for solid-horned ruminants of the genus Cervus.
deerhound ('hound), *n.* a staghound.
deer-lick ('lik), a spot of salt ground, resorted to by deer to lick the earth.
deer-stalking ('stawk-ing), *n.* the hunting of deer by stealing upon them unawares.
deface (de-fās'), *v.t.* to mar or destroy the surface of; disfigure; impair the legibility of; injure; spoil.
defacement ('ment), *n.* the act of defacing; the condition of being defaced; injury.
defalcation (-fal-kā'shun), *n.* a deficit of funds through a breach of trust; embezzlement; diminution.
defalcator (def'ăl-kā-tēr), *n.* an embezzler.
defamation (def-ă-mā'shun), *n.* the act of injuring one's good name or reputation without justification, either orally, or by a written communication.
defamatory (de-fam'ă-tō-ri), *adj.* containing that which is injurious to the character or reputation.
defame (de-fām'), *v.t.* to injure or destroy the good reputation of; accuse falsely; asperse; vilify.
default (de-fawlt'), *n.* failure or omission to do any act; failure to satisfy the acts required in a lawsuit: *v.t.* to make a default in; neglect: *v.i.* to make a default.
defaulter ('ēr), *n.* one who makes a default; one who fails to make a proper account of money or property intrusted to his charge.
defeasance (de-fēz'ans), *n.* the annulment of a contract or deed.
defeat (de-fēt'), *v.t.* to overcome or vanquish; frustrate; baffle: *n.* the act of defeating; frustration; overthrow.
defecate (def'e-kāt), *v.t.* to clarify: *v.i.* to become clear; discharge excrementous matter from the bowels.
defecation (-kā'shun), *n.* clarification; evacuation from the bowels.
defecator (def'ē-kā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, purifies or cleanses; an apparatus for removing feculent matter from juices, &c.
defect (de-fekt'), *n.* an imperfection, moral or physical; insufficiency; fault; error.
defection (-fek'shun), *n.* a falling away from duty or allegiance; desertion.
defective ('tiv), *adj.* having a defect or flaw of any kind; incomplete; faulty; wanting some of the usual grammatical forms.
defend (de-fend'), *v.t.* to guard or

protect; maintain; vindicate one's legal rights by force of argument or evidence: *v.i.* to formally enter a defense to an action.

defendant ('ănt), *n.* a person who is sued or accused in a civil or criminal court.

defense (de-fens'), *n.* the act or state of defending or being defended; protection; vindication by force or argument; a defendant's plea or answer.

defensibility (-fen-si-bil'i-ti), *adj.* the quality of being defensible.

defensible ('si-bl), *adj.* capable of being defended.

defensive (-fen'siv), *adj.* serving to defend or protect; carried on in defense.

defer (de-fẽr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* deferred, *p.pr.* deferring], to put off to a future time; delay: *v.i.* to procrastinate.

deference (def'ẽr-ens), *n.* a yielding to the opinions or wishes of another; regard.

deferent ('ẽr-ent), *adj.* conveying: *n.* that which conveys or carries; a duct or vessel in the body which conveys fluids.

deferential (-ẽr-en'shâl), *adj.* characterized by, or expressing, deference.

deferentially (-li), *adv.* respectfully.

deferment (de-fẽr'ment), *n.* delay.

defiance (-fī'ans), *n.* contemptuous disregard; a challenge.

defiant ('ânt), *adj.* characterized by defiance.

deficiency (-fish'en-si), *n.* [*pl.* deficiencies (-siz)], the state of being deficient: incompleteness; insufficiency; scarcity.

deficient ('ent), *adj.* wanting; incomplete.

deficit (def'i-sit), *n.* a falling off, or deficiency, in amount or quantity, especially of receipts.

defier (de-fī'ẽr), *n.* one who defies.

defilade (def-i-lād'), *v.t.* to raise, as a rampart, so as to protect the lines of the defending parts from guns placed in a high position.

defile (de-fīl'), *v.t.* to make foul or impure; tarnish; corrupt the chastity of: *v.i.* to march off in a file: *n.* a long narrow mountainous pass; a marching in file.

defilement ('ment), *n.* moral or physical pollution.

definable (-fīn'â-bl), *adj.* capable of being defined.

define (de-fīn'), *v.t.* to determine the limits of; describe the nature or properties of.

definite (def'i-nit), *adj.* having fixed or distinct limits; certain; pointing out.

definitely (-li), *adv.* certainly; distinctly.

definition (-nish'un), *n.* a brief description or explanation of the precise meaning of a term, phrase, &c.; a concise statement.

definitive (de-fin'i-tiv), *adj.* determining; conclusive: *n.* a word used in grammar to define the signification of a noun.

deflagrate (def'lâ-grāt), *v.t.* to set fire to: *v.i.* to burn with sudden and sparkling combustion.

deflagrator ('lâ-grā-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for producing combustion of metallic substances by electricity.

deflect (de-flekt'), *v.t.* to bend from a straight line: *v.i.* to swerve; bend or turn aside.

deflection (-flek'shun), *n.* a bending.

deflective ('tiv), *adj.* causing deflection.

deflector ('tẽr), *n.* a plate or cone in a furnace or lamp to bring flames or gases into close contact, and thus increase combustion.

deflexure (-flek'shūr), *n.* a bending down.

deflower (-de-flour'), *v.t.* to deprive of flowers or bloom; despoil of pristine grace or beauty; deprive of virginity.

defluent (def'lū-ent), *adj.* running downward: *n.* a river rising in a lake.

deforest (de-for'est), *v.t.* to clear of forest; cut down, clear away, or destroy the trees of.

deform (-fôrm'), *v.t.* to render ugly or unshapely; disfigure; mar.

deformity ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* deformities (-tiz)], physical malformation; disfigurement; want of beauty or harmony.

defraud (-frawd'), *v.t.* to deprive of some right or interest by deception; cheat; withhold wrongfully.
defray (de-frā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* defrayed, *p.pr.* defraying], to discharge (the expenses of anything); pay; settle.
defrayal ('āl), *n.* the act of defraying.
deft (deft), *adj.* dexterous; handy; clever.
defunct (de-fungkt'), *adj.* dead; extinct: *n.* a dead person; the dead (collectively).
defy (-fī'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* defied, *p.pr.* defying], to challenge or provoke to strife; set at defiance; resist openly.
degeneracy (de-jen'ĕr-å-si), *n.* the state of being degenerate.
degenerate ('ĕr-āt), *v.i.* to become inferior in goodness or quality; become of a lower type; pass to an inferior or worse state; deteriorate: *adj.* deteriorated; degraded: *n.* a degenerate person or organism.
degenerately (-li), *adv.* in a degenerate manner.
degeneration (-ā'shun), *n.* the act, state, or process of growing worse; degeneracy; decline; the morbid impairment of any structural tissue or organ.
deglutition (deg-lōō-tish'un), *n.* swallowing.
degote (de-gōt'), *n.* oil distilled from the white birch: used for Russian leather.
degradation (deg-rå-dā'shun), *n.* the act of degrading.
degrade (de-grād'), *v.t.* to reduce in grade or rank; deprive of honors, office, or dignity; lower physically or morally; tone down; diminish; wear away.
degree (de-grē'), *n.* a step or grade; rank or station; relationship between a person and the next in line of descent; rank conferred by a diploma after examination; one of three degrees in the comparison of an adjective or adverb; a certain amount or interval; the 360th part of the circumference of a circle; 60 geographical miles.
dehisce (de-his'), *v.i.* to gape open.
dehiscence ('ens), *n.* the opening of a capsule for the discharge of seeds, or of anthers for the discharge of pollen.
dehiscent ('ent), *adj.* opening.
dehorn (-hôrn'), *v.t.* to deprive of horns.
dehypnotize (-hip'nō-tīz), *v.t.* to awaken from hypnotism.
deification (dē-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of defying; apotheosis.
deify ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* deified, *p.pr.* deifying], to make, or exalt to the rank of, a deity; idolize.
deign (dān), *v.i.* to condescend; vouchsafe: *v.t.* to permit.
deism (dē'izm), *n.* the creed of a deist.
deist ('ist), *n.* one who believes in the existence of a personal God, but not in revealed religion.
deistic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to deism or deists.
deity ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* deities (-tiz)], a god, goddess, or person worshipped as a divine being.
Deity, *n.* God; Jehovah; the character, nature, or attributes of God; the Godhead.
deject (de-jekt'), *v.t.* to depress the spirits of; dishearten; sadden.
dejection (-jek'shun) *n.* lowness of spirits; melancholy; depression; evacuation.
déjeuner (dā-zhū-nā'), *n.* the first formal meal of the day.
delaine (de-lān'), *n.* a light textile fabric of wool and cotton.
delay (de-lā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* delayed, *p.pr.* delaying], to postpone; hinder for a time: *v.i.* to act or proceed slowly: *n.* postponement; procrastination.
dele (dē'le), *v.t.* to take out (a letter, &c.) in proof reading: *n.* a mark (δ) that a letter, &c., is to be deleted.
delectability (de-lek-tå-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being delectable.
delectable ('tå-bl), *adj.* pleasing; delightful.
delectably (-li), *adv.* delightfully.
delectation (-tā'shun), *n.* delight; pleasure.
delegate (del'e-gāt), *v.t.* to send as a representative with authority to

act; entrust; commit: *n.* one sent to represent and act for others.

delegation (-gā'shun), *n.* the act of delegating; a person or body of persons chosen to act for others.

delete (de-lēt'), *v.t.* to blot out; erase.

deleterious (-tēr'i-us), *adj.* harmful, morally or physically; poisonous.

deletion (-lē'shun), *n.* the act of deleting.

delf (delf), *n.* glazed earthenware.

deliberate (de-lib'ēr-āt), *v.t.* to think upon or consider; weigh in the mind; ponder: *v.i.* to take counsel with one's self or others: *adj.* circumspect; slow in determining or in action; well-considered.

deliberately (-li), *adv.* with careful consideration.

deliberateness (-nes), *n.* circumspection.

deliberation (-ēr-ā'shun), *n.* calm and careful consideration; slowness in action.

deliberative (-tiv), *adj.* characterized by, or acting with, deliberation.

delicacy (del'i-kā-si), *n.* [*pl.* delicacies (-siz)], the state or quality of being delicate; agreeableness to the taste or other senses; grace; sensitiveness; refinement; sensibility; consideration for the feelings of others; susceptibility to disease.

delicatessen (-kā-tes'en), *n.pl.* table delicacies.

delicious (de-lish'us), *adj.* highly pleasing to the senses, taste, or mind; exquisite.

delight (de-līt'), *v.t.* to gratify or please greatly; charm: *v.i.* be highly gratified or pleased (with *in*): *n.* an extreme degree of pleasure; high satisfaction; joy.

delightful ('fool), *adj.* affording delight.

delimit (-lim'it), *v.t.* to mark out or fix the limits of, as territory; bound.

delineate (-lin'e-āt), *v.t.* to mark out with lines; sketch; portray; describe minutely and accurately in words.

delineation (-e-ā'shun), *n.* the act or art of delineating; a sketch, description, &c.

delineator ('e-ā-tēr), *n.* one who delineates.

delineatory (-tō-ri), *adj.* delineating.

delinquency (-ling'kwen-si), *n.* [*pl.* delinquencies (-siz)], neglect of, or failure in, duty; a misdeed; fault.

delinquent ('kwent), *adj.* falling short of duty: *n.* one who neglects, or fails to perform, a duty; an offender.

deliquesce (del-i-kwes'), *v.i.* to melt and become liquid by absorbing moisture from the atmosphere.

deliquescence ('ens), *n.* the act, property, or state of deliquescing.

deliquescent ('ent), *adj.* liquefying or melting on exposure to the atmosphere.

delirious (de-lir'i-us), *adj.* light-headed; insane; frantic with delight.

delirium ('i-um), *n.* excitement and aberration of the mind, caused by fever, &c.

delirium tremens (trē'mens), *n.* a disease of the brain caused by the excessive and prolonged use of intoxicating liquors.

deliver (de-liv'ēr), *v.t.* to set free; save; yield possession or control of; send forth vigorously; discharge; communicate; speak; disburden of a child.

deliverance ('ēr-ans), *n.* the act of delivering; rescue; an authoritative utterance by an official or judge on some technical point.

delivery ('ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* deliveries (-riz)], the act of delivering; a setting free; a surrender; transfer; manner of utterance; a distribution of letters, &c.; the act or manner of delivering a ball; parturition.

dell (del), *n.* a small secluded valley.

Delphic (del'fik), *adj.* pertaining to Delphi, or to the famous sanctuary of Apollo with its priestess, or the games celebrated there in honor of Apollo. Also Delphian.

delta (del'tā), *n.* [*pl.* deltas ('tāz)], an alluvial deposit, shaped like the Greek letter Δ formed at the mouth of a river; any triangular surface.

deltaic (-tā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a delta.

deltoid ('toid), *adj.* shaped like a

delta (Δ); pertaining to the deltoid muscle of the shoulder.

delude (de-lūd'), *v.t.* to impose upon the mind or judgment of; beguile; deceive.

deluge (del'ūj), *n.* an inundation; a great overflowing of the land by water, especially that of the time of Noah (Genesis vii.); a sudden and resistless calamity: *v.t.* to overwhelm.

delul (de-lōōl'), *n.* a female dromedary.

delusion (-lū'zhun), *n.* the act of deluding; deceit; imposition; illusion.

delusive (-lū'siv), *adj.* tending to delude or deceive; deceptive. Also delusory.

delve (delv), *v.t.* to open with a spade; fathom; penetrate.

demagnetize (de-mag'net-īz), *v.t.* to deprive of magnetic properties.

demagogic (dem-ā-gog'ik), *adj.* characteristic of a demagogue. Also demagogical.

demagogism ('ā-gog-izm), *n.* the principles or practice of a demagogue.

demagogue ('ā-gog), *n.* a popular and factious orator, especially one who inveighs against constituted authority.

demand (de-mând'), *v.t.* to claim as by right or authority; ask in a peremptory manner; summon: *n.* an authoritative claim; a peremptory request; the state of being much sought after.

demandant ('ânt), *n.* a plaintiff.

demantoid (-man'toid), *n.* an emerald green garnet: used as a gem.

demarcation (-mär-kā'shun), *n.* the act of defining, or marking, the bounds of.

demarch (dē'märk), *n.* the ruler of a deme or district in Greece.

demean (de-mēn'), *v.t.* to behave (with *self*).

demeanor ('ēr), *n.* behavior; deportment.

dement (-ment'), *v.t.* to make insane.

dementia (-men'shi-ā), *n.* insanity.

demesne (de-mēn'), *n.* landed estate attached to a manor: *adj.* pertaining to a demesne.

demi (dem'i), a prefix signifying *half*, used in composition, as *demi*-quaver, a note equal in duration to *half* a quaver.

demi. Same as demy.

demigod (dem'i-god), *n.* an inferior deity; one whose nature is partly divine; the offspring of a god and a human being; a deified hero.

demijohn (-jon), *n.* a large glass bottle with a small neck and large body, usually incased in wickerwork.

demisable (-mīz'ā-bl), *adj.* capable of being demised.

demise (-mīz'), *n.* the transfer of a right to, or of a title in, an estate through death or forfeiture; death, especially of a royal personage; the conveyance or transfer of an estate by will or lease for a term of years or in fee simple: *v.t.* to give or grant by will: *v.i.* to pass by bequest or inheritance.

demobilize (-mō'bi-līz), *v.t.* to disband or dismiss (troops that have been mobilized); change from a war to a peace footing.

democracy (-mok'rā-si), *n.* [*pl.* democracies (-siz)], government by the people collectively by elected representatives; political or social equality.

Democracy, *n.* the Democratic party or its principles.

democrat (dem'ō-krat), *n.* one who advocates and upholds the principles of democracy.

Democrat, *n.* a member of the Democratic party.

democratic (-krat'ik), or **democratical** (-âl), *adj.* pertaining to democracy.

democratically (-li), *adv.* in a democratic manner.

demoiselle (dem-wä-zel'), *n.* a young lady, or unmarried woman; the Numidian crane; a handsome small dragon-fly.

demolish (de-mol'ish), *v.t.* to throw down; reduce to ruins; destroy; annihilate.

demolition (dem-ō-lish'un), *n.* the act or process of demolishing; destruction.

demon (dē'mon), *n.* an evil spirit; devil; a guardian spirit or genius.
demonetize (-mon'e-tīz), *v.t.* to deprive of standard value, as currency; withdraw from use as money.
demoniac (-mō'ni-ak), *adj.* pertaining to, or influenced by, demons; characteristic of a demon or evil spirit. Also demoniacal: *n.* a lunatic.
demonism ('mon-izm), *n.* belief in demons; the nature of a demon.
demonolatry (-ol'ă-tri), *n.* devil worship.
demonology (-ol'ō-ji), *n.* a treatise on demons or evil spirits, as connected with the science of religion, or popular superstitions.
demonstrable (de-mon'strâ-bl), *adj.* capable of being demonstrated.
demonstrate (de-mon' or dem'on-strāt), *v.t.* to prove beyond the possibility of a doubt; teach by examples: *v.i.* to organize, or take part in, a party demonstration.
demonstration (dem-on-strā'shun), *n.* the act of demonstrating; a proof beyond the possibility of a doubt; manifestation; a public exhibition of sympathy with some political or social movement; the exhibition and description of examples in art and science teaching, especially anatomy.
demonstrative ('strā-tiv), *adj.* having the power of demonstration; conclusive; manifesting the feelings openly and strongly: *n.* a demonstrative pronoun.
demonstrator ('on-strā-tēr), *n.* one who demonstrates; a teacher of practical anatomy, or physical science.
demoralize ('âl-īz), *v.t.* to corrupt, or undermine, the morals of; deprive of spirit or energy; throw into confusion.
demulcent (-mul'sent), *adj.* softening; lenitive: *n.* a medicine which allays irritation.
demur (de-mur'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* demurred, *p.pr.* demurring], to hesitate; raise objections; to interpose a demurrer: *n.* an objection or exception.
demure (-mūr'), *adj.* grave; sober; decorous in bearing; affectedly modest or grave.
demurely (-li), *adv.* in a demure manner.
demureness ('nes), *n.* quality of being demure.
demurrage (-mur'āj), *n.* the compensation paid by the freighter for the detention of a vessel in port beyond the stipulated time.
demurrer ('ēr), *n.* an issue on a point of law.
demy (dē-mī'), *n.* [*pl.* demies (-mīz')], a particular size of writing and printing paper, 15 x 20 inches, and 17½ x 22 inches respectively.
den (den), *n.* the hollow cave of a wild beast; lair; subterraneous retreat; a squalid place of residence; a small or secluded apartment, used as a retreat for work and leisure.
denationalize (de-nash'un-âl-īz), *v.t.* to deprive of national rights or character; render local.
denaturalize (-nat'ū-râl-īz), *v.t.* to make unnatural; divest of the acquired rights of citizenship in a foreign country.
denatured (dē-nā'tūrd), *adj.* changed in nature or character; unfitted for its ordinary use by addition of other materials, as *denatured alcohol.*
dendrite (den'drīt), *n.* a stone or mineral with tree-like markings.
dendroid ('droid), *adj.* resembling a tree in appearance; arborescent.
dendrology (-drol'ō-ji), *n.* the natural history of trees.
dendrometer (-drom'e-tēr), *n.* an apparatus for taking the heights and diameters of trees to ascertain their contents.
denial (de-nī'âl), *n.* the act of denying; refusal; contradiction; noncompliance.
denizen (den'i-zen), *n.* an inhabitant; citizen; an alien who has received letters patent admitting him to the rights of citizenship.
denominate (de-nom'i-nāt), *v.t.* to designate; characterized by an epithet; name: *adj.* made up of units of a specified kind.
denomination (-i-nā'shun), *n.* the

act of designating; a sect, class, or division.

denominational (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or carried on by, a sect.

denominationalism (-ăl-izm), *n.* a denominational or class spirit, or policy; the opinion that education should be carried out through religious bodies.

denominationally (-li), *adv.* by sects.

denominative ('i-nâ-tiv), *adj.* giving a name; formed from a substantive or adjectival stem; connotative: *n.* a verb formed from a substantive or adjectival stem.

denominator ('i-nā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, denominates; the expression of a fraction which, when placed below the line, gives the name or value to the unit.

denotable (de-nōt'â-bl), *adj.* that may be denoted.

denotative (-nō'tâ-tiv), *adj.* having the power to denote or point out; significant.

denote (de-nōt'), *v.t.* to signify or identify by a visible sign; indicate; betoken.

dénouement (dā-nōō-mäng'), *n.* the act of unraveling or solving a plot; outcome.

denounce (de-nouns'), *v.t.* to threaten or accuse publicly; censure; stigmatize; lay claim to (a new, or an abandoned, mine).

dense (dens), *adj.* thick; compact; intense.

density (den'si-ti), *n.* compactness; mass of matter per unit of volume; depth of shade.

dent (dent), *n.* a slight depression caused by a blow or pressure; the tooth of a wheel; a cog, card, comb, or metallic brush: *v.t.* to make a dent in.

dental (den'tăl), *adj.* pertaining to the teeth; pronounced by the aid of the teeth: *n.* a letter pronounced by the aid of the teeth.

dentary ('tâ-ri), *adj.* pertaining to teeth.

dentate ('tāt), *adj.* toothed. Also dentated.

denticulate (-tik'ū-lāt), *adj.* furnished with small teeth. Also denticulated.

dentiform ('ti-fôrm), *adj.* tooth-shaped.

dentifrice ('ti-fris), *n.* tooth-powder.

dentil ('til), *n.* one of the small square blocks or projections in cornices. Also dentel.

dentilabial (-ti-lā'bi-ăl), *adj.* articulated between the teeth and the lips.

dentilingual (-ling'gwăl), *adj.* formed between the teeth and the tongue. Dentolingual.

dentine (den'tin), *n.* the hard, dense, calcified tissue which forms the body of a tooth.

dentiphone ('ti-fōn), *n.* an audiphone.

dentist ('tist), *n.* a dental surgeon.

dentistry ('tis-tri), *n.* dental surgery.

dentition (-tish'un), *n.* the process, or period, of cutting the teeth; arrangement of the teeth.

dentoid ('toid), *adj.* tooth-shaped.

denudation (de-nū- or den-ū-dā'-shun), *n.* the act of stripping or making bare.

denude (de-nūd'), *v.t.* to make bare or naked; lay bare (rocks) by erosive action.

denunciation (-nun-si-ā'shun), *n.* the act of denouncing; a threat; menace.

denunciator (-nun'si-ā-tēr), *n.* a denouncer.

denunciatory (-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, a denunciation. Denunciative.

deny (de-nī'), *v.t.* to refuse to believe or admit; contradict; refuse to grant; abjure.

deodand (dē'ō-dand), *n.* any personal chattel which has caused death, and for that reason has been given to God (forfeited to the Crown) for pious uses.

deodorant (-ō'dēr-ânt), *n.* a deodorizer.

deodorize ('dēr-īz), *v.t.* to disinfect.

depart (de-pärt'), *v.i.* to go or move away; leave; die; desist.

department ('ment), *n.* a separate room or office for business; a branch

of business, study, or science; a territorial administrative division.

departmental ('āl), *adj.* pertaining to a department; governed by departments.

departure (pär'chūr), *n.* the act of departing; a going away; deviation; death.

depend (de-pend'), *v.i.* to rely for support; trust; hang down.

dependence ('ens), *n.* the state of being dependent; connection; reliance; trust. Also dependency (-si), [*pl.* dependencies (-siz)], a colony.

dependent ('ent), *adj.* hanging down; contingent; conditional; subordinate: *n.* one dependent upon another; a retainer; consequence.

depict (de-pikt'), *v.t.* to paint or portray; describe or represent vividly.

depilatory (de-pil'â-tō-ri), *adj.* having the power of removing hair: *n.* an application for removing superfluous hairs.

depletion (-plē'shun), *n.* the act of emptying or exhausting; blood-letting.

deplorable (-plōr'â-bl), *adj.* worthy to be deplored; sad; calamitous; grievous.

deplore (-plōr'), *v.t.* to lament; grieve for.

deploy (-ploi'), *v.t.* & *vi.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* deployed, *p.pr.* deploying], to open out; extend in line so as to present a wider front: *n.* the act of deploying. Also deployment.

depolarize (-pō'lär-īz), *v.t.* to deprive of polarity.

deponent (-pōn'ent), *adj.* denoting a Latin verb with a passive form and an active meaning: *n.* a witness who makes an affidavit to a statement of fact.

depopulate (-pop'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to deprive of inhabitants; devastate; lay waste.

deport (-pōrt'), *v.t.* to carry from one country to another; banish; behave (one's self).

deportment ('ment), *n.* conduct; behavior.

depose (-pōz'), *v.t.* to remove from a throne, or other high station; deprive of office: *v.i.* testify on oath.

deposit (-poz'it), *v.t.* to put or set down; place; intrust to another for security: *n.* anything deposited; something committed to the care of another; a pledge; rocks produced by denudation or by the laying down of other formations.

depositary ('i-tā-ri), *n.* one with whom something is intrusted; a guardian.

deposition (dep-ō-zish'un), *n.* the act of depositing or deposing; that which is deposited or deposed; an affidavit.

depositor (de-poz'i-tēr), *n.* one who deposits.

depository ('i-tō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* depositories (-riz)], the place where anything is deposited for security; a depot for the sale of publications.

depôt (dē'pō, or dep'ō), *n.* a warehouse; a magazine for military stores, &c.; the headquarters of a regiment; a railway station.

depravation (dep-rā-vā'shun), *n.* the act of depraving; deterioration.

deprave (de-prāv'), *v.t.* to make bad.

depraved (-prāvd'), *p.adj.* morally debased; corrupt; made bad or worse.

depravity (-prav'i-ti), *n.* the state of being depraved or corrupt; wickedness.

deprecable (dep're-kâ-bl), *adj.* that which is. or should be, deprecated.

deprecat ('re-kāt), *v.t.* to pray against; disapprove strongly; express regret for.

deprecation (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of deprecating; in litanies, a petition to be delivered from some spiritual or temporal evil.

deprecatory (dep're-kā-tō-ri), *adj.* apologetic.

depreciate (de-prē'shi-āt), *v.t.* to lower the value, or rate, of; disparage: *v.i.* to fall in value.

depreciation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of lessening the value or worth of; fall in value.

depredate (dep're-dāt), *v.t.* to pillage; rob; lay waste; prey upon.

depredation (-dā'shun), *n.* the act of depredating.

depredator (dep're-dā-tēr), *n.* a plunderer.

depredatory (-tō-ri), *adj.* plundering.

depress (de-pres'), *v.t.* to press or thrust down; humble; dispirit; lower or cheapen.

depressed (-prest'), *p.adj.* cast down in spirits; lowered in position; flattened from above, or vertically.

depression (-presh'un), *n.* the act of depressing; the sinking or falling in of a surface; abasement; dejection of spirits; debility; diminution or dullness of trade.

depressor (-pres'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, depresses; a muscle that draws down an organ or part.

deprivation (dep-ri-vā'shun), *n.* the act of taking away; destitution; loss; the deposition of a cleric from his office or functions.

deprive (de-prīv'), *v.t.* to take from; dispossess; debar; depose from office.

depth (depth), *n.* the state or degree of being deep; profoundness; extent of penetration; richness of tone or color.

deputation (dep-ū-tā'shun), *n.* the act of deputing; the persons deputed.

depute (de-pūt'), *v.t.* to appoint as an agent or deputy; send with authority to act on behalf of the principal.

deputize (dep'ū-tīz), *v.t.* to appoint as a deputy.

deputy ('ū-ti), *n.* [*pl.* deputies (-tiz)], one appointed to act for another; a delegate.

derail (de-rāl'), *v.i.* to run off the rails: *v.t.* to cause to leave the rails.

derange (-rānj'), *v.t.* to throw into confusion; disturb the normal functions of; displace.

derangement ('ment), *n.* the act of deranging; insanity.

Derby (dẽr'bi), *n.* [*pl.* derbies ('biz)], a race, founded, 1780, for three-year-old horses, run annually at Epsom, England.

derby (dẽr'bi), *n.* a kind of stiff felt hat, with convex crown and curved brim.

derelict (der'e-likt), *adj.* abandoned; adrift: *n.* anything left, forsaken, or cast away intentionally, as at sea: *pl.* abandoned goods found at sea.

dereliction (-lik'shun), *n.* omission, as of obligation or duty; the gaining of land by the permanent retirement of the sea.

deride (-rīd'), *v.t.* to mock; laugh at: *v.i.* to indulge in mockery, scorn, or ridicule.

deridingly ('ing-li), *adv.* with derision.

derisible (-riz'i-bl), *adj.* open to derision.

derision (-rizh'un), *n.* the act of deriding; ridicule; scorn; contempt.

derisive (-rīs'iv), *adj.* expressing derision.

derivable (-rīv'å-bl), *adj.* capable of being derived; deducible.

derivation (der-i-vā'shun), *n.* the act of deriving, or the condition of being derived; the process of tracing a word from its original source; evolution; deduction.

derivative (de-riv'å-tiv), *adj.* derived or taken from another; deducible; secondary: *n.* a word obtained from some other by a prefix or suffix, or other modification.

derive (-rīv'), *v.t.* to draw from an original source; obtain by transmission or descent; trace (a word) to its original root or stem; deduce; infer.

derma (dẽr'må), *n.* the true skin.

dermal ('mål), *adj.* pertaining to the, or consisting of, skin. Also dermic.

dermatoid ('må-toid), *adj.* like skin.

dermatology (-tol'ō-ji), *n.* the science which treats of the skin and its diseases.

dermic, another form of dermal.

dernier ressort (dẽr'ni-ẽr re-zôr'), *n.* the last resort or expedient.

derogate ('ō-gāt), *v.t.* to take away; annual partially: *v.i.* detract (with *from*).

derogation (-gā'shun), *n.* the act of derogating; detraction; depreciation.

derogatory (de-rog'å-tō-ri), *adj.* tending to derogate from honor, character, or value (with *to, from*).

derrick ('ik), *n.* an apparatus for hoisting heavy weights.
derringer ('in-jēr), *n.* a pocket pistol with a short barrel of very large caliber.
dervish ('vish), *n.* a Mohammedan monk who professes extreme poverty, chastity, and humility, and leads a very austere life; a Soudanese adherent of the Madhi.
descant (des'kant), *n.* a varied song or melody; a disquisition or comment: (des-kant') *v.i.* to comment freely; discourse at length.
descend (de-send'), *v.i.* to pass from a higher to a lower position; fall upon or invade; be derived from; fall in order of inheritance, or from one generation to another; move toward the south: said of a star: *v.t.* to move or pass along downwards.
descendant ('ânt), *n.* one who is lineally descended from an ancestor; offspring.
descendent ('ent), *adj.* descending; sinking.
descendible ('i-bl), *adj.* that may be descended; transmissible.
descension ('shun), *n.* the act of descending; a falling; declension; sinking downwards.
descent (-sent'), *n.* change from higher to a lower place; a sudden hostile invasion or attack; moral or social declension; transmission of an estate; derivation from a common ancestor; birth; a passage from a higher to a lower pitch.
describable (de-skrīb'â-bl), *adj.* capable of description.
describe (-skrīb'), *v.t.* to delineate or trace out; narrate; set forth.
description (-skrip'shun), *n.* the act of describing; delineation by marks or signs; an account of anything in words or writing.
descriptive ('tiv), *adj.* tending to, or serving to, describe; containing description.
desecrate (des'e-krāt), *v.t.* to divert from a sacred to a secular use; profane.
desecration (-krā'shun), *n.* profanation.
desert (de-zērt'), *v.t.* to forsake; abandon: *v.i.* abscond from duty.
desert (dez'ērt), *n.* a barren tract incapable of supporting life or vegetation; a solitude: *adj.* pertaining to a desert.
desert (de-zērt'), *n.* a reward or punishment deserved; merit.
deserve (-zērv'), *v.t.* to earn by service; be justly entitled to, or worthy of; merit: *v.i.* to be worthy or deserving (usual with *well* or *ill*).
deservedly ('ed-li), *adv.* justly.
deshabille, same as dishabille.
desiccate (des'i-kāt), *v.t.* to dry thoroughly; dry up; preserve by exhausting the moisture from: *v.i.* to become dry.
desiccation (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of drying.
desiccative (des'i-kā-tiv), *adj.* tending to dry.
desiccator (-tēr), *n.* an apparatus for drying foods and other substances.
desiderate (de-sid'ēr-āt), *v.t.* to be in want or need of; desire to have.
desiderative (-iv), *adj.* having desire.
desideratum (-rā'tum), *n.* [*pl.* desiderata ('tâ)], anything desired; a want or desire generally felt and recognized.
design (-zīn'), *v.t.* to draw, mark, or plan out; project; set apart mentally: *v.i.* to formulate designs or execute original work: *n.* an outline, plan, or drawing; project; intention.
designate (des'ig-nāt), *v.t.* to indicate by marks, lines, or a description the limits of; point out; distinguish; name: *adj.* designated; selected.
designation (-nā'shun), *n.* the act of designating; nomination; appointment.
designedly (de-zīn'ed-li), *adv.* intentionally.
designing (-zīn'ing), *adj.* scheming; artful; cunning; insidious; wily.
desirability (-zīr-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being desirable.
desirable ('â-bl), *adj.* pleasing; agreeable.
desire (-zīr'), *v.t.* to wish earnestly for; crave: *v.i.* be in the state of desire: *n.* a longing for the posses-

sion of some object; a petition or prayer; natural or sensual tendency; the object longed for.

desirous ('us), *adj.* full of desire.

desist ('sist), *v.i.* to cease from.

desk (desk), *n.* a sloping frame or table for reading or writing upon; a clerk's position.

desolate (des'ō-lāt), *v.t.* to lay waste; deprive of inhabitants; overwhelm with sorrow: *adj.* deprived of inhabitants; solitary; laid waste; abandoned; miserable.

desolately (-li), *adv.* in a desolate manner.

desolation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of desolating; the state of being desolated; a solitude; ruin; destruction; affliction; misery.

despair (-pār'), *v.i.* to abandon all hope, or expectation; become hopeless: *v.t.* to lose hope or confidence in: *n.* loss of hope or confidence; hopelessness; desperation.

despatch (des-pach'), or **dispatch** (dis-), *v.t.* to send off; expedite; put to death; finish quickly: *n.* speedy performance; celerity; an express; an official document sent to a minister abroad.

desperado (-pēr-ā'dō), *n.* a man reckless of danger; a wild ruffian.

desperate ('pēr-āt), *adj.* regardless of danger or consequences; reckless; hopeless.

desperately (-li), *adv.* recklessly; hopelessly.

despicable ('pi-kâ-bl), *adj.* contemptible.

despise (-spīz'), *v.t.* to look down upon with scorn or contempt; disdain.

despite (-spīt'), *n.* extreme contempt; malicious anger; scorn; hatred: *prep.* notwithstanding.

despitefully (-fool-li), *adv.* maliciously.

despoil (-spoil'), *v.t.* to rob; deprive.

despond (-spond'), *v.i.* to be cast down in spirits; give way to despondency.

despondency ('en-si), *n.* absence of hope or courage; deep mental depression.

despot (des'pot), *n.* an absolute irresponsible ruler; an autocrat; tyrant.

despotic (-pot'ik), *adj.* absolute in power; autocratic; irresponsible; arbitrary; tyrannical. Also despotical.

despotically (-âl-li), *adv.* in a despotic manner.

despotism ('pot-izm), *n.* absolute power or government; tyranny.

dessert (dez-ērt'), *n.* a course of fruits, sweets, &c., usually served last at dinner.

destination (des-ti-nā'shun), *n.* purpose or end for which anything is appointed; ultimate design; goal; termination.

destine (des'tin), *v.t.* to appoint to any use or purpose; fix unalterably; doom.

destiny ('ti-ni), *n.* [*pl.* destinies (-niz)], premeditated lot; fate; inevitable necessity.

destitute ('ti-tūt), *adj.* without means of existence; forsaken; poor; penniless.

destitution (-tū'shun), *n.* poverty; want.

destroy (de-stroi'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* destroyed, *p.pr.* destroying], to pull down; overturn; lay waste; render desolate; kill; put an end to; disprove.

destructibility (-struk-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being destructible.

destructible ('ti-bl), *adj.* that may be destroyed.

destruction (-struk'shun), *n.* the act or process of destroying; subversion; overthrow; ruin; death.

destructive ('tiv), *adj.* tending to, or causing, destruction; ruinous; hurtful.

destructively (-li), *adj.* in a destructive manner.

destructiveness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being destructive; a propensity to destroy.

desudation (des-ū-dā'shun), *n.* profuse sweating.

desuetude (des'wē-tūd), *n.* disuse.

desultory (des'ul-tō-ri), *adj.* passing from one thing to another without order or method; cursory; erratic.

desultorily (-ri-li), *adv.* in a desultory manner.
desultoriness (-ri-nes), *n.* the quality of being desultory; discursiveness.
detach (de-tach'), *v.t.* to disconnect; detail for a specific purpose; send away from.
detachment ('ment), *n.* the act of detaching; the thing detached; a body of troops, or certain ships, detached from the main body and sent on special service.
detail (de-tāl'), *v.t.* to relate minutely; enumerate; tell off for a given duty: *v.i.* to give details of: *n.* an item; a particular or minute account; a small detachment for special service: *pl.* minute parts of a picture, statue, &c.
detain (de-tān'), *v.t.* to hold back; restrain from departure; retain in custody.
detainer ('ẽr), *n.* one who detains; a writ for holding a person in custody.
detainment ('ment), *n.* detention.
detect (de-tekt'), *v.t.* to discover; bring to light; expose; find out; ascertain the character of.
detectable (-tek'tâ-bl), *adj.* that may be detected. Also detectible.
detection ('shun), *n.* the act of detecting or its result; discovery.
detective ('tiv), *adj.* employed in detecting; pertaining to detectives, or detection: *n.* one whose business it is to trace wrong-doers.
detector ('tẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, detects; an apparatus or device for indicating the presence of anything.
detent (de-tent'), *n.* a pin, lever, or stud forming a stop in a clock, lock, &c.
detention (-ten'shun), *n.* the act of detaining or withholding; restraint; delay.
detentive ('tiv), *adj.* employed in detaining.
deter (de-tẽr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* deterred, *p.pr.* deterring], to discourage, or hinder, by fear; restrain; dishearten.
deterge (-tẽrj'), *v.t.* to cleanse, as a wound.
deteriorate (-tē'ri-ō-rāt), *v.t.* to reduce to an inferior quality or value; impair: *v.i.* to grow worse.
deterioration (-rā'shun), *n.* degeneracy.
determinable (-tẽr'mi-nâ-bl), *adj.* capable of being definitely ascertained; defined with clearness; terminable.
determinant ('mi-nânt), *adj.* causing determination: *n.* that which determines, decides, or establishes something.
determinate ('mi-nāt), *adj.* having definite or fixed limits; clearly defined; specific.
determination (-nā'shun), *n.* the act of determining; purpose; resolution.
determinative ('min-â-tiv), *adj.* determining, limiting, or defining; tending to define the genus or species: *n.* that which serves to determine the quality or character of something else; a demonstrative pronoun; an ideograph.
determine (de-tẽr'min), *v.i.* to decide; end: *v.t.* to fix or settle the bounds of; put an end to; restrict.
determined ('mind), *p.adj.* resolute; inflexible; fixed; circumscribed; limited.
determinedly (-li), *adv.* resolutely.
deterrent (-tẽr'ent), *adj.* serving, or tending, to deter: *n.* that which deters.
detest (-test'), *v.t.* to hate intensely.
detestation (de-tes- or det-es-tā'-shun), *n.* extreme dislike or abhorrence; loathing.
dethrone (-thrōn'), *v.t.* to remove from a throne; deprive of authority.
detinue (det'i-nū), *n.* a writ for the recovery of chattels unlawfully detained.
detonate (det'ō-nāt), *v.t.* to cause to explode with a loud and sudden report: *v.i.* to explode loudly and suddenly.
detonation (-ō-nā'shun), *n.* a sudden explosion with a loud report.
detonator ('ō-nā-tẽr), *n.* a substance that detonates; a percussion-cap.

detour (de-tōōr'), *n.* a circuitous way.
detract (-trakt'), *v.t.* to draw or take away (with *from*): *v.i.* take away the reputation.
detraction (-trak'shun), *n.* depreciation; defamation; slander.
detractor ('tẽr), *n.* one who detracts; a muscle that draws away some part.
detrain (de-trān'), *v.t.* to remove from a train, as troops: *v.i.* alight from a train.
detriment (det'ri-ment), *n.* that which injures, reduces in value, or causes damage.
detrimental ('ăl), *adj.* injurious.
detrimentally ('ăl-li), *adv.* injuriously.
detrital (de-trī'tăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, detritus.
detritus ('tus), *n.* accumulations arising from fragments of rocks broken off or worn away; débris; waste.
de trop (de trō'), too much; out of place; not wanted: said of a person whose presence is not desired.
deuce (dūs), *n.* the devil!; a card or dice with two spots; a term used in scoring at lawn tennis.
deuce-ace ('ās), *n.* the one and two thrown at dice.
deutoplasm (dū'tō-plazm), *n.* the secondary or nutritive plasm or albuminous part of the yolk, which provides food for the embryo.
Deutzia (dūt'zi-ă), *n.* a small genus of handsome Chinese and Japanese shrubs.
dev (dāv), *n.* one of the high powers or gods in nature. Also deva.
devachan (dā'vă-kän), *n.* in occultism, a state into which the higher spiritual life of man passes after death.
devachanee ('ē'), *n.* one who is in the enjoyment of the devachan.
devaporation (de-vap-ō-rā'shun), *n.* the change of vapor into water.
devastate (dev'as-tāt), *v.t.* to lay waste; desolate; ravage; plunder.
devastation ('tā'shun), *n.* the act of devastating; desolation; waste; destruction.
devastator ('as-tā-tẽr), *n.* one who devastates.
develop (de-vel'op), *v.t.* to unfold gradually; make known in detail; complete; to cause to go from a lower to a higher state; bring to view by inducing changes on a sensitized plate: *v.i.* to advance from one stage to another: become gradually apparent.
development ('ment), *n.* the act of developing.
developmental ('ăl), *adj.* pertaining to development.
devest (de-vest'), *v.t.* to alienate or annul, as right or title: *v.i.* to be lost or alienated.
deviate (dē'vi-āt), *v.i.* to turn aside from a certain course; diverge; err: *v.t.* to change the direction or position of.
deviation ('ā'shun), *n.* the act of deviating; digression; wandering; variation from established rule; error.
deviator ('tẽr), *n.* one who deviates.
device (de-vīs'), *n.* a contrivance; invention; a stratagem; a fanciful design or pattern; a heraldic emblem.
devil (dev'l), *n.* the Evil Spirit, Satan; a fallen angel; a false god or demon; a very wicked person; a bold dashing fellow; a malicious spirit in a person; a printer's apprentice; a machine for dividing rags or cotton in paper-making: *v.t.* to season highly with cayenne pepper cold cooked meat and then to fry it; prepare work for another; tear up in a machine.
devil-fish ('fish), *n.* a large species of octopus.
devilish ('ish), *adj.* diabolical; extremely wicked; infernal; excessive.
devilishly ('li), *adv.* diabolically; excessively.
devilkin ('kin), *n.* a little devil.
devilment ('ment), *n.* roguishness.
devilry ('ri), malicious mischief; diabolical wickedness.
devious (dē'vi-us), *adj.* rambling; circuitous.
devisable (-vīs'ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being imagined or bequeathed.

devise (-vīz'), *v.t.* to imagine; scheme; contrive; concoct; bequeath by will: *n.* a gift of real property by will; a will.
devisee (dev-i-zē'), *n.* the person to whom a bequest has been made.
deviser (de-vīz'ẽr), *n.* one who devises or invents.
devisor ('ẽr), *n.* one who bequeaths by will.
devoid (-void'), *adj.* destitute of.
devoir (dev-wär'), *n.* a service or duty owed; an act of courtesy or respect (usual *pl.*).
devolve (de-volv'), *v.t.* to transfer from one to another; transmit: *v.i.* to be transferred or transmitted.
devote (de-vōt'), *v.t.* to dedicate or consecrate; consign to evil; give up wholly to; apply (one's self, &c.) to some object.
devotee (dev-ō-tē'), *n.* a votary; enthusiast.
devotion (de-vō'shun), *n.* the act of devoting or consecrating; the state of being devoted; strong affection; ardent love; religious worship; prayer (usually *pl.*).
devotional (-ăl), *adj.* devout.
devour (de-vour'), *v.t.* to swallow greedily or ravenously; consume or destroy rapidly; annihilate; enjoy with avidity.
devout (-vout'), *adj.* devoted to religious thoughts and exercises; heartfelt.
dew (dū), *n.* aqueous vapor condensed from the atmosphere and deposited in small drops at evening; that which falls lightly and in a refreshing manner.
dew-claw ('claw), *n.* the little claw behind a dog's foot; the false hoof of a deer.
dewiness (dū'i-nes), *n.* state of being dewy.
dewlap ('lap), *n.* the loose skin that hangs from the neck of an ox or cow.
dewy (dū'i), *adj.* moist with dew.
dexter (deks'ter), *adj.* right: opposed to left.
dexterity ('i-ti), *n.* manual skill; mental or physical adroitness; cleverness.
dexterous (-us), *adj.* possessing manual skill; quick, mentally or physically; adroit; clever. Also dextrous.
dextrine ('trin), *n.* a white gummy substance found in plant sap, &c.: used as gum.
dextrose ('trōs), *n.* a white crystalline variety of sugar found in sweet fruits: as the grape, cherry, &c., and in diabetic urine.
dey (dā), *n.* the former title of the governor of Algiers, and of the chief of the Janissaries.
diabase (dī'ă-bās), *n.* a dark colored igneous rock; composed of augite, feldspar, and iron; greenstone.
diabetes (-ă-bē'tēz), *n.* a disease characterized by a morbid and excessive discharge of urine.
diabetic (-bet'ik), *adj.* pertaining to diabetes.
diabolic (dī-ă-bol'ik), or **diabolical** (-ăl), *adj.* devilish; impious.
diabolo (dē-ab'ō-lō), *n.* a game played with two sticks, a string and top-like cube.
diacaustic (-ă-kaws'tik), *adj.* denoting a caustic curve formed by refracted rays: *n.* a diacaustic curve.
diaconal (-ak'ō-năl), *adj.* pertaining to a deacon.
diaconate (-ak'ō-nāt), *n.* the office or dignity of a deacon; deacons collectively.
diacoustics dī-ă-kous' or -kōōs'-tiks), *n.pl.* the science of refracted sounds; diaphonics.
diacritical (-krit'i-kăl), *adj.* serving to separate or distinguish; sufficient to magnetize an iron core to one-half its saturation. Also diacritic.
diacritical mark (märk), *n.* a mark employed to distinguish letters or sounds which resemble each other, and to indicate their true pronunciation, as ä, ō.
diadem ('ă-dem), *n.* a crown; tiara.
diæresis, same as dieresis.
diaglyphic (-glif'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, an intaglio: sunk into the general surface.
diagnose (-ag-nōs'), *v.t.* to ascertain, as a disease, by its general symptoms.
diagnosis (-nō'sis), *n.* [*pl.* diagnoses ('sēz)], scientific discrimination;

the recognition of a disease by its symptoms.

diagnostic (-nos'tik), *adj.* characteristic: *n.* a symptom distinguishing a disease.

diagometer (-gom'e-tẽr), *n.* a kind of electroscope for measuring and determining relative conductivity.

diagonal (-ag'ō-nål), *adj.* extending from one angle to another: *n.* a straight oblique line dividing a rectangular figure into equal parts.

diagonally (-li), *adv.* in a diagonal manner.

diagram ('å-gram), *n.* a geometrical figure; a mechanical plan; an outline, drawing, or figure.

diagrammatic (-at'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or illustrated by, a diagram.

diagrammatically (-ål-li), *adv.* by a diagram.

diagraph ('å-gråf), *n.* an instrument for drawing figures or objects mechanically.

dial (dī'ål), *n.* an instrument for showing the time by the sun's shadow; the face of a timepiece; any plate on which an index finger marks revolutions, pressure, &c.; an insulated fixed wheel used in telegraphy: *v.t.* to measure or indicate by a dial; survey with a miner's compass.

dialect ('å-lekt), *n.* the peculiar manner in which a language is spoken in a province or district of a country; idiom; a sub-division of a language.

dialectic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to a dialect, or to logic. Also dialectical.

dialectics ('iks), *n.pl.* the art of reasoning.

dialectician (-tish'ân), *n.* a logician.

dialectology (-tol'ō-ji), *n.* that branch of philology which treats of dialects.

dialing ('ål-ing), *n.* the art of constructing dials.

dialogue ('å-log), *n.* a conversation between two or more persons; a literary composition in which persons are represented as reasoning on, or discussing, a subject.

dialysis (-al'i-sis), *n.* the breaking up, or division, of one syllable into two; in Latin grammar, the change of *j* and *v* into *i* and *u;* the separation of different substances in solution by diffusion through a moist membrane or septum.

diamagnetism (-mag'net-izm), *n.* the property possessed by certain bodies when under the influence of magnetism, and freely suspended, of taking a position at right angles to the magnetic meridian.

diameter (dī-am'e-tẽr), *n.* the length of a line passing through the center of any object from one side to the other; the distance through the lower part of the shaft of a column.

diametrical (-å-met'ri-kål), *a d j.* pertaining to a diameter; directly adverse or opposite.

diametrically (-li), *adv.* in a diametrical manner.

diamond (dī'å-mund), *n.* a gem of extreme hardness and refractive power: a rhomboidal figure; a playing card with one or more lozenge-shaped figures; a glass cutter's tool; the smallest kind of type generally used (see type): *adj.* resembling a diamond.

diamond-drill (-dril), *n. a* rod or tube furnished at the end with diamonds for boring very hard rock.

diapason (-å-pā'zon), *n.* the entire compass of a voice or instrument; a recognized musical standard of pitch; the foundation stops of an organ.

diaper ('å-pẽr), *n.* linen cloth woven in geometric patterns; a napkin; surface decoration of one or more simple figures repeated: *v.t.* to variegate or embroider; work in diaper.

diaphane (-af'å-nē), *n.* the art of imitating stained glass by transparencies on plain glass.

diaphanous (-af'å-nus), *adj.* transparent.

diaphantograph (-fan'tō-gråf), *n.* an instrument for drawing objects from their reflection on a sheet of glass.

diaphonic, same as diacoustic.

diaphoretic (-fō-ret'ik), *adj.* producing perspiration: *n.* a sudorific medicine.

diaphragm ('å-fram), *n.* the midriff, which divides the chest from

the abdomen; any substance that intercepts or divides.

diaphylactic (-fi-lak'tik), *n.* a preventive against disease.

diarist ('å-rist), *n.* one who keeps a diary.

diarrhœa (dī-å-rē'å), *n.* a morbidly persistent purging or looseness of the bowels.

diary ('å-ri), *n.* [*pl.* diaries (-riz)], a register of daily occurrences or duties; a book for daily memoranda.

diastase ('å-stās), *n.* a soluble nitrogenous ferment formed in germinating grain and animal fluids, and having the property of converting starch and dextrine into sugar.

diastole (-as'tō-lē), *n.* the rhythmical expansion and dilatation of the heart and arteries in beating; the lengthening of a syllable naturally short.

diastyle ('å-stīl), *n.* an arrangement of columns in which the interspace between each measures 3 or 4 diameters of the shaft.

diatonic (-å-ton'ik), *adj.* designating the regular tones of a key or scale.

diatribe ('å-trīb), *n.* a continued discourse or disputation; a strain of violent abuse; bitter criticism.

dibber (dib'ẽr), *n.* an instrument with a sharp steel point: used by gardeners, miners, &c.

dibble (dib'l), *n.* a gardening tool for making holes in the earth: *v.t.* plant with a dibble: *v.i.* dip bait gently into the water.

dice (dīs), *n.pl.* small cubes marked on the sides with one to six spots: used in games of chance: *v.i.* to play with dice: *v.t.* to decorate with woven patterns to resemble cubes; cut into cubes.

dichroism ('krō-izm), *n.* the property by which a crystallized body exhibits different colors according to the direction of light transmitted through it.

dichromism (-mizm), *n.* color blindness characterized by inability to see more than one of the three primary colors.

dicing (dī'sing), *n.* gaming with dice; stamped leather ornamented with squares.

dicker ('ẽr), *v.i.* to barter or trade on a small scale.

dicky (dik'i), *n.* [*pl.* dickies ('iz)], a small separate shirt front; a seat at the back of a coach; a child's bib or pinafore; a donkey.

dicrotic (dī-krot'ik), *adj.* having a double or secondary pulse-beat.

dictate (dik'tāt), *v.t.* declare with authority; express orally so that another may take words down in writing: *v.i.* to speak with final authority; prescribe: *n.* an injunction; command; a controlling principle.

dictation (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of dictating; the thing dictated; authoritative utterance.

dictator ('tẽr), *n.* one who dictates; one invested with absolute powers of government; an ancient Roman magistrate with supreme authority, appointed in times of emergency.

dictatorial (-tō'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to a dictator; absolute; imperious.

diction (dik'shun), *n.* manner of speaking or expression; choice of words; style.

dictionary (-ā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* dictionaries (-riz)], a book containing all, or the principal, words in a language.

dictograph ('tō-grāf), *n.* an invention by which dictation is received by one person at a distance from another.

dictum ('tum), *n.* [*pl.* dicta ('tå)], a dogmatic or authoritative assertion; aphorism.

did, *p.t.* of do.

didactic (di-dak'tik), *adj.* teaching; instructing; explanatory. Also didactical.

didactically (-ål-li), *adv.* in a didactic manner.

didactics ('tiks), *n.pl.* the art of teaching.

didactyl (-dak'til), *adj.* having two digits, as fingers or toes: *n.* an animal with only two toes on each foot.

diddle (did'l), *v.t.* to overreach or cheat: *v.i.* to totter like a child: trifle.

didecahedral (dī-dek-â-hē'drâl), *adj.* having the form of a ten-sided prism with a five-sided base.
dido (dī'dō), *n.* a caper.
didodecahedral (-dō-dek-â-hē'drâl), *adj.* having the form of a prism with 12 sides and a 6-sided base.
didymous (did'i-mus), *adj.* growing in pairs; paired or double.
die (dī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* died, *p.pr.* dying], to cease to live; expire; perish; wither; become extinct gradually; faint; sink, languish with pleasure.
die (dī), *n.* [*pl.* dies (dīz)], a small cube (*pl. dice*, see dice); a piece of engraved metal with a device used for coining money, medals, &c.; a tool used in cutting the threads of screws or bolts, &c.; a kind of knife used by envelope makers, and in shoe factories: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* died, *p.pr.* dying], to mold, stamp, cut with a die.
dielectric (dī-e-lek'trik), *adj.* non-conducting: *n.* any medium, as glass, &c., that transmits electric force by induction.
dieresis (-ēr'e-sis), *n.* a sign (¨) placed over the second of two separate vowels to show that each has a separate sound in pronunciation, as aërated; a division in a line or verse; cell-division. Also diæresis.
diesis (dī'ē-sis), *n.* the double dagger (‡) used in printing; the difference between a greater and less semitone.
diet (dī'et), *n.* solid or liquid food; manner of living, with special reference to food; a deliberative convention; a national or legislative assembly.
dietary (dī'e-tā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to the rules of diet: *n.pl.* dietaries (-riz)], a certain fixed allowance of food; system of diet.
dietetic (dī-e-tet'ik), *adj.* regulating food or diet. Also dietetical: *n.pl.* that branch of hygiene which relates to rules of diet.
dieting (dī'et-ing), *n.* the act of eating according to regimen.
differ (dif'ēr), *v.i.* to be dissimilar; be distinguished from, or have different properties or qualities; disagree; contend.
difference ('ēr-ens), *n.* the act or state of being unlike; disparity; distinction; controversy; quarrel; on the Stock Exchange, the margin payable on settlement: *v.t.* to distinguish between; discriminate; take the difference of.
different ('ēr-ent), *adj.* unlike; distinct.
differentia (-en'shi-â), *n.* [*pl.* differentiæ (-ē)], that which distinguishes one species from another of the same genus.
differential ('shâl), *adj.* indicating a difference; having different velocities.
differential calculus (kal'kū-lus), *n.* the method of finding an infinitely small quantity which shall equal a given quantity when taken infinite times.
differential duties (dū'tiz), *n.pl.* duties levied unequally on similar produce from foreign countries.
differentially (-li), *adv.* in a differential manner.
differentiate (-en'shi-āt), *v.t.* to constitute a difference between; specialize in structure or functions: *v.i.* to acquire a distinctive and separate character.
differentiation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of differentiating; specialization.
difficult ('i-kult), *adj.* not easy; arduous; perplexing; not easily managed.
difficulty (-kul-ti), *n.* [*pl.* difficulties (-tiz)], something that requires labor or skill to overcome; scruple; objection; controversy: *pl.* complication of affairs; embarrassment; perplexity.
diffidence ('i-dens), *n.* lack of self-reliance; modest reserve.
diffident ('i-dent), *adj.* lacking self-reliance; shy; modest.
diffraction (dif-rak' or di-frak'shun), *n.* the act of turning aside a ray of light when passing the edge of an opaque body.
diffractive ('tiv), *adj.* pertaining to diffraction.
diffuse (dif-ūz'), *v.t.* to pour out and spread all around; scatter; circulate: *adj.* (dif-ūs') widely spread; verbose; redundant.

diffusibility (-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the capability of being diffused.
diffusible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being diffused.
diffusion (dif-ū'zhun), *n.* the act of diffusing; a spreading abroad; the passing by osmosis through animal membranes.
diffusive (-ūs'iv), *adj.* capable of diffusing; spreading every way; widely reaching.
dig (dig), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dug, or digged; *p.pr.* digging], to work with a spade; cast up earth; study hard: *v.t.* to excavate; break up (ground); search; thrust or force in.
digest (dī'jest), *n.* any compilation, abridgment, or summary of laws arranged methodically under proper heads, or titles; the Pandects of the Emperor Justinian; a synopsis: *v.t.* (di-jest') to arrange methodically under proper heads or titles; classify; dissolve in the stomach by the action of digestive juices; think over and arrange in the mind; soften and prepare by heat: *v.i.* to be digested, or prepared by heat.
digester ('ĕr), *n.* an apparatus for extracting the essence of a substance by heat.
digestibility (-jes-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being digestible.
digestible ('ti-bl), *adj.* capable of being digested.
digestion (-jes'chun), *n.* the act of digesting; the conversion of food by the action of the gastric juices into soluble products; mental or physical assimilation.
digestive ('tiv), *adj.* pertaining to digestion.
digger (dig'ĕr), *n.* one who digs.
Digger, *n.* a name of a class of Californian Indians who subsist chiefly on roots.
digging ('ing), *n.* the act of excavating: *pl.* a locality where mining operations, especially for gold, are carried on; residence.
digit (dij'it), *n.* a finger or toe; a measure (¾ inch); 1-12th of the diameter of the sun or moon; any one of the Arabic numerals.
digital ('i-tăl), *adj.* pertaining to a digit.
digitalin ('i-tăl-in), *n.* a poisonous crystalline alkaloid obtained from the leaves of the foxglove.
Digitalis (-i-tā'lis), *n.* a genus of tall plants, the figworts, including the foxglove.
digitate ('i-tāt), *adj.* finger-shaped.
digitigrade ('i-ti-grād), *adj.* walking on the toes, as cats, dogs, &c.
dignified (dig'ni-fīd), *adj.* invested, or marked, with dignity; noble; stately.
dignify ('ni-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dignified, *p.pr.* dignifying], to invest with, or exalt in, dignity or rank; confer honor upon; elevate; ennoble.
dignitary (-tā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* dignitaries (-riz)], one who holds a position of dignity or honor; an ecclesiastic who holds rank above a priest or canon.
dignity ('ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* dignities (-tiz)], elevation of rank; degree of excellence; moral worth; qualities suited to inspire or command respect and reverence.
digraph (dī'grăf), *n.* combination of two sounds or characters to represent one simple sound, as *read.* Also digram.
digress (di- or dī-gres'), *v.i.* to turn aside; deviate from the main subject or line of argument; wander.
digression (-gresh'un), *n.* the act of digressing; the angular distance of the planets Mercury and Venus from the sun.
digressive (-gres'iv), *adj.* characterized by digression.
digressively (-li), *adv.* in a digressive manner.
dihedral (-hē'drăl), *adj.* having two plane faces or sides.
dik-dik (-dik), *n.* an animal of Africa, resembling the antelope.
dike (dīk), *n.* an embankment or cutting of earth, especially one thrown up as a protection against the sea, floods, &c.; a mass of igneous intrusive rock. Also dyke: *v.t.* to surround, protect, or inclose with a dike; drain by ditching.
dilapidate (di-lap'i-dāt), *v.t.* to bring into partial ruin by neglect or misuse: *v.i.* to become dilapidated.
dilapidation ('i-dā'shun), *n.* a state

of partial ruin, especially through neglect or misuse.

dilatability (di- or dī-lā-tă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being dilatable.

dilatable (-lāt'ă-bl), *adj.* expansive.

dilatation (-tā'shun), *n.* expansion.

dilate (-lāt'), *v.t.* to enlarge or expand in all directions; distend: *v.i.* to be extended or enlarged; speak fully and copiously.

dilator ('ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, dilates; a surgical instrument for opening or expanding an orifice, &c.; a muscle that dilates the parts on which it acts.

dilatory (dil'ă-tō-ri), *adj.* causing, or tending to cause, delay; slow; inactive.

dilemma (di- or dī-lem'ă), *n.* an awkward or vexatious situation; an argument which presents an antagonist with alternatives, each of which is fatal to his cause.

dilettante (-e-tan'tē), *n.* [*pl.* dilettanti (-ti)], one who pursues the fine arts, literature, or science, only for amusement; an amateur: opposed to connoisseur: *adj.* pertaining to dilettanti, or dilettantism.

dilettantism ('tizm), *n.* the characteristics of dilettanti; amateurish pursuit of art, literature, &c. (used in a disparaging sense).

diligence ('i-jens), *n.* careful attention; assiduity; industry; a French stage-coach (dē-lā-zhäns').

dill (dil), *n.* an herb belonging to the parsley family, with an aromatic fruit.

dilly-dally (dil'i-dal'i), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -dallied, *p.pr.* -dallying], to loiter; trifle.

dilute (di- or dī-lūt'), *v.t.* to thin or weaken by the admixture of another fluid, especially water: weaken: *v.i.* to become thinner.

dilution (-lū'shun), *n.* the act of diluting; a weak liquid.

diluvial (-lū'vi-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, produced by, or resulting from, a deluge or flood.

dim (dim), *adj.* [*comp.* dimmer, *superl.* dimmest], somewhat dark; hazy; obscure; faint; tarnished; ill-defined: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dimmed, *p.pr.* dimming], to render obscure or less distinct; cloud; tarnish; dull: *v.i.* to become dim; fade.

dime (dīm), *n.* a silver coin = 1-10th of a dollar, or ten cents: *adj.* of the value of a dime.

dime novel (nov'el), *n.* a term applied to cheap sensational literature.

dimension (di-men'shun), *n.* the size or measured extent of a body; cubic capacity; the literal factor of an algebraic product or term: *pl.* magnitude or importance.

dimensional (-ăl), pertaining to dimension.

diminish (di-min'ish), *v.t.* to make less; reduce in bulk or amount; weaken; impair; detract from; reduce by a semitone: *v.i.* to lessen; dwindle.

diminution (dim-i-nū'shun), *n.* the act of making less; reduction; lessening.

diminutive (di-min'ū-tiv), *adj.* below the average size; little; contracted; narrow: *n.* a word formed from another to express the sense of littleness.

dimissory (dim'is-ō-ri), *adj.* sending to the jurisdiction of another; giving leave to depart.

dimity ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* dimities (-tiz)], a cotton cloth of thick texture with a ridged surface.

dimorphism (dī-môr'fizm), *n.* the quality of assuming, crystallizing, or existing in, two forms.

dimorphous ('fus), *adj.* existing in two forms. Also dimorphic.

dimple (dim'pl), *n.* a small depression or hollow in the cheek or chin; an indentation: *v.i.* to form dimples; sink in slight depressions: *v.t.* to mark with dimples.

dimply ('pli), *adj.* full of, or marked with, dimples. Also dimpled.

din (din), *n.* a continued and violent noise: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dinned, *p.pr.* dinning], to stun with noise; press with clamor or persistent repetition: *v.i.* make a clamor.

dine (dīn), *v.i.* to take dinner: *v.t.* to give or provide a dinner for; feed.

ding (ding), *v.i.* to sound, as a bell, with a continuous monotonous tone: *v.t.* to impress by noisy repetition.

ding-dong ('dông), *n.* the sound of a metallic body produced by blows, as a bell.
dinghy (ding'ji), *n.* the smallest boat of a man-of-war; an East Indian ferry-boat; a small boat without outriggers. Dinghey, dingy.
dingily (-li), *adv.* in a dingy manner.
dingle (ding'gl), *n.* a narrow hollow between hills; the enclosed weather-porch of a house.
dingle-dangle (-dang'gl), *adv.* swinging backwards and forwards; loosely pendent.
dingo (ding'go), *n.* the Australian wild dog.
dingy (din'ji), *adj.* dark-colored; dirty.
dinner ('ẽr), *n.* the chief meal of the day; a dinner party.
dint (dint), *n.* a mark left by a blow or pressure; force or power (with *of*): *v.t.* to make a mark on or in.
diocesan (dī-os'e-sân, or dī'ō-sē-sân), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, a diocese: *n.* a bishop.
diocese ('ō-sēs), *n.* [*pl.* dioceses (-sē-sēz)], a bishop's see; a bishopric.
dioptase (-op'tās), *n.* a vitreous emerald green ore of copper.
dioptric ('trik), *adj.* assisting vision by means of the refraction of light in viewing distant objects. Also dioptrical.
diorama (-rä'mâ), *n.* an exhibition of pictures on movable screens, viewed through a large opening in a darkened room.
diorite (-rīt), *n.* a granite-like rock consisting of triclinic feldspar and hornblende.
diosmose (-os'mōs), *n.* the mingling of fluids through a permeable membrane. Also diosmosis.
dioxide (-oks'īd), *n.* an oxide consisting of 2 atoms of oxygen and 1 atom of a metal.
dip (dip), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dipped, dipt, *p.pr.* dipping], to plunge for a short time into a fluid; baptize by immersion; lower and raise quickly: *v.i.* to immerse one's self; enter slightly into anything; incline downwards; sink: *n.* the act of dipping; the inclination of the magnetic needle, or the angle made by it; the angle of inclination of strata to the horizon.
diphtheria (dif- or dip-thē'ri-â), *n.* a contagious throat-disease characterized by the formation of a false membrane in the air-passages. Also diphtheritis.
diphthong ('thông), *n.* the union of two vowel sounds pronounced in one syllable.
diploma (di-plō'mâ), *n.* a writing on parchment or paper under sign and seal, conferring some honor, authority, &c.
diplomacy ('mâ-si, or -plom'â-si), *n.* [*pl.* diplomacies (-siz)], the art of conducting negotiations between two states or nations, or of transacting international business; skill in conducting negotiations.
diplomat (dip'lō-mat), *n.* a diplomatist.
diplomatic (-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to diplomacy; characterized by special tact in the management of affairs.
diplomatically (-âl-li), *adv.* with diplomatic skill; with tact.
diplomatist ('mâ-tist), *n.* one who is skilled in diplomacy.
dipper (dip'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, dips; a water-fowl.
dipsomania (-sō-mā'ni-â), *n.* a morbid and uncontrollable craving for alcoholic drinks.
dipsomaniac ('ni-ak), *n.* one who suffers from dipsomania: *adj.* pert. to dipsomania.
dipteral ('te-râl), *adj.* furnished with a double row of columns, as in temples; dipterous.
dipterous ('te-rus), *adj.* two-winged.
dire (dīr), *adj.* dreadful; mournful.
direct (dī-rekt'), *adj.* straight; not circuitous; open; plain; straightforward; not of collateral descent; not retrograde: *v.t.* to aim or drive in a straight line; guide or show; point out or determine with authority: *v.i.* to act as a guide.
direction (-rek'shun), *n.* relative position; a command; order; guidance; the address of a person on a package, &c.
directly ('li), *adv.* in a direct or straight line; immediately; openly.

directness ('nes), *n.* the quality of being direct; freedom from ambiguity.
director ('tĕr), *n.* one who directs or superintends; one appointed to transact the affairs of a company, &c.; a spiritual guide or adviser; a surgical instrument.
directorate ('tō-rāt), *n.* the office of a director; a body or board of directors.
directory ('tō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* directories (-riz)], a book containing the names, addresses, and occupations of the residents of a place; a body of directors; a book of ecclesiastical rules or directions for divine worship; *adj.* guiding; commanding.
direful (dīr'fool), *adj.* dreadful; dismal.
direfully (-li), *adv.* in a dire manner.
dirge (dĕrj), *n.* a funeral hymn.
dirigible (dir'i-ji-ble), *adj.* that may be guided or steered: as, a *dirigible* balloon.
dirk (dĕrk), *n.* a dagger.
dirt (dĕrt), *n.* any foul or filthy substance; garden earth.
dirtily ('ti-li), *adv.* filthily; meanly.
dirtiness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being dirty.
dirty ('i), *adj.* impure; soiled; morally unclean; disgusting; muddy; sleety; rainy: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dirtied, *p.pr.* dirtying], to soil; sully; tarnish.
dis-, *prefix*, signifies separation, privation or negation.
disability (dis-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* disabilities (-tiz)], lack of physical, intellectual, or social fitness; legal incapacity.
disable (-ā'bl), *v.t.* to deprive of power; disqualify; impoverish; incapacitate.
disabuse (-būz'), *v.t.* to clear from mistakes or false conceptions; set right.
disaffect (-â-fekt'), *v.t.* to fill with discontent; alienate the affections from; disturb the functions of.
disaffection (-fek'shun), *n.* alienation of affection; disloyalty; ill-will.
disagreeable ('â-bl), *adj.* exciting repugnance or displeasure: *n.* that which is displeasing or unsatisfactory.
disagreeableness (-bl-nes), *n.* unpleasantness.
disagreeably (-bli), *adv.* in a disagreeable manner.
disappear (-â-pēr'), *v.i.* to pass away; vanish.
disappearance ('ans), *n.* removal from sight.
disappoint (-point'), *v.t.* to thwart or frustrate the hopes of; fail to keep an appointment with.
disappointment ('ment), *n.* defeat or failure of expectation; state of depression caused by failure, &c.
disarm (-ärm'), *v.t.* to deprive of arms; reduce to a peace footing; render harmless; subdue.
disarmament (-ärm'â-ment), *n.* the act of disarming; reduction to a peace footing.
disarray (-rā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* disarrayed, *p.pr.* disarraying], throw into disorder; rout: *n.* negligent or insufficient dress; confusion.
disaster (-ăs'tĕr), *n.* a sudden or unexpected misfortune; a serious accident.
disastrous ('trus), *adj.* occasioning loss or misfortune; unfortunate; calamitous.
disband (-band'), *v.t.* to dismiss from military service; break up: *v.i.* to be dismissed.
disbar (-bär'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* disbarred, *p.pr.* disbarring], to deprive a lawyer of his right to practice.
disburden (-bĕr'dn), *v.t.* to remove a burden from; relieve of anything annoying or oppressive: *v.i.* to ease one's mind.
disburse (-bĕrs'), *v.t.* to expend.
disbursement ('ment), *n.* money expended.
disc, another form of disk.
discard (-kärd'), *v.t.* to cast off as useless; dismiss from service; reject as useless: *v.i.* in card-playing, to throw out cards not required.
discern (diz-ĕrn'), *v.t.* to distinguish mentally, or with the eye; judge or decide between: *v.i.* to make distinction.
discernible ('i-bl), *adj.* perceptible.

discernment ('ment), *n.* acuteness in judgment; penetration; discrimination.

discharge (-chärj'), *v.t.* unload; disembark; free from any burden, impediment, or obligation; exonerate or acquit; free from restraint or custody; let fly; explode; perform (a trust or duty): *v.i.* to send out liquid matter: *n.* the act of discharging; that which is discharged; an explosion; a flowing or issuing out; dismission from office or employment; liberation.

disciple (di-sī'pl), *n.* one who receives the teaching of another; a scholar; a follower.

disciplinable (dis'i-plin-â-bl), *adj.* capable of instruction, or liable to disciplinary punishment.

disciplinarian (-pli-nā'ri-ân), *adj.* pertaining to discipline: *n.* one who advocates, or enforces, strict discipline.

disciplinary ('i-plin-ā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to discipline.

discipline ('i-plin), *n.* mental or moral training; education; subjection to control; military regulation; chastisement; an instrument of punishment: *v.t.* to train to obedience or efficiency; regulate; chastise.

disclaim (-klām'), *v.t.* to disown; repudiate.

disclaimer ('ĕr), *n.* disavowal; denial.

disclose (-klōz'), *v.t.* to uncover; reveal.

disclosure ('ūr), the act of revealing anything secret; discovery; uncovering.

discoid ('koid), *adj.* disk-shaped.

discolor (-kul'ĕr), *v.t.* to change from the natural color; give a false complexion to; stain.

discomfit (-kum'fit), *v.t.* to defeat; rout; frustrate; thwart.

discomfiture ('fi-tūr), *n.* defeat; disappointment.

discommode (-kom-ōd'), *v.t.* to inconvenience.

discompose (-kom-pōz'), *v.t.* disarrange; vex; ruffle.

discomposure ('ūr), *n.* agitation; unrest.

disconcert (-kon-sĕrt'), *v.t.* to disturb the composure or self-possession of; frustrate.

disconsolate ('sō-lāt), *adj.* hopeless; sad.

disconsolately (-li), *adv.* hopelessly; sadly.

discord ('kôrd), *n.* disagreement; a confused noise; a combination of discordant sounds; disagreement in coloring or parts.

discordant ('ânt), *adj.* at variance; inharmonious; jarring; incongruous.

discount (dis'kount), *n.* a sum deducted or allowed for prompt payment of an account; a deduction made according to the current rate of interest: *v.t.* (dis-kount') to allow a discount on; advance money, deducting a certain rate per cent.; make a deduction from; anticipate.

discourage (-kur'āj), *v.t.* to deprive or lessen the courage of; dishearten; deter.

discouragement ('ment), *n.* the act of depriving of confidence; that which destroys courage.

discourse (-kōrs'), *n.* speech or language; conversation; a treatise or dissertation; sermon: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to talk or converse; utter; communicate ideas orally.

discover (dis-kuv'ĕr), *v.t.* to bring to light; reveal; find (something previously unknown).

discovery (-i), *n.* [*pl.* discoveries (-iz)], a bringing to light or making known, especially for the first time; disclosure.

discreet (-krēt'), *adj.* prudent; circumspect.

discrepancy (-krep'ân-si), *n.* inconsistency; difference. Also discrepance.

discrepant ('ânt), *adj.* disagreeing; different.

discrete (-krēt'), *adj.* separate from others; distinct; not continuous.

discretion (-kresh'un), *n.* prudence; judgment; sagacity; skill.

discriminate (-krim'i-nāt), *v.t.* to observe or mark the differences between; select: *v.i.* to make a difference or distinction.

discrimination (-i-nā'shun), *n.* power of penetration; faculty of nice discernment.

discriminative ('i-nā-tiv), *adj.* characteristic.
discriminator ('i-nā-tēr), *n.* one who discriminates.
discursive (-kēr'siv), *adj.* desultory.
discursively (-li), *adv.* in a discursive manner.
discursiveness (-nes), *n.* digression.
discuss (dis-kus'), *v.t.* to debate; agitate; reason upon; test (viands).
discussion (-kush'un), *n.* argument; debate; ventilation of a question.
disdain (-dān'), *v.t.* to think unworthy; deem unsuitable; look upon with contempt or scorn: *n.* contempt; haughty, or indignant scorn.
disdainful ('fool), *adj.* contemptuous.
disdainfully (-li), *adv.* in a disdainful manner.
disease (di-zēz'), *n.* any mental, moral, or physical disorder; malady; illness: *v.t.* to cause disease in; derange.
disembogue (dis-em-bōg'), *v.t.* to pour out or discharge at the mouth: said of a river: *v.i.* to find a vent, pass across, or out, at the mouth of a river.
disemboweled (-bou'el), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* disemboweled, *p.pr.* disemboweling], to deprive of bowels; wound in the abdomen, so that the bowels protrude.
disfiguration (-fig-ū-rā'shun), *n.* deformity.
disfigure (-fig'ūr), *v.t.* to injure the shape, form, or beauty of; deform.
disfranchise (-fran'chīz), *v.t.* to deprive of electoral or municipal privileges, especially to withdraw the power of voting in elections.
disgorge (-gôrj'), *v.t.* to force out of the mouth or stomach with violence; surrender what has been unlawfully obtained; make restitution of.
disgrace (-grās'), *n.* the state of being out of favor; ignominy; shame; dishonor: *v.t.* to bring shame, reproval, or dishonor upon; dismiss with dishonor.
disgraceful ('fool), *adj.* characterized by, or occasioning, disgrace.
disgracefully (-li), *adv.* in a disgraceful manner.
disguise (-gīz'), *v.t.* to change the appearance of, as by an unusual dress; counterfeit; conceal: *n.* a dress designed to conceal the identity of the wearer; counterfeit appearance; false pretense.
disgust (-gust'), *v.t.* to cause aversion in, or repugnance to; offend the moral sense of: *n.* strong aversion or repugnance.
dish (dish), *n.* a broad hollow vessel with a rimmed edge; food served in a dish: *v.t.* to put into a dish for serving at table (often with *up*); frustrate.
dishabille (dis-â-bil'), *n.* undress or negligent attire. Also deshabille.
dishearten (-här'tn), *v.t.* to discourage.
dishevel (-shev'el), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* disheveled, *p.pr.* disheveling], to disorder (the hair) or cause it to hang negligently: *v.i.* to be spread in disorder.
dishonor (-on'ēr), *v.t.* to deprive of honor; bring shame upon the character of; lessen the reputation of; violate the chastity of; refuse, or fail, to pay (a bill or note when due and presented): *n.* disgrace; ignominy; shame; violation of dignity.
dishonorable (-â-bl), *adj.* discreditable; shameful; ignominious.
dishonorably (-li), *adv.* in a dishonorable manner.
disintegrate (-in'tē-grāt), *v.t.* to break up into component parts by mechanical or atmospheric agency: *v.i.* separate.
disintegration (-grā'shun), *n.* the act of disintegrating; wearing down of rocks by atmospheric influences; separation.
disjunctive (-jungk'tiv), *adj.* serving, or tending, to disjoin or separate: *n.* a disjunctive conjunction which connects grammatically two words or clauses disjoined in meaning.
disk (disk), *n.* an ancient quoit; a flat circular plate, or anything resembling it; the whole surface of a leaf. Also disc.
dislike (dis-līk'), *n.* a strong feeling of repugnance or aversion; disrelish; antipathy: *v.t.* to regard with aversion; be displeased with.

dislocate ('lō-kāt), *v.t.* to put out of joint; interrupt the continuity of.
dislocation (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of dislocating; a joint put out of its socket; a displacement of stratified rocks.
dislodge (-loj'), *v.t.* to remove or drive out from a place of lodgment; drive from a hiding place or chosen station.
dismal (diz'mâl), *adj.* gloomy; depressing; dark; horrid; sorrowful.
dismally (-li), *adv.* in a dismal manner.
dismantle (dis-mant'l), *v.t.* to strip or divest of furniture, equipment, or means of defense; raze; demolish.
dismay (-mā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dismayed, *p.pr.* dismaying], to terrify; dispirit; discourage; intimidate: *n.* loss of courage through fear; a condition of terror.
dismember (-mem'bẽr), *v.t.* to cut or tear limb from limb; sever into parts and distribute; dislocate; sever; divide.
dismiss (-mis'), *v.t.* to send away; permit to depart; discharge from office or employment; efface from memory.
dismissal ('âl), *n.* the act of dismissing; removal from office, &c.
disorder (-ôr'dẽr), *n.* want of order or arrangement; lack of system; irregularity; breach of public order; riot; mental or physical disease: *v.t.* to throw into confusion; disturb the regular mental or physical functions; derange; ruffle.
disordered ('dẽrd), *p.adj.* disorderly; irregular; loose; unruly; disreputable.
disorderly (-li), *adj.* confused; unmethodical; turbulent; unruly.
disparage (-par'āj), *v.t.* treat with contempt; criticise unjustly; depreciate; belittle.
disparagement (-ment), *n.* the act of disparaging; depreciation; reproach; disgrace (often with *to*).
disparity (-par'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* disparities (-tiz)], inequality of rank, station, degree, or excellence; disproportion.
dispart (-pärt'), *n.* the difference between the thickness of the muzzle of a piece of ordnance and its breech.
dispassionate (-pash'un-āt), *adj.* free from passion; calm; unprejudiced; impartial.
dispassionately (-li), *adv.* in a dispassionate manner.
dispatch, same as despatch.
dispel (dis-pel'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dispelled, *p.pr.* dispelling], to drive away by, or as by, scattering; disperse; dissipate.
dispensable (-pen'sâ-bl), *adj.* that for which a dispensation may be granted.
dispensary ('sâ-ri), *n.* [*pl.* dispensaries (-riz)], a place where medicines are kept and made up; a charitable institution for providing the poor with medical advice and medicines.
dispensation (-sā'shun), *n.* the act of dispensing; distribution; that which is appointed or bestowed by a higher power; the particular way by which, at different periods, God has made known His dealings with mankind; the suspending of a rule or law in some particular case; a license granted from the pope, or by a bishop.
dispense (dis-pens'), *v.t.* to deal out in portions; distribute; give forth effusively; excuse: *v.i.* to give dispensation; distribute medicines.
dispermous (dī-spẽr'mus), *adj.* two-seeded.
disperse (dis-pẽrs'), *v.t.* to scatter in different directions or parts; diffuse; spread; cause to vanish: *v.i.* to separate; go to different parts; vanish out of sight.
dispersion (-pẽr'shun), *n.* the act of dispersing; the separation of light into different colored rays in passing through a prism.
dispersive ('siv), *adj.* tending to disperse.
dispirit (-pir'it), *v.t.* to depress the spirits of; dishearten; render cheerless.
displace (-plās'), *v.t.* to put out of place; disorder; depose from office or dignity.
displacement ('ment), *n.* the act of displacing; substitution; apparent change of position; the weight of

water displaced by a solid body immersed in it.

display (-plā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* displayed, *p.pr.* displaying], to spread out; unfold; exhibit; force into notice; manifest mentally or physically: *v.i.* to make a display.

displeasure (dis-plezh'ūr), *n.* annoyance; vexation; distaste; pique.

disport (-pōrt'), *v.t.* to amuse or divert (with *self*); to display gaily: *v.i.* to play.

disposable (-pōz'â-bl), *adj.* free to be employed; subject to disposal.

disposal ('âl), *n.* arrangement; order; control; right of bestowing.

dispose (-pōz'), *v.t.* to place; arrange; order; distribute; adapt; incline.

disposition (-izh'un), *n.* the act of disposing; order; method; arrangement; tendency; natural temperament.

disputable ('pū-tâ-bl), *adj.* liable to be disputed; called in question.

disputant (-tânt), *adj.* engaged in controversy: *n.* a controversialist.

disputation (-tā'shun), *n.* a verbal controversy; an altercation.

disputatious ('shus), *adj.* contentious.

dispute (dis-pūt'), *v.i.* to debate; argue: *v.t.* contend for by words or actions; express doubt of; controvert: *n.* a controversy; altercation; quarrel; contest.

disquisition (-kwi-zish'un), *n.* a systematic investigation or discussion of some subject; an elaborate essay.

disrate (-rāt'), *v.t.* to degrade or lower in rank, as a petty officer.

disruption (-rup'shun), *n.* forcible separation; breach.

disruptive ('tiv), *adj.* causing disruption.

diss (dis), *n.* a reedy Algerian grass.

dissect (-sekt'), *v.t.* to cut in pieces; anatomize; divide and examine minutely.

dissection (-sek'shun), *n.* the act of dissecting or cutting in pieces for critical examination; anatomy: nice examination.

dissector ('tēr), *n.* an anatomist.

disseize (-sēz'), *v.t.* to deprive of seizin or possession; dispossess unlawfully.

disseizin ('in), *n.* the act of unlawfully dispossessing a person of an estate.

dissemble (-sem'bl), *v.t.* to hide under a false appearance; give the semblance of something else to: *v.i.* to act the hypocrite.

dissembling (sem'bling), *n.* dissimulation.

disseminate (-sem'i-nāt), *v.t.* to scatter abroad, like seed; propagate; diffuse.

disseminator ('tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, disseminates.

dissension (dis-sen'shun), *n.* strife; disagreement; breach of union; variance.

dissent (-sent'), *v.i.* to disagree in opinion (with *from*); refuse adherence to an Established Church: *n.* difference of opinion; refusal to acknowledge or conform to an Established Church.

dissenter ('ēr), *n.* a nonconformist.

dissentient ('shent), *adj.* dissenting: *n.* one who disagrees.

dissenting (-sent'ing), *p.adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, dissent; separating from an Established Church; pertaining to dissenters.

dissertation (-ēr-tā'shun), *n.* a formal argumentative discourse; treatise.

dissever (-sev'ēr), *v.t.* to cut in two; disjoin; divide; separate.

dissidence ('i-dens), *n.* disagreement.

dissident ('i-dent), *adj.* not agreeing, or conforming: *n.* one who disagrees, or dissents.

dissilient (-sil'i-ent), *adj.* springing asunder, or bursting open with force.

dissimulate (-sim'ū-lāt), *v.i.* & *v.t.* to dissemble; feign; disguise.

dissimulation (-lā'shun), *n.* hypocrisy; false pretense; fallacious appearance.

dissipate ('i-pāt), *v.t.* to scatter completely; drive in different directions; squander: *v.i.* to engage in dissipation.

dissipated (-ed), *p.adj.* scattered; dispersed; characterized by dissipation.

dissipation (-pā'shun), *n.* the act or state of being dissipated; mental distraction; excessive indulgence in luxury, especially drink or vicious pleasures.
dissociate (-sō'shi-āt), *v.t.* to separate.
dissolubility (-sol-ū-bil'i-ti), *n.* the capacity of being dissolved.
dissoluble ('ol-ū-bl), *adj.* capable of being dissolved or converted into a fluid.
dissolute ('ō-lūt), *adj.* given to vice or dissipation; loose in morals or conduct.
dissolution (-lū'shun), *n.* the act of dissolving or liquefying; separation of component parts; separation of the soul from the body; death; a breaking up of a union of persons, as a society, &c.
dissolutionism (-izm), *n.* the social theory of anarchism or nihilism.
dissolvable (diz-ol'vâ-bl), *adj.* that may be dissolved. Also dissolvible.
dissolve (-olv'), *v.t.* to liquefy; melt; terminate; annul: *v.i.* to become liquefied; waste away; separate.
dissonance ('ō-nâns), *n.* discord.
dissonant (-nânt), *adj.* discordant.
dissuade (-swād'), *v.t.* to advise or counsel against; divert by argument or persuasion.
dissuasion (-swā'zhun), *n.* the act of dissuading; advice or persuasion against a purpose or action.
dissuasive ('siv), *adj.* tending to dissuade: *n.* an argument employed to dissuade.
dissyllable (-sil'â-bl), *n.* a word of two syllables.
distaff (dis'tâf), *n.* [*pl.* distaffs ('tâfs)], the staff from which flax is drawn in spinning.
distance ('tâns), *n.* the space or interval between two objects or points; remoteness of time, rank, relationship or place; interval between two notes; reserve of manner; alienation: *v.t.* to place remotely; leave behind in a race.
distant ('tânt), *adj.* remote; reserved.
distaste (-tāst'), *n.* aversion of the palate; dislike; disinclination.
distasteful ('fool), *adj.* unpleasant to the taste; expressive of dislike.
distastefully (-li), *adv.* in a distasteful manner.
distemper (-tem'pĕr), *v.t.* to disorder or disease; derange the functions of; compound (colors) for use in distemper painting: *n.* a disease; a catarrhal disease affecting young dogs; a method of painting in specially prepared opaque colors mixed with a binding medium soluble in water: used for mural decoration, &c.
distend (-tend'), *v.t.* to stretch out in all directions; expand: *v.i.* to swell.
distention (-ten'shun), *n.* a swelling out.
distich ('tik), *n.* a couplet.
distil (-til'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* distilled, *p.pr.* distilling], to fall in drops; flow gently; trickle forth; practice the art of distillation: *v.t.* to let fall in drops; obtain by distillation; rectify.
distillate ('āt), *n.* the product of distillation found in the receiver of a distilling apparatus.
distillation (-ā'shun), *n.* the process of distilling; the substance drawn by the still.
distinct (-tingkt'), *adj.* separate; different; clear; plain; unconfused.
distinction (-tingk'shun), *n.* mark of difference or superiority; eminence of rank or conduct; fame; discrimination.
distinctive ('tiv), *adj.* marking a difference or distinction; characteristic; discriminating; plain.
distingué (dis-stän-gā'), *adj.* distinguished.
distinguish (-ting'gwish), *v.t.* to separate from others by some mark of honor or preference; designate by special characteristics; discriminate; make known: *v.i.* to make a distinction (with *between*).
distinguished ('gwisht), *p.adj.* eminent; celebrated; conspicuous; noted.
distort (-tôrt'), *v.t.* to twist or turn from the natural shape or figure; twist; pervert from the true meaning; misrepresent.

distortion (-tôr'shun), *n.* the act of distorting; perversion; a deformity.
distract (-trakt'), *v.t.* to perplex; harass; confuse the mind; bewilder; derange.
distractile ('il), *adj.* widely separated.
distraction (-trak'shun), *n.* perplexity; embarrassment; perturbation or mental distress; insanity.
distractive ('tiv), *adj.* causing distraction.
distrain (-trān'), *v.t.* to seize and hold (goods or chattels) as security for payment of a debt: *v.i.* to levy a distress.
distraint (-trānt'), *n.* the act of distraining for debt.
distrait (dis-trā'), *adj.* absent-minded.
distraught (dis-trawt'), *adj.* bewildered or harassed.
distress (dis-tres'), *v.t.* to inflict pain or suffering upon; grieve; harass; perplex; in law, to seize for debt: *n.* physical or mental anguish; the act of distraining; goods taken in distraint.
distribute (-trib'ūt), *v.t.* to deal out or divide; allot; apportion; arrange according to classification; dispose of separately; separate and return (as types) to their respective cases.
distribution (-tri-bū'shun), *n.* the act of distributing; apportionment; arrangement; classification.
distributive ('tiv), *adj.* pertaining to distribution: *n.* a distributive word.
district ('trikt), *n.* a territorial division; circuit; region or tract of country.
distrust (-trust'), *n.* want of confidence, faith, or reliance; suspicion; discredit: *v.t.* to have no confidence or trust in; doubt; suspect.
distrustful ('fool), *adj.* suspicious.
distrustfully (-li), *adv.* suspiciously.
disturb (-tĕrb'), *v.t.* to trouble; vex; throw into confusion; agitate; displace.
disturbance ('ăns), *n.* the interruption of a settled state; uproar; mental agitation.
distyle ('til), *n.* a two-columned portico.
disulphate (dī-sul'fāt), *n.* a sulphate containing one atom of hydrogen, replaceable by a basic element.
disulphide ('fīd), *n.* a sulphide in which two atoms of sulphur are contained.
ditch (dich), *n.* a trench cut in the earth; a moat: *v.i.* make a ditch: *v.t.* surround with a ditch; run into a ditch.
ditto ('tō), *n.* that which has been said; a duplicate: *adv.* as before; likewise.
ditty ('i), *n.* [*pl.* ditties ('iz)], a little song.
diuretic (dī-ū-ret'ik), *adj.* promoting the secretion and flow of urine.
diurnal (ēr'nāl), *adj.* pertaining to a day; daily; performed in 24 hours; active during the day-time: *n.* a day-book; journal.
diurnally (-li), *adv.* daily.
diva (dē'vâ), *n.* a prima donna.
divan (di-van'), *n.* a court of justice; a council of state in Turkey; a council-hall; a smoking-room; café; couch.
dive (dīv), *v.i.* to plunge head foremost into water; enter deeply into any subject or question: *v.t.* to explore by diving: *n.* a sudden plunge head foremost into water.
diverge (dī-vĕrj'), *v.i.* to spread out from one point; recede from.
divergence (-vĕr'jens), *n.* a receding from each other; a tending apart.
divergent ('jent), *adj.* tending to diverge.
divers (dī'vĕrz), *adj.* various; sundry.
diverse ('vĕrs, or dī-vers'), *adj.* essentially different; dissimilar; separate.
diversification (-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* variation.
diversify (di-vĕr'si-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* diversified, *p.pr.* diversifying], to make different from another; give variety to; discriminate; variegate.
diversion ('shun), *n.* variation; alteration; pastime; the act of diverting the attention of an enemy from the real point of attack.

divert (di- or dī-vĕrt'), *v.t.* to turn aside from any direction or course; draw away from; entertain; amuse.
divertimento (di-vĕrt-i-men'tō), *n.* a light pleasant vocal or instrumental composition.
divertissement ('tiz-mäng), *n.* amusement; recreation; an entr'-acte, as a ballet, &c.
divest (di-vest'), *v.t.* to strip or deprive of anything; despoil; make bare.
divestiture ('i-tūr), *n.* surrender of property.
divide (di-vīd'), *v.t.* to cut into two or more parts; separate; keep apart; disunite by discord; distribute: *v.i.* to be separated; cleave; diverge; have a share; vote by division: *n.* a watershed.
divided skirt ('ed skĕrt), *n.* a skirt made so as to combine both skirt and knickerbockers.
dividend (div'i-dend), *n.* a share of the profits of a public company or business; a sum paid *pro rata* out of a bankrupt's estate; interest payable on money invested in the public funds; a number or quantity to be divided.
divi-divi (div'i-div'i), *n.* astringent husks of a South American tropical plant, used for dyeing and tanning.
divination (-i-nā'shun), *n.* the act of divining; the pretended art of foreseeing future events by supernatural or magical agency.
divine (di-vīn'), *adj.* partaking of the nature of God; excellent in the highest degree; godlike; sacred; holy; pertaining to theology: *n.* a theologian; clergyman: *v.t.* to foretell by, or as by, divination; presage: *v.i.* to conjecture; guess.
diving (dīv'ing), *n.* the act of plunging into water; connected with, or used in, diving.
diving-bell (-bel), *n.* a hollow apparatus supplied with air, used for various purposes below the surface of the water.
divining-rod (-rod), *n.* a forked rod or branch, as of witch-hazel, which, when held loosely in the hand, is said to be drawn down to the ground where water or minerals are situated.
divinity (di-vin'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* divinities (-tiz)], the state or quality of being divine; Godhead; a pagan or heathen deity; theology.
divisibility (-viz-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being divisible.
divisible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being divided; capable of division without a remainder.
division (-vizh'un), *n.* the act or state of being divided; separation; a partition; section; discord; difference; the separating of the members of a legislative or municipal assembly in order to take a vote; two or more brigades under the command of a general officer; a section of a fleet under one commander; the process of finding how many times one number or quantity is contained in another.
divisional (-âl), *adj.* pertaining to division.
divisor (di-vī'zor), *n.* the number by which another (the dividend) is divided.
divorce (-vōrs'), *n.* a dissolution of the marriage contract by legal authority; disunion: *v.t.* to dissolve the marriage contract between by legal authority; release from close union.
divorcement ('ment), *n.* the act or process of divorcing (Deut. xxiv.1).
divort (di-vôrt'), *n.* a watershed.
divulge (di-vulj'), *v.t.* to make known, as something previously kept secret; disclose.
dizen (dī'zn), *v.t.* to deck out; dress.
dizziness ('i-nes), *n.* giddiness.
dizzy (diz'i), *adj.* giddy.
do (dōō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* did, *p.p.* done, *p. pr.* doing], to perform; achieve; cause to bring about; make ready for some object or purpose; cheat or swindle: *v.i.* to act or behave; succeed; suffice; fare as to health: *n.* a trick or hoax.
docile (dō'sīl, or dos'il), *adj.* easy to teach; tractable; easily managed.
docility (dō-sil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being docile.
dock (dok), *n.* a place for construct-

ing and laying up ships; the place where a prisoner stands in a court to be tried; a coarse weed with broad leaves; the tail of a horse after it has been docked: *v.t.* to cut off or curtail; deduct from; diminish.

dockage ('āj), *n.* reduction; provision or accommodation for the docking of vessels; money paid for the use of a dock.

docket ('et), *v.t.* to mark the contents or titles of papers on the back of them; indorse: *n.* a directed label or ticket tied on goods; a summary of a larger writing; a digest.

dockyard ('yärd), *n.* a place where ships are built and naval stores are kept.

doctor ('tẽr), *n.* one skilled in any particular branch of knowledge; an academical degree denoting the highest proficiency in a faculty of a university; a learned man; a medical practitioner: *v.t.* to treat medically; tamper with or give a false appearance to: *v.i.* to practice medicine; undergo medical treatment.

doctorate (-āt), *n.* the degree of doctor.

doctrinaire (-tri-nār'), *n.* one who theorizes on political or other matters, disregarding practical considerations: *adj.* visionary.

doctrinal ('trin-âl), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, doctrine.

doctrinally (-li), *adv.* in a doctrinal manner.

doctrine ('trin), *n.* that which is taught; the principles, belief, or dogma of any church, sect, or party.

document ('ū-ment), *n.* a printed or written paper relied upon to establish some fact or assertion, or conveying information.

documentary (-men'tâ-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, derived from, or consisting of, documents.

dodder (dod'ẽr), *n.* a parasitical plant.

dodecagon (dō-dek'â-gon), *n.* a figure with twelve sides and twelve angles.

dodecahedron (-hē'dron), *n.* a solid having twelve faces.

dodge (doj), *v.i.* to start aside and shift about; evade by craft; avoid; practice tricky devices: *v.t.* to escape by starting aside: *n.* the act of dodging; a trick.

dodo (dō'dō), *n.* [*pl.* dodos ('dōz)], a large extinct bird with a short neck, a large hooked bill, short wings and legs.

doe (dō), *n.* the female of a buck or fallow deer, or of an antelope, rabbit, or hare.

doeskin ('skin), *n.* the skin of a doe; a fine woolen cloth with a smooth finish.

doff (dof), *v.t.* to take or put off, as clothes: *v.i.* remove the hat in saluting.

dog (dog), *n.* a domesticated carnivorous animal belonging to the genus Canis; name of various mechanical contrivances: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dogged, *p.pr.* dogging], to hunt as a dog; follow pertinaciously.

dogcart ('kärt), *n.* a light cart with two transverse seats back to back.

dog-days ('dāz), *n.pl.* a period in July and August when the dog star or Sirius rises and sets with the sun: usually the hottest part of the summer.

doge (dōj), *n.* the title of the chief magistrates of the ancient republics of Venice and Genoa.

dogfish (dog'fish), *n.* a species of small littoral shark very destructive to fish.

dogged ('ed), *adj.* stubborn; pertinacious.

dogger ('ẽr), *n.* a two-masted vessel with a broad beam: used in the cod and herring fisheries by the Dutch in the North Sea.

doggerel (-el), *n.* a kind of verse devoid of sense or rhythm: *adj.* weak and absurd in construction: said of verse or poetry.

dogma ('mâ), *n.* [*pl.* dogmas ('mâz)], or dogmata ('mâ-tâ)], an established principle, tenet, or doctrine; a doctrine stated in a formal manner and received by the Church as authoritative.

dogmatic (-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, dogma; positive; authoritative; dogmatical: *n.pl.* doctrinal theology.

dogmatically (-ål-li), *adv.* in a dogmatic manner.
dogmatism (-tizm), *n.* dogmatic or positive assertion of opinion.
dogmatize ('mâ-tīz), *v.i.* to make dogmatic assertions; utter positive assertions without adducing proof: *v.t.* to treat dogmatically.
dog-trot ('trot), *n.* a gentle trot.
dog-watch ('woch), *n.* one of two watches on board ship of two hours each, between 4 and 8 p.m.
dogwood ('wood), *n.* the wild cornel.
doily (doi'li), *n.* [*pl.* doilies ('liz)], a small mat or napkin: used on dessert plates, &c.
doings (dōō'ingz), *n.pl.* things done; movements; conduct; stir.
doldrums ('drumz), *n.pl.* a sailor's term for the tropical zones of calms and variable winds; depression of spirits; the dumps.
dole (dōl), *n.* that which is dealt out sparingly; a charitable gift of money or food; alms: *v.t.* to deal out sparingly.
doleful ('fool), *adj.* sorrowful; dismal.
dolefully (-li), *adv.* sorrowfully; dismally.
dolerite (dol'ēr-īt), *n.* a dark-colored bassic igneous rock; basaltic greenstone.
dolesome (dōl'sum), *adj.* melancholy.
doll (dol), *n.* a girl's puppet or toy-baby; a childish-featured girl or woman.
dollar ('år), *n.* a silver coin current in the United States and Canada = 100 cents; a coin of various other countries.
dolly ('i), *n.* [*pl.* dollies ('iz)], a little doll; a block used in pile driving; an apparatus for washing clothes; a contrivance for washing ore in mining; in India a brass tray on which fruit, flowers, &c., are presented as a complimentary offering.
Dolly Varden (-vär'dn), *n.* a woman's dress of light bright-figured muslin, worn over a bright colored petticoat.
dolman ('mån), *n.* a long outer garment worn by the Turks; a hussar's uniform jacket; a woman's sleeveless mantle.
dolmen ('men), *n.* a sepulchral monument, consisting of a large unhewn stone resting on two or more unhewn stones.
dolomite ('o-mīt), *n.* a crystalline variety of magnesian limestone.
dolorific (-rif'ik), *adj.* causing grief.
dolorous (dol'ō-rus), *adj.* sorrowful.
dolour (dō'lēr), *n.* sorrow; pain.
dolphin (dol'fin), *n.* the name of a cetaceous mammal of the genus Delphinus and allied genera.
dolt (dōlt), *n.* a heavy stupid fellow.
dom (dom), *n.* a title of respect applied to gentlemen in Portugal and Brazil; in Portugal a title of the king and royal family.
domain (dō-mān'), *n.* lordship; authority; empire; landed property; demesne.
dome (dōm), *n.* a hemispherical roof.
domestic (dō-mes'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the house or household affairs; private; home-made: *n.* a household servant: *pl.* articles of home manufacture, especially cottoncloths.
domestic economy (e-kon'ō-mi), *n.* the art of managing household affairs in the best and thriftiest manner.
domestically (-ål-li), *adv.* privately.
domesticate ('ti-kāt), *v.t.* to make domestic; familiarize with domestic life; tame: *v.i.* to become domestic.
domesticity (-tis'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* domesticities (-tiz)], the state of being domestic; domestic character.
domicile (dom'i-sil), *n.* a permanent residence or place of abode; home: *v.t.* to establish in a fixed residence.
domiciliary ('i-å-ri), *adj.* pertaining to the residence of a person or family.
dominant ('i-nånt), *adj.* exercising chief authority; ruling; predominant; ascending: *n.* the recitative note in Gregorian scales; the fifth tone of a musical scale in any ascending key.
dominate ('i-nāt), *v.t.* to govern; rule; predominate over: *v.i.* to be dominant.
domination (-nā'shun), *n.* the act

of dominating; absolute authority; power.

domineer (-i-nēr'), *v.i.* to exercise authority arrogantly or tyrannically; bluster.

dominical (dō-min'i-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to Christ as Lord, or to Sunday: *n.* a dominical letter.

dominical letter (let'ēr), *n.* one of the letters (A B C D E F G) used in the calendar of the Prayer Book to denote Sunday throughout the year, and to determine the date of Easter Day.

dominie (dom'i-nē), *n.* a schoolmaster; a clergyman of the Dutch Reformed Church.

dominion (dō-min'yun), *n.* supreme authority; sovereignty; independent right or possession; a territory or country subject to the control of one government.

domino (dom'i-nō), *n.* [*pl.* dominos (-nōz)], a large loose silk cape or cloak with large sleeves and a hood used as a masquerade garment; an ecclesiastical hood: *pl.* a game played with 28 oblong dotted pieces of bone or wood (dominoes).

dom-pedro (-pē'drō), *n.* the name of the game of sancho-pedro when played with the joker.

don (don), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* donned, *p.pr.* donning], to put on; invest with; assume: *n.* a Spanish title [*Fem.* Doña]; a fellow or collegiate dignitary.

donate (dō'nāt), *v.t.* to contribute, especially to some religious or philanthropic object.

donation (-nā'shun), *n.* a charitable gift; benefaction; present.

donative (don'ă-tiv), *adj.* vested or vesting by donation: *n.* a gift.

donator (dō-nā'tēr), *n.* a giver.

done (dun), *p.adj.* completed; published officially; cooked sufficiently; thoroughly fatigued; cheated: *interj.* agreed!

donee (dō-nē'), *n.* a person to whom a gift or donation is made.

dongola (don'gō-lă), *n.* a goatskin, or sheepskin tanned to resemble kid.

doni (dō'ni), *n.* a single-masted Ceylonese coasting vessel with a long sail.

donjon (don' or dun'jun), *n.* the principal tower or keep of a mediæval castle, containing the prison.

donkey (dong'ki), *n.* [*pl.* donkeys ('kiz)], an ass; a stupid or obstinate fellow.

donna (don'nă), *n.* a lady (Italian).

donnish (don'ish), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, a don.

donnism ('izm), *n.* academic self-importance.

donor (dō'nēr), *n.* a giver.

doom (dōōm), *n.* a judicial sentence of condemnation; the infliction of a sentence; irrevocable destiny; fate; ruin; the Day of Judgment: *v.t.* to pronounce condemnation upon; sentence to punishment; ordain as a penalty.

doomsday (dōōmz'dā), *n.* the day of final and universal judgment.

door (dōr), *n.* the gate or entrance of a house; portal; means of access.

dope (dōp), *n.* a stupefying drink used for criminal purposes, as for robbery of the unwary.

Dorian (dō'ri-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, Doris, a small district of ancient Greece: *n.* a member of the Doric or Dorian race, one of the four great division of the ancient Greeks.

Doric (dor'ik), *adj.* Dorian: *n.* the broad hard dialect of the Dorians.

Doric order (ôr'dēr), the oldest and simplest of the three orders of Greek architecture.

Doricism ('i-sizm), *n.* a Doric idiom, phrase, or peculiarity.

dorking (dōr'king), *n.* one of a breed of domestic fowls.

dormancy ('măn-si), *n.* quiescence.

dormant ('mănt), *adj.* sleeping; quiet; in abeyance.

dormer ('mēr), *n.* a bedroom; a window pierced vertically in the side of a roof.

dormitory ('mi-tō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* dormitories (-riz)], a large apartment capable of holding several beds.

dormouse ('mous), *n.* [*pl.* dormice ('mīs)], a small European squirrel-like rodent.

dorsal ('săl), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated near, the back.

dory (dō'ri), *n.* [*pl.* dories ('riz)], a

COPYRIGHT, 1910, BY F. E. WRIGHT

ESHIRE TERRIER
GREYHOUND
RUSSIAN WOLFHOUND
ITALIAN GREYHOUND
BULL TERRIER
LACK AND TAN TERRIER
AIREDALE TERRIER
SCOTCH TERRIER
IRISH TERRIERS
FOX TERRIERS
MEXICAN HAIRLESS
SKYE TERRIER
DALMATIAN COACH DOG
ROUGH-COATED ST. BERNARD
SMOOTH-COATED ST. BERNARD
NEWFOUNDLAND
TERRIER
POODLE
CLUMBER SPANIEL
JAPANESE SPANIEL
MALTESE TERRIER
KING CHARLES SPANIEL
BLENHEIM SPANIEL
ESKIMO DOGS
COLLIES
SPITZ

OF DOGS

COPYRIGHT, 1910, BY F. E. WRIGHT

LEADING BREEDS OF DOGS

popular name for a golden-colored fish much esteemed for the table; the wall-eyed pike-perch; John Dory; a small flat-bottomed skiff with a sharp prow.

dosage ('sāj), *n.* the operation of putting into sparkling wines something to give them a distinctive taste.

dose (dōs), *n.* the quantity of medicine to be taken at one time; anything nauseous; quantity: *v.t.* to give doses to; administer anything objectionable or nauseous.

dost, 2 *p. sing. pres. indic.* of do.

dot (dot), *n.* a small point or speck; a diminutive child: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dotted, *p.pr.* dotting], to mark with dots or specks.

dotage (dō'tāj), *n.* imbecility of mind; foolish or excessive affection.

dotard ('tärd), *n.* one whose intellect is impaired by age; one who is foolishly affectionate: *adj.* imbecile.

dote (dōt), *v.i.* to exhibit the weakness of age; bestow excessive love.

doth, 3 *p. sing. indic.* of do.

dotterel ('ēr-el), *n.* a small plover.

double (dub'l), *adj.* twofold; two of a sort; being in pairs; twice as much; deceitful; insincere: *n.* twice the quantity; a duplicate; trick; a turning back to escape pursuit; an apparition; a fold or plait: *pl.* changes rung on five bells; games played by two on a side: *v.t.* to make double; duplicate; repeat; fold; sail round or by: *v.i.* to increase to twice the quantity; return on one's track; march at double quick time: *adv.* twice over.

double-bass (-bās), *n.* the largest violin.

double-dagger (-dag'ẽr), *n.* a reference mark (‡).

double entendre (dōōbl äng-täng'dr), *n.* a word or phrase with a double meaning, one of which is usually indelicate.

doubleness (dub'l-nes), *n.* the state of being double; duplicity.

doublet (dub'let), *n.* a duplicate; pair; a kind of close-fitting man's garment.

doubloon ('lōōn), *n.* a Spanish gold coin.

doubly ('li), *adv.* twice the quantity or degree; in a double or twofold manner.

doubt (dout), *v.i.* to waver in opinion; hesitate; be in suspense: *v.t.* to suspect; distrust; question: *n.* uncertainty of mind; suspense; scruple; perplexity; apprehension; fear; disbelief.

doubtful ('fool), *adj.* of uncertain issue; questionable; hazardous; insecure.

doubtfully ('li), *adv.* in a doubtful manner.

doubting ('ing), *adj.* inspiring, or subject to, doubt; questionable.

doubtless ('les), *adv.* assuredly; certainly.

douche (dōōsh), *n.* a jet or current of water directed upon some part of the body.

dough (dō), *n.* a soft mass of moistened flour yet unbaked.

doughty (dou'ti), *adj.* valiant; strong.

doughtily (-li), *adv.* valiantly.

doughtiness (-nes), *n.* valor; bravery.

doughy (dō'i), *adj.* soft like dough.

douma (dū'ma), *n.* the lower house of the Russian parliament.

douse (dous), *v.t.* to plunge suddenly into a liquid; extinguish; lower suddenly, as a sail: *v.i.* to fall into water; to use the divining rod.

dove (duv), *n.* a pigeon of the genus Columba; a term of endearment.

dovecote ('kōt), *n.* a small house or box with compartments for doves. Dovecot.

dovetail ('tāl), *v.t.* to join by a joint resembling a dove's tail spread out; fit closely and exactly.

dowager (dou'ā-jẽr), *n.* the widow of a king, prince, or person of rank; a widow with a jointure.

dowdily ('di-li), *adv.* in a dowdy manner.

dowdiness (-nes), *n.* the state of being dowdy.

dowdy ('di), *n.* [*pl.* dowdies ('diz)], a slatternly woman who affects finery: *adj.* slovenly or ill-dressed; shabby.

dowel (dou'el), *n.* a pin to connect two pieces of wood by being sunk

in the edges of each; a piece of wood driven into a wall to secure something else: *v.t.* to fasten by dowels.

dower ('ẽr), *n.* that part of a husband's property which his widow enjoys during her life; jointure; personal endowment.

dowlas ('lâs), *n.* a kind of coarse linen cloth.

down (doun), *n.* soft feathers, hair, or wool; the soft fibers of plants: *pl.* a tract of bare, hilly land used for pasturing sheep; banks or rounded hillocks of sand: *adv.* from a higher to a lower degree or position; at the lowest point; on the ground; below the horizon; from earlier to later times; in hand, or on the counter; on paper, or in a book: *adj.* dejected; downcast: *prep.* along a descent; from a higher place to a lower; along the course or current of.

downcast ('kâst), *adj.* directed downwards; sad: *n.* the ventilating shaft of a mine.

downfall ('fawl), *n.* a falling downwards; sudden fall from rank or reputation; ruin.

downgrade ('grād), *n.* a downward movement; reverse of fortune; departure from the orthodox standard of belief.

downright ('rīt), *adj.* straight to the point; blunt; unceremonious: *adv.* perpendicularly; completely; thoroughly.

downward ('wârd), *adj.* tending to the ground; moving from a higher to a lower place, grade, or direction; descending: *adv.* from a higher to a lower condition, state, or place; from the source. Also downwards.

downy ('i), *adj.* covered with, or made of, down; soft; restful; cunning; artful.

dowry (dou'ri), *n.* [*pl.* dowries ('riz)], the property a woman brings to her husband at marriage; gift or possession.

doxology (doks-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [*pl.* doxologies (-jiz)], an ascription or short hymn of praise to God.

doze (dōz), *v.i.* to sleep lightly or fitfully: *n.* a light sleep, or nap.

dozy ('i), *adj.* sleepy; drowsy.

drab (drab), *n.* a kind of thick dull brown or yellowish-grey woolen cloth; a tint of such a color: *adj.* of a drab color.

drabble ('l), *v.t.* to make wet or dirty by dragging through mud or water: *v.i.* to fish with a long line and rod.

drac (drak), *n.* an evil spirit; liliaceous palm-like plants, to which the dragon-tree belongs.

drachma (drak'mâ), *n.* [*pl.* drachmæ ('mē), drachmas ('mâz)], a Greek silver coin. Also drachm.

draff (drâf), *n.* refuse from malt breweries; hog's-wash; dregs.

draft (drâft), *n.* a sketch or outline; bill of exchange; an order for money; detachment of soldiers; the act of drawing a load; the state of being drawn; the act of drinking or the amount drunk at once; an outline or sketch; the act of sweeping with a net; the quantity of fish caught at one draw of the net; the depth of water a vessel draws or to which she sinks; a current of air: *v.t.* to delineate or sketch out; call forth; select by a draft for military service.

drag (drag), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dragged, *p.pr.* dragging], to pull or draw along by force; draw along slowly or heavily; haul; tug: *v.t.* to trail along the ground: *n.* the act of dragging; a net or apparatus for drawing along the bottom of the water; a coach drawn by four horses; a kind of sledge for heavy loads; the difference between the draft of water forward or aft of a ship.

draggle (drag'l), *v.t.* to wet or soil by dragging in the mud or along the ground: *v.i.* to become dirty or wet by dragging.

dragoman (drag'ō-mân), *n.* [*pl.* dragomans (-mânz)], in the East, an interpreter, guide, or agent for travelers, especially an interpreter attached to an embassy, &c.

dragon ('un), *n.* a fabulous animal represented as a winged serpent or lizard; a fierce person; a winged

heraldic beast: *adj.* fierce; destructive.

dragon-fly (-flī), *n.* an insect with a long slender abdomen, large eyes and wings.

dragon's-blood (-z-blud), *n.* the red juice and gum of several South American and East Indian trees.

dragoon (drâ-gōōn'), *n.* originally a kind of mounted infantry, now cavalry, either light or heavy, wearing helmets: *v.t.* to harass or reduce to submission by military force.

drain (drān), *v.t.* to draw off gradually; exhaust: *v.i.* to become dry: *n.* a channel or pipe for superfluous water; a sewer; the act of exhausting.

drainage ('āj), *n.* the act or means of draining; that which is drained off.

drake (drāk), *n.* a male duck.

dram (dram), *n.* 1-8th of an ounce troy, and 1-16th of an ounce avoirdupois; a small quantity of spirituous liquor.

drama (drä'mâ), *n.* a prose or poetical composition depicting a story of human life in character, &c., on the stage; theatrical entertainment; dramatic literature or art.

dramatic (drâ-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or appropriate to, the drama. Dramatical.

dramatically (-âl-li), *adv.* in a dramatic manner.

dramatis personæ (dram'â-tis pēr-sō'nē), the characters in a play or drama.

dramatize (dram'â-tīz), *v.t.* to compose in the form of a drama; adapt for stage representation.

dramaturgy ('â-tēr-ji), *n.* the art of dramatic composition; representation and stage effect.

drank, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of drink.

drape (drāp), *v.t.* to cover with cloth; arrange in folds or hangings.

draper (drā'pēr), *n.* a dealer in woolen or cotton cloth, &c.

draperied (-id), *adj.* furnished or covered with drapery.

drapery (-i), *n.* [*pl.* draperies (-iz)], textile cloths or fabrics used for garments or hangings; costumes represented in sculpture or painting.

drastic (dras'tik), *adj.* powerful; vigorous.

draught (drâft), *n.* Same as draft.

draughts (drâfts), *n.* the game of checkers.

draw (draw), *v.t.* [*p.t.* drew, *p.p.* drawn, *p.pr.* drawing], to pull along or haul; raise; suck in; pull out; force out; elongate; disembowel; win, as in a lottery; drive or beat out; sketch; draft; require a certain depth to float in; entice or allure; induce; receive; write out; leave undecided: *v.i.* to produce motion; act as an inducement; shrink; come together or near; practice drawing; settle in the water to a certain depth: *n.* the act of drawing; a lot or chance drawn; a game left undecided; a feeler; the act of drawing a covert.

drawback ('bak), *n.* loss of advantage; a discouragement; money paid back, especially to an importer of goods on which customs duty has been paid on their being exported.

drawbridge ('brij), *n.* a bridge which may be wholly or partially lifted up.

drawee (-ē'), *n.* one on whom an order, bill of exchange, or a draft is drawn.

drawer ('ēr), *n.* one who draws; a draftsman; a sliding box-like arrangement for holding clothes, papers, &c.; one who draws a bill of exchange, or an order for the payment of money: *pl.* an under-garment worn by both sexes, covering the lower part of the body and legs.

drawing ('ing), *n.* delineation; attraction or motion; a distribution in a lottery: *pl.* the takings or receipts of a business.

drawing-room (-rōōm), *n.* a room for the reception of company; a formal reception by the sovereign, or a distinguished official; the company assembled in a drawing-room.

drawl (drawl), *v.t.* to utter in a slow, lazy tone: *n.* a slow, lazy manner of speaking.

drawn (drawn), *p.adj.* left undecided; disemboweled; contracted.

dray (drā), *n.* a low, stoutly-built cart used for heavy loads.

dread (dred), *v.t.* to fear greatly; anticipate with shrinking or terror; venerate: *v.i.* to be in great fear: *n.* apprehensive terror; reverential awe: *adj.* awful; solemn.
dreadful ('fool), *adj.* inspiring dread.
dreadfully (-li), *adv.* in a dreadful manner.
dreadnaught ('nawt), *n.* a fearless person; a thick woolen felted cloth.
dream (drēm), *n.* a train of thoughts or images passing through the mind during sleep; an idle fancy: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dreamt, *p.pr.* dreaming], to see or imagine in sleep; think about vainly: *v.i.* to have a train of ideas in sleep.
dreamy ('i), *adj.* pertaining to, or full of, dreams; indistinct; visionary.
drear (drēr), *adj.* dismal; sorrowful.
drearily ('i-li), *adv.* gloomily.
dreary ('i), *adj.* cheerless; gloomy.
dredge (drej), *n.* a drag or instrument for sweeping the bottoms of rivers to bring up something: *v.t.* to clean out and deepen by a dredge; gather with a dredge; sprinkle flour upon.
dregs (dregz), *n.pl.* the sediment of liquor; lees; worthless matter.
dreibund (drī'bunt), *n.* a triple alliance, especially that (1883) between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy for mutual defense.
drench (drench), *v.t.* to wet thoroughly; steep in moisture; forcibly administer a draft to: *n.* a large draft; a dose of medicine for a horse or cattle.
Dresden (dres'den), *n.* a fine porcelain.
dress (dres), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dressed or drest, *p.pr.* dressing], to invest with, or as with, clothing; adorn; deck out; embellish; prepare or make ready; cook; curry or rub down; adjust to a straight line; prune or trim: *v.i.* to put on clothes: *n.* a covering for the body; a robe; elegant or fashionable attire; external finish or ornament; plumage; adjustment.
dresser ('ẽr), *n.* one who regulates or adjusts dress; a surgeon's assistant; a set of shelves or open cupboard for plates, &c.; a combination of mirror and bureau.
dressing ('ing), *n.* the act of putting on clothes; material used in sizing or stiffening fabrics; the smoothing of the surface of stone; sauce or stuffing used for preparing a dish; a beating; reprimand; an external application to a wound; the preparation of mineral ores for the furnace.
dressing-gown (-goun), *n.* a light, easy, loose gown worn while dressing or in dishabille.
dressy (dres'i), *adj.* fond of dress, especially showy or elaborate attire; stylish.
drest, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of dress.
drew, *p.t.* of draw.
dribble (drib'l), *v.i.* to fall in small drops; drip: *v.t.* to let fall in drops; give out or deal in small portions; in football to give a slight kick or shove to: *n.* a drizzling shower; a trickling out in small drops.
driblet (drib'let), *n.* a small piece, part, or sum.
dried, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of dry.
drier (drī'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, dries; a substance added to paint, &c., causing it to dry quickly; an apparatus for drying off moisture.
drift (drift), *n.* the direction in which anything is driven; an impellent force; overbearing influence; an accumulation heaped up by sea or wind; tendency; scope; the horizontal passage of a mine; a collection of loose earth, rocks, &c., transported from a distance by the agency of ice; leeway made in a gale; the direction of a current: *v.t.* to drive along, or in heaps; cover with driftage: *v.i.* to be carried along by a current, or by circumstances; accumulate in heaps.
driftage ('āj), *n.* that which is drifted; leeway caused by wind or sea currents.
drill (dril), *v.t.* to pierce with a drill; bore; perforate; instruct thoroughly in the rudiments of any business, &c.; train; sow in lines or rows: *v.i.* to engage in military exercises: *n.* a tool for boring or mak-

ing holes in a hard substance; a machine for sowing seeds in rows; military exercise.

drilling ('ing), *n.* the act of using a drill; a heavy, firm twilled cloth.

drink (dringk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* drank, *p.p.* drunk, *p.pr.* drinking], to swallow a liquid; imbibe alcoholic liquors habitually: *n.* any beverage swallowed to quench thirst; as much liquor as can be taken at once; strong or intoxicating liquor.

drip (drip), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dripped, *p.pr.* dripping], to fall in drops: *v.t.* to let fall in drops: *n.* that which falls in drops; a projecting cornice to throw off rain.

drive (drīv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* drove, *p.p.* driven, *p.pr.* driving], to impel or urge forward by force; propel; communicate motion to; convey in a vehicle: *v.i.* to press, or be impelled forward with violence; travel in a carriage; aim a blow (with *let*): *n.* the act of driving or impelling; a strong blow; a road prepared for driving; an excursion in a carriage; an annual gathering of cattle for branding; a forward blow given to a ball at cricket.

drivel (driv'el), *v.i.* to slaver; be weak or foolish; talk or act like a fool or dotard.

driven, *p.p.* of drive.

drizzle (driz'l), *v.i.* to rain slightly or in misty drops: *n.* fine misty rain.

drizzly ('li), *adj.* shedding fine rain.

droit (droit, or drwä), *n.* equity; right of ownership, especially in land: custom; duty.

drôle (drōl'), *n.* a funny fellow; buffoon.

droll (drōl'), *adj.* ridiculous; queer.

drollery ('ēr-i). *n.* [*pl.* drolleries (-riz)], the quality of being droll; buffoonery.

drolling ('ing), *n.* burlesque.

drolly ('li), *adv.* comically.

dromedary (drum'ē-dā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* dromedaries (-riz)], one of a domesticated breed of camels distinguished for its speed and by having one hump.

drone (drōn), *v.i.* to utter in a monotonous tone or sound; live in idleness: *v.t.* to read in a monotonous tone: *n.* a dull, monotonous tone; one of the pipes of a bagpipe; the male of the honey-bee which produces no honey; a lazy fellow.

drony (drō'ni), *adj.* like a drone.

droop (drōōp), *v.i.* to sink or hang down; languish; bend down gradually: *v.t.* cause to hang down: *n.* the act of drooping.

drop (drop), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dropped, dropt, *p.pr.* dropping], to fall in drops; distil; sink to a lower position; fall in death; visit informally (with *in*): *v.t.* to let fall; discontinue; utter casually; send off (a hasty note): *n.* a globule of moisture; something that hangs like a drop; a small quantity of a liquid; a falling trap-door; the painted curtain of a theater (drop-scene): *pl.* medicine regulated by drops; laudanum.

drop-shutter (-shut'ēr), *n.* a device, operated by a spring, for taking instantaneous photographs.

dropsical ('si-kăl), *adj.* affected with dropsy.

dropsy ('si), *n.* an unnatural accumulation of serous fluid in any cavity of the body or its tissues; a disease affecting the food-sac of young trout; blue swelling.

dropt, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of drop.

dross (dros), *n.* the scum or slag of melted metal; sediment; refuse.

drought (drout), *n.* continued absence of rain or moisture; dryness.

drove, *p.t.* of drive: *n.* a collection of cattle or sheep driven in a body; a crowd; sprats caught early in the season.

drown (droun), *v.i.* to perish by suffocation in water: *v.t.* to suffocate by immersion in water; overwhelm; inundate; deluge.

drowse (drouz), *v.i.* to be heavy with sleepiness; be half-asleep: *n.* a light sleep.

drowsiness ('i-nes), *n.* sleepiness.

drowsy ('i), *adj.* sleepy; sluggish.

drub (drub), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* drubbed, *p.pr.* drubbing], to beat vigorously: *n.* a thump.

drudge (druj), *v.i.* to labor hard at mean or uncongenial tasks; slave: *v.t.* to spend or pass laboriously: *n.*

one employed in menial work who works hard for insufficient remuneration.

drudgery ('ĕr-i), *n.* the work of a drudge; mean servile labor.

drug (drug), *n.* an ingredient used in medicine; a narcotic; an unsalable article: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* drugged, *p.pr.* drugging], to mix drugs with; render stupid by a narcotic drug: *v.i.* to take drugs habitually.

drugget ('et), *n.* a coarse woolen fabric.

druggist ('ist), *n.* a dealer in drugs.

druid (drōō'id), *n.* a priest of the ancient Kelts of Britain, Gaul, and Germany.

drum (drum), *n.* an instrument of percussion, consisting of a hollow cylinder with vellum at the ends, and beaten with sticks (drumsticks); the tympanum of the ear; a drum-shaped box for figs; a cylinder or revolving shaft: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* drummed, *p.pr.* drumming], to beat a drum; beat up recruits; tout for customers; beat rapidly with the fingers: *v.t.* to play (a tune) on a drum; din; expel ignominiously (with *out*).

drumhead ('hed), *n.* the head or top of a drum; the top of a capstan.

drummer ('ĕr), *n.* one who plays a drum; a commercial traveler.

drumstick ('stik), *n.* the stick with which a drum is beaten; the outer joint of a fowl's leg from the knee to the heel.

Drummond-light ('und-līt), *n.* another name for the limelight.

drunk (drungk), *p.p.* of drink: *n.* a fit of drunkenness; a drunken person: *adj.* intoxicated.

drunkard ('ărd), *n.* one habitually drunk.

drunken ('en), *p.adj.* habitually intemperate.

drunkenness (-nes), *n.* the state of being drunk; habitual intemperance; frenzy.

dry (drī), *adj.* [*comp.* drier, *superl.* driest], free from moisture or wetness; not yielding juices; devoid of interest; unintentionally humorous or quaint; without sweetness or fruity flavor: *v.t.* free from moisture or juice; stop the flow of; parch: *v.i.* to lose or be deprived of moisture.

dryad (drī'ăd), *n.* a wood nymph.

dryly ('li), *adv.* without moisture; in a dry manner; coldly; sarcastically. Also drily.

dry-nurse ('nĕrs), *v.t.* to rear without the breast.

drysalt ('sawlt), *v.t.* to cure by salting and drying, as meat.

dual (dū'ăl), *adj.* expressing, or composed of, the number 2: *n.* the form of the noun or verb connoting two persons or things.

dualism (-izm), *n.* a twofold division; the doctrine of two independent and separate principles in man, the spiritual and the corporeal; the Gnostic theory that there are two independent eternal principles, one evil and the other good.

dualist ('ă-list), *n.* one who holds any of the theories of dualism.

dualistic (-ă-list'ik), *adj.* twofold; characterized by, or pertaining to, dualism.

duality (-al'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being twofold; division into two.

dub (dub), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dubbed, *p.pr.* dubbing], to invest with knighthood by striking the shoulder with a sword; confer any rank, dignity, character, or name upon; rub, dress, or smooth: *v.i.* make a brisk noise: *n.* a tap or blow.

dubious (dū'bi-us), *adj.* doubtful.

ducal ('kăl), *adj.* pertaining to a duke.

ducat (duk'at), *n.* a gold or silver coin formerly in use in Europe: *pl.* money.

duchess (duch'es), *n.* the consort or widow of a duke.

duchy ('i), *n.* [*pl.* duchies ('iz)], the territory, dominions, or jurisdiction of a duke.

duck (duk), *n.* any bird of the family Anatidæ, especially the domestic duck; the female of this bird, as distinguished from the drake; an expression of endearment; a strong linen untwilled fabric: *pl.* sailors' trousers or light clothes worn in hot climates: *v.i.* to plunge the head

under water and then withdraw it quickly; bob the head.

ducking ('ing), *n.* the act of putting under water; the sport of shooting wild ducks.

ducking-stool (-stōōl), *n.* a stool in which female scolds were ducked in the water.

duckling ('ling), *n.* a young duck.

duckweed ('wēd), *n.* a common fresh-water plant eaten by ducks.

duct (dukt), *n.* a passage, tube, or canal by which a fluid or secretion is conveyed.

ductile ('til), *adj.* capable of being drawn out into threads or wire; tractable.

ductility ('i-ti), *n.* flexibility.

dude (dūd), *n.* a kind of dandy, characterized by over-affectedness in manners, dress, &c.

dudeen (dū-dēn'), *n.* a short clay pipe.

dudgeon (duj'un), *n.* sullen anger; resentment; ill-will.

dudism (dūd'izm), *n.* the affectation or social peculiarities of dudes. Also dudeism.

duds (dudz), *n.pl.* clothes.

due (dū), *adj.* owed or owing; payable; fulfilling obligation; suitable to a case; ascribable; proper: *adv.* exactly; directly: *n.* that which is owed or required by an obligation; a custom, toll, tribute, or fee.

duel ('el), *n.* a combat between two persons with deadly weapons: *v.i.* to fight in a duel.

dueling (-ing), *n.* the fighting a duel.

dueña (dōō-ā'nyȧ), *n.* an elderly Spanish or Portuguese lady who acts as a guardian to a younger one; a governess. Also duenna.

duet (dū-et'), *n.* a vocal or instrumental composition for two performers. Also duetto.

duetino (dōō-ā-tē'nō), *n.* a short duet.

duff (duf), *n.* pudding of flour, &c., boiled in a bag; a vegetable growth accumulated in forest ground.

duffer ('ēr), *n.* a peddler or hawker of feminine articles of attire, flash jewelry, &c.; a dull, stupid, inefficient person; a fogy; a spurious coin.

duffing ('ing), *adj.* worthless; counterfeit.

dug, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of dig: *n.* a teat.

dugong (dū'gông), *n.* an aquatic herbivorous mammal resembling the seal and walrus; the sea-cow.

dugout (dug'out), *n.* a canoe hollowed out from a log; a rough kind of shelter excavated in the side of a hill or bank.

duke (dūk), the highest order of English nobility and ranking next below an archbishop and the princes of the blood; a continental prince or noble.

dukedom ('dum), *n.* a duchy.

dulcet (dul'set), *adj.* sweet or pleasant to the ear; harmonious.

dulciana (si-ä'nâ), *n.* a soft-toned stop.

dulcimer ('si-mēr), *n.* an instrument with wire strings which are struck with a rod.

dull (dul), *adj.* slow of apprehension or action; stupid; sluggish; without sensibility; not bright or clear to the eye; blunt; without wind: *v.t.* to deprive of sharpness; make stupid or heavy; tarnish: *v.i.* to become calm; become dull or blunt.

dullard ('ärd), *n.* a stupid person; blockhead.

dulness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being dull.

duly (dū'li), *adv.* in a fit and becoming manner; fitly; regularly.

dumb (dum), *adj.* incapable of speech.

dumb-bell ('bel), *n.* one of a pair of heavy weights used for muscular exercise.

dumb-show ('shō), *n.* gesture without speech.

dumbledore (dum'bl-dōr), *n.* the bumble-bee; the brown cockchafer.

dummy (dum'i), *n.* [*pl.* dummies ('iz)], one who is mute or silent; that which imitates a reality; an exposed hand at whist when three persons are playing: *adj.* fictitious.

dump (dump), *n.* a thud or heavy sound; anything short, thick, and heavy; a place to discharge rubbish in: *pl.* low spirits: *v.t.* to throw down and empty, especially abrupt-

ly; unload from a cart: *v.i.* to unload by tilting.

dumpy ('i), *adj.* short and thick; discontented; sulky.

dun (dun), *adj.* of a dull brown color: *n.* a creditor who presses persistently for payment of a debt; a fortified eminence; earthwork; mound: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dunned, *p.pr.* dunning], to urge importunately, especially for a debt; cure, as codfish, after salting, to impart a dark color.

dunce (duns), *n.* a dull, ignorant person.

dunderhead ('dẽr-hed), *n.* a dolt; a numskull.

dune (dūn), a heap of drifted sand piled up on the sea-shore by the action of the wind.

dunfish ('fish), *n.* codfish cured by dunning.

dung (dung), *n.* the excrement of animals; anything filthy or rotten: *v.t.* to manure with dung.

dungeon ('jun), *n.* the principal keep of a mediæval castle; a dark underground cell; a prison.

Dunkers ('kẽrz), *n.pl.* a sect of German-American Baptists, properly termed Brethren.

dunnage ('ăj), *n.* loose wood, fagots, &c., stowed in the hold of a vessel to protect the cargo.

dunnite (dun'nīt), *n.* a powerful explosive, invented by Major Dunn, U. S. A., its composition a secret.

duodecimal (dū-ō-des'i-mâl), *adj.* consisting of, or computing by, twelves or any power of 12: *n.* a twelfth power of anything: *pl.* a system of computing by twelves the number of square feet and inches in a rectangular area.

duodecimo ('i-mō), *n.* a sheet folded into 12 leaves (12mo): said of a book.

duodenum (-dē'num), *n.* [*pl.* duodena ('nā)], the first portion of the small intestine.

dupable (dūp'â-bl), *adj.* capable of being duped.

dupe (dūp), *n.* one who is, or can be, easily tricked; a credulous person; *v.t.* to deceive by trickery; cheat.

duplex (dū'pleks), *adj.* double; compound: applied to the transmission of two telegraphic messages over a single wire at the same time: *v.i.* to transmit telegraphic messages by the duplex system.

duplicate ('pli-kāt), *v.t.* to make or render double; make a copy or copies of: *v.i.* to celebrate Mass or receive the Eucharist twice in one day: *adj.* corresponding exactly with another; twofold; double; growing in pairs: *n.* facsimile; counterpart; an exact copy.

duplication (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of duplicating; a fold; multiplication by 2.

duplicity (-plis'i-ti), *n.* deceit; hypocrisy.

durability (dū-râ-bil'i-ti), *n.* endurance.

durable ('râ-bl), *adj.* not perishing; permanent; stable; lasting.

durably (-li), *adv.* in a durable manner.

dura mater ('râ mā'tẽr), *n.* the tough covering which envelops the brain and spinal cord.

duramen (-rā'men), *n.* the inner or heart wood of an exogenous tree.

durance ('râns), *n.* imprisonment.

duration (-rā'shun), *n.* continuance in time; permanency.

duress (dū-res' or dū'res), *n.* restraint of personal liberty by fear or physical force, compelling a person to do some act; imprisonment.

during (dūr'ing), *prep.* in the time of; at some period of.

durometer (dū-rom'e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for testing the hardness of steel rails.

durst, *p.t.* of dare.

dusk (dusk), *adj.* tending to darkness; shadowy; swarthy: *n.* incipient darkness.

duskily ('i-li), *adv.* with a tendency to darkness or blackness.

dust (dust), *n.* fine dry particles of matter; a stirring of such fine particles; state of dissolution; unorganized matter; pollen; obscurity; confusion: *v.t.* to brush away dust from; cover with a powdered substance.

dusty ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* dustier, *superl.* dustiest], covered with dust.

Dutch (duch), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Dutch or Low Germans of Holland, or their language.

duteous ('ti-us), *adj.* fulfilling duty; obedient.

dutiable (dū'ti-â-bl), *adj.* subject to duty.

dutiful (-fool), *adj.* respectful; obedient to parents.

dutifully (-li), *adv.* in a dutiful manner.

duty ('ti), *n.* [*pl.* duties ('tiz)], obligatory service; tax, impost, or toll levied by Government on certain articles.

duumvir (-um'vēr), *n.* [*pl.* duumviri ('vi-rī), duumvirs ('vērz)], two ancient Roman officers of high rank acting together in one capacity or public function.

duumvirate ('vēr-āt), *n.* the joint office of the duumviri.

dwarf (dwawrf), *n.* a human being, animal, or plant much below the average height: *adj.* of smaller size or height than the average: *v.t.* hinder from growing to the natural size: *v.i.* become stunted; grow smaller.

dwell (dwel), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dwelt, *p.pr.* dwelling], to reside for a length of time; have a fixed abode; continue; linger: *v.t.* to inhabit.

dwelling ('ing), *n.* a house or place of abode.

dwindle (dwin'dl), *v.i.* to become gradually less; diminish; decrease.

Dyak (dī'ak), *adj.* pertaining to the natives of the Malay race inhabiting Borneo.

dye (dī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dyed, *p.pr.* dyeing], to stain or color: *v.i.* to follow the trade of a dyer: *n.* a coloring liquid or stain.

dying ('ing), *p.adj.* the passing away from life; decaying physically; drawing to a close; the act of expiring.

dynactinometer (nak-ti-nom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the intensity of the photogenic rays of light and comparing the quickness of action of lenses in photography.

dynam ('nam), *n.* a unit of work = 1 foot pound.

dynamic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to mechanical forces not in equilibrium; effective. Also dynamical: *n.pl.* that branch of mechanics which treats of the effects of force in producing motion. Also kinetics.

dynamitard ('nâ-mī-tärd), *n.* one who advocates the use of dynamite as a revolutionary agent. Also dynamiter.

dynamite ('nâ-mīt), *n.* a highly explosive compound of nitro-glycerine mixed with sawdust or infusorial silica: *v.t.* to destroy by dynamite.

dynamo ('nâ-mō), *n.* an electric machine for converting mechanical into electric energy.

dynamograph (-nam'ō-graf), *n.* an instrument for registering muscular power by compressing a spring held in the hand.

dynamometer (-nâ-mom'e-tēr), *n.* an apparatus for measuring the force or power in moving a load, &c.

dynastic (-nas'tik), *adj.* pertaining to a dynasty.

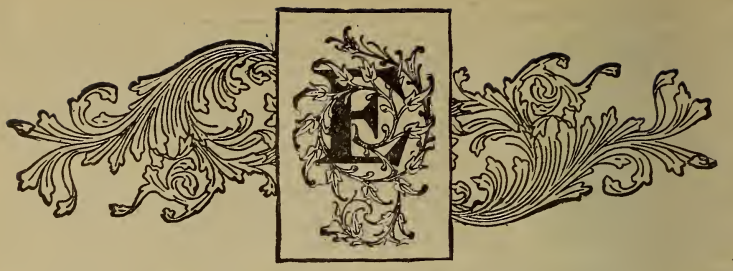
dynasty ('nas-ti), *n.* [*pl.* dynasties (-tiz)], a line or succession of sovereigns of a particular family; the length of time during which a certain family reigns.

dyne (dīn), *n.* the force which, acting upon a gramme per second, generates a velocity of 1 centimeter.

dysentery (dis'en-ter-i), *n.* a tropical disease akin to diarrhœa, attended with fever.

dyspepsia (-pep'si-â), *n.* indigestion.

dyspeptic ('tik), *adj.* pertaining to, causing, or afflicted with, dyspepsia.



each (ēch), *adj.* & *pron.* every one; either.
eager (ē'gēr), *adj.* impetuous; vehement; earnest; keen; enthusiastic.
eagle ('gl), *n.* a bird of prey, genus Aquila, noted for its strength, size, and keenness of vision; a gold coin of the United States = 10 dollars; the military standard of ancient Rome.
eagle-wood (-wood), *n.* a highly fragrant resinous wood. Also agallochum.
eaglet ('glet), *n.* a young eagle.
ear (ēr), *n.* the organ of hearing; delicate perception of sounds; attention; a spike of corn; anything that resembles an ear.
eared (ērd), *adj.* having ears.
earing (ēr'ing), *n.* a small rope for fastening the upper corner of a sail to a yard or stanchion; a plowing of land; the formation of ears, as in wheat.
earl (ērl), *n.* nobleman next in rank below a marquis.
earldom ('dum), *n.* the possessions or dignity of an earl.
early (ēr'li), *adj.* [*comp.* earlier, *superl.* earliest], before the usual time; seasonable: *adv.* soon; seasonably.
earmark (ēr'märk), *n.* a mark for identification: *v.t.* to set a distinctive mark upon.
earn (ērn), *v.t.* to gain as a just recompense for one's labor, service, &c.; merit.
earnest ('est), *adj.* in serious reality; serious in speech or action; ardent; zealous; eager: *n.* a portion of something given or done in advance as a pledge.
earnings ('ingz), *n.pl.* wages; reward.
earring (ēr'ring), *n.* an ear ornament.
earth (ērth), *n.* the inhabited terraqueous globe; the solid materials which compose the globe; ground; soil; a region or land; worldly things or interests; the inhabitants of the globe; that part of the ground forming part of an electric circuit: *v.t.* to hide or bury in the earth; place in connection with the earth: *v.i.* to burrow.
earthen ('en), *adj.* made of earth.
earthenware (-wār), *n.* vessels or other objects made of clay or a similar earthy substance.
earthly (-li), *adj.* pertaining to the earth; sensual; worldly; possible; conceivable.
earthnut ('nut), *n.* the ground nut.
earthquake ('kwāk), *n.* a shaking or trembling of the earth produced by subterranean volcanic forces.
earthwork (-wērk), *n.* a cutting or embankment; an offensive or defensive fortification constructed chiefly of earth.
earthworm ('wērm), *n.* a common name for worms that live in the ground.
earthy ('i), *adj.* pertaining to, composed of, or resembling, the earth; dull; coarse.
earwax (ēr'waks), *n.* cerumen.
earwig (ēr'wig), *n.* a well-known insect with a pair of curved forceps at its tail: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* earwigged, *p.pr.* earwigging], to gain the ear of and influence by whispered or covert statements.

ease (ēz), *n.* freedom from pain, disturbance, labor, or affectation; quiet; repose; facility: *v.t.* to free from pain, anxiety, or trouble; give rest or relief.

easel (ē'zl), *n.* a wooden frame or tripod for supporting a canvas, blackboard, &c.

easement (ēz'ment), *n.* that which gives ease or relief; a right of accommodation in another's land, or a right of passage.

east (ēst), *n.* that part of the heavens where the sun is seen to rise; one of the four cardinal points; the eastern part of the earth: *adj.* coming from the east; near the altar of a church, as seen from the nave: *adv.* in an easterly direction.

East (ēst), *n.* the Orient; eastern part of the United States.

Easter (ēs'tẽr), *n.* a festival of the Christian Church to commemorate the resurrection of Jesus Christ: *adj.* pertaining to Easter.

easterly (-li), *adv.* situated, or moving towards, the east: *adj.* in the direction of the east.

eastern (ēst'ẽrn), *adj.* situated towards, or lying in, the east.

Eastern (-ẽrn), *adj.* Oriental.

Eastern Church (chẽrch), *n.* the Orthodox Oriental or Greek Church.

Eastern Empire (em'pīr), *n.* that part of the later Roman Empire which had its capital at Byzantium (Constantinople).

Easterner (-ẽr), *n.* a person who resides in the eastern part of the United States.

Eastern question (kwes'chun), *n.* the term applied to the complicated internal problems arising out of the possession by the Turks of the southeast of Europe, and their relations to Russia and adjoining states.

easting ('ing), *n.* the distance traversed by a vessel eastward from a given meridian.

eastward ('wărd), *adv.* toward, or in the direction of, the east. Also eastwards.

easy (-ēz'i), *adj.* [*comp.* easier, *superl.* easiest], free from pain, disturbance, &c.; not burdensome; moderate; well-to-do; credulous; natural; not formal; yielding; gentle; self-indulgent: *adv.* easily: *n.* diminution in speed while rowing.

eat (ēt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* ate, *p.p.* eaten, *p.pr.* eating], to chew and swallow, as food; devour; consume; corrode; waste or wear away: *v.i.* to take food; penetrate; taste.

eau (ō), *n.* [*pl.* eaux (ōz), (French)], water, especially as applied to perfumes, cordials, spirituous waters, &c., as eau de cologne.

eaves (ēvz), *n.pl.* the edges of the roof which overhang a building.

eavesdrop ('drop), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* eavesdropped, *p.pr.* eavesdropping], to listen to the private conversation of others.

ébauchoir (ā-bō-shwär'), *n.* a large broad hewing chisel used by statuaries.

ebb (eb), *n.* the flowing back of the tide; ebb-tide; decline: *v.i.* to flow back or return, as the tide to the sea; decline; recede.

eblis (eb'lis), *n.* the Mohammedan Devil; in Mohammedan mythology, the chief evil spirit.

ebonite ('un-īt), *n.* a hard dark variety of vulcanite.

ebonize (-īz), *v.t.* to make black by staining like ebony.

ebony ('un-i), *n.* a hard, heavy, durable black-colored wood [*pl.* ebonies (-iz)], negroes: *adj.* made of, or like, ebony.

éboulement (ā-bōōl'mäng), *n.* the crumbling of a wall or fortification; a landslip; avalanche.

ebullition (eb-ū-lish'un), *n.* the act of boiling; effervescence; a sudden outburst of feeling.

eburine (eb'ū-rin), *n.* an artificial ivory.

écarté (ā-kär-tā'), *n.* a game of cards played by two persons with 32 cards, from which those from two to six have been cast out.

ecaudate (ē-kaw'dāt), *adj.* tailless.

ecbatic (ek-bat'ik), *adj.* denoting the relation of cause and effect.

eccentric ('sen-trik), *adj.* not situated in, or deviating from the cen-

ter; peculiar in manner or character; erratic; not having the same center: opposed to concentric: *n.* a circle or sphere not having the same center as another circle; a mechanical device for converting continuous circular motion into reciprocating rectilinear motion.

eccentricity (-tris'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* eccentricities (-tiz)], deviation from a center; peculiarity of manner or character; idiosyncrasy.

ecchymosis (-i-mō'sis), *n.* a livid spot on the skin, caused by extravasated blood.

ecclesiastic (e-klē-zi-as'tik), *n.* a person in holy orders; a clergyman.

ecclesiastical (-âl), *adj.* pertaining to the Church and its organization or government.

ecclesiastically (-li), *adv.* in an ecclesiastical manner.

ecclesiasticism (-as'ti-sizm), *n.* strong attachment to the forms, usages, organization, and privileges of the Church.

ecclesiology (-zi-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the science which treats of the Church as an organized society, and of its development; science of church architecture and decoration.

echelon (esh'e-lon), *n.* an arrangement of a body of troops in the form of steps; an arrangement of the vessels of a fleet in V form: *v.t.* to form in echelon.

echinoderm (e-kī'no-dĕrm), *n.* an individual of the Echinodermata, a class of animals in Cuvier's system which includes the star-fishes, sea-urchins, &c.

echinus ('nus), *n.* [*pl.* echini ('nī)], a sea-urchin; a rounded egg-shaped molding.

echo (ek'ō), *n.* [*pl.* echoes ('ōz)], the repetition of a sound caused by reflection; the repetition of the words or opinions of others: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* echoed; *p.pr.* echoing], to emit an echo; give, or reflect back, a sound: *v.t.* to repeat the sound of; repeat closely (the words, &c., of others).

echometry (e-kom'e-tri), *n.* the art of measuring the duration of sounds.

éclair (ā-klār'), *n.* a small oblong cake containing flavored cream, &c., covered on the top with sugar or chocolate.

éclaircissement (-sēs'mäng), *n.* an explanation or clearing up of something previously obscure or misunderstood.

éclat (ā-klä'), *n.* a bursting forth, as of applause or admiration; renown; striking effect; splendor.

eclectic (ek-lek'tik), *adj.* selecting or choosing from different systems, doctrines, or sources; liberal and broad in taste or belief: *n.* one of a class of ancient philosophers.

eclecticism ('ti-sizm), *n.* the eclectic system of philosophy.

eclipse (e-klips'), *n.* the total or partial obscuration of the light of a heavenly body caused by its entering the shadow of another body: hence diminution: obscuration; temporary failure: *adj.* pertaining to an eclipse: *v.t.* to cover or obscure by an eclipse; darken or conceal; overshadow.

ecliptic (-klip'tik), *n.* the apparent path of the sun, or real path of the earth, in the heavens during a year.

eclogue (ek'log), *n.* a pastoral poem.

economic (ek-ō, or ē-kō-nom'ik), *adj.* frugal; saving; pertaining to domestic economy. Also economical: *n.pl.* political economy.

economically (-âl-li), *adv.* with economy.

economist (-kon'ō-mist), *n.* one prudent in expenditure; a student of political economy.

economize ('ō-mīz), *v.t.* to manage with care or frugality: *v.i.* to be careful in outlay.

economy ('ō-mi), *n.* [*pl.* economies (-miz)], the regulation of household affairs; frugality in expenditure; any system of religious laws, rites, or ceremonies.

écorché (ā-kôr-shā'), *n.* an anatomical model, represented as deprived of the skin; to exhibit for study the muscular system.

écrevisse (ā-kre-vēs'), *n.* a piece of armor formed of overlapping splints resembling the tail of the crawfish.

écru (ā-krōō'), *adj.* unbleached: said of the color of textile fabrics.
ecstasy (ek'stâ-si), *n.* [*pl.* ecstasies (-siz)], the state of being beside one's self; excessive joy; a kind of cataleptic trance.
ecstatic (-stat'ik), *adj.* overpowering; rapturous; entrancing. Also ecstatical.
ecstatically (-âl-li), *adv.* rapturously.
ectasis (ek'tā-sis), *n.* the pronunciation of a vowel as long, or its lengthing if short.
ectoblast ('tō-blast), *n.* an outer cell wall.
ectocyst ('sist), *n.* the outer covering of a polyzoön.
ectoderm (-dērm), *n.* the external skin, or outer layer, of an animal or plant.
ectoplasm (-plazm), *n.* the exterior protoplasm or sarcode of a cell.
ectozoa (-zō'ȧ), *n.pl.* external parasites.
ectype (ek'tīp), *n.* a reproduction or imitation of an original design.
ectypography (-ti-pog'râ-fi), *n.* a method of etching in relief.
écu (ā-kōō'), *n.* a mediæval shield; the name of various gold and silver coins formerly current in France.
ecumenic (ek-ū-men'ik), *adj.* general; universal, pertaining to the Christian Church throughout the world: said of certain councils of the Church. Also ecumenical.
eczema ('zē-mâ), *n.* an inflammatory disease of the skin.
eddy (ed'i), *n.* [*pl.* eddies ('iz)], a contrary current of air or water causing a circular motion; a small whirlpool: *v.i.* to move with a circular motion; whirl.
edelweiss (ā'dl-vīs), *n.* a small perennial white, woolly, composite Alpine plant.
Eden (ē'dn), *n.* paradise; any particularly delightful region or residence.
edge (ej), *n.* the thin, sharp or cutting part of an instrument; extreme border; brink; margin; keenness; mental acuteness: *v.t.* to furnish with an edge or a border; exasperate; incite; move forward little by little: *v.i.* to sail close to the wind.
edged ('d), *p.adj.* furnished with an edge, border, or fringe.
edge-tool (tool), *n.* any sharp tool.
edging ('ing), *n.* that which forms an edge or border; narrow lace or embroidery for a garment; the operation of shaping or ornamenting anything.
edible ('i-bl), *adj.* fit to be eaten as food: *n.* something fit to be eaten (usually in *pl.*).
edict (ē'dikt), *n.* a public proclamation or decree issued by a sovereign and having the force of a law.
edification (ed-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* a building up in a moral or religious sense; instruction.
edify ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* edified, *p.pr.* edifying], to build up or strengthen, especially in faith or morals; impart instruction to.
edit ('it), *v.t.* to revise and prepare for publication; direct, select, and adapt literary matter for the press; make a revision of.
edition (ē-dish'un), *n.* the published form of a literary work; the number of copies of a book, magazine, or newspaper published at one time; reproduction.
editor (ed'i-tēr), *n.* one who superintends, revises, or prepares a literary work for publication; one who conducts a newspaper, magazine, &c.
editorial (-tōr'i-âl), *adj.* pertaining to an editor, or his duties: *n.* a leading article.
editress ('i-tres), *n.* a female editor.
educate ('ū-kāt), *v.t.* to impart knowledge to; cultivate the moral or intellectual faculties of; instruct; train.
education (-kā'shun), *n.* the act, process, or result of educating; the systematic training of the moral and intellectual faculties; the rearing of animals.
educationist ('shun-ist), *n.* one versed in the art, theory, and methods of education; one who advocates the promotion and extension of education.
educator (-kā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, educates; a tutor; an educationist.

educe (ē-dūs'), *v.t.* to draw out; evolve; bring to light.
eduction (ē-duk'shun), *n.* the act of exhausting, as steam.
eductive ('tiv), *adj.* drawing out.
eel (ēl), *n.* an elongated fish, destitute of ventral fins, having a slippery mucous skin.
eelbuck ('buk), *n.* a funnel-shaped wicker basket for catching eels.
eelfare ('fār), *n.* the passage of young eels up a stream; a brood of eels.
eel-pout ('pout), *n.* the burbot.
e'en (ēn), contraction of even and evening.
e'er (ār), contraction of ever.
eerie (ē'ri), *adj.* lonely; weird; gloomy; mysterious. Also eery.
efface (ef-fās'), *v.t.* to obliterate; render indistinguishable; destroy.
effaceable ('ā-bl), *adj.* capable of being effaced.
effacement ('ment), *n.* obliteration.
effect (ef-fekt'), *v.t.* to produce as a cause, consequence, or result; accomplish; fulfil: *n.* result; purpose; realization; efficiency; purport: *pl.* goods; personal estate.
effective ('iv), *adj.* having the power to effect; operative; efficient; powerful: *n.* a soldier fit for duty.
effectual ('ū-âl), *adj.* producing, or having, effect; completely operative; efficient.
effectually (-li), *adv.* in an effectual manner.
effeminacy (-fem'i-nâ-si), *n.* the quality of being effeminate; womanish softness or delicacy; unmanliness.
effeminate ('i-nāt), *v.t.* to make womanish or delicate; unman: *v.i.* become womanish: *adj.* having the qualities or characteristics of a woman; delicate or unmanly.
efferent ('fēr-ent), *adj.* conveying or discharging outwards.
effervesce (-ves'), *v.i.* to be in a state of natural ebullition; bubble or hiss.
effervescence ('ens), *n.* the state or condition of effervescing; irrepressible excitement; a display of feeling.
effervescent ('ent), *adj.* gently bubbling and hissing from the giving off of gas.
effervescible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of effervescing.
effete (-fēt'), *adj.* worn out; barren; exhausted.
efficacious (-i-kā'shus), *adj.* producing, or capable of producing, a desired effect.
efficacy (-kâ-si), *n.* power to produce results or effects; ability.
efficiency (-fish'en-si), *n.* effectual agency or power; the state of being efficient.
efficient ('ent), *adj.* producing or causing effects or results; powerful; ready: *n.* an agent or cause; a qualified person.
effigy ('i-ji), *n.* [*pl.* effigies (-jiz)], an image; a likeness or figure in sculpture, painting, or on coins, &c.
effloresce (flō-res'), *v.i.* to blossom; become covered with a whitish crust or fine white crystals.
efflorescence ('ens), *n.* the time or state of flowering; the production of flowers; redness of the skin; the formation of fine white crystals on the surface of efflorescing substances.
efflorescent ('ent), *adj.* blossoming.
effluence ('flū-ens), *n.* an issuing out.
effluent (-ent), *adj.* flowing or issuing forth: *n.* a stream which flows out of another or forms the outlet of a lake.
effluvial ('vi-âl), *adj.* pertaining to effluvia.
effluvium ('vi-um), *n.* [*pl.* effluvia (-â)], an invisible subtle emanation; disagreeable exhalations arising from decaying matter.
efflux ('fluks), *n.* the act of flowing out; effluence; emanation; a passing away.
effoliation (-fōl-i-ā'shun), *n.* the depriving of leaves: said of a plant.
effort ('fōrt), *n.* strenuous exertion, physical or mental; struggle; attempt.
effrontery (-frunt'ēr-i), *n.* impudence.
effulgence (-ful'jens), *n.* a great luster, brightness, or splendor.
effusion (-fū'zhun), *n.* the act of

pouring out, or shedding forth; an outpouring of thought or sentiment; the escape of a fluid from the vessel inclosing it.

effusive ('siv), *adj.* pouring forth freely or widely.

eft (eft), *n.* a newt.

egad (e-gad'), *interj.* an exclamation of wonder, pleasure, or admiration.

egg (eg), *n.* the oval or roundish body laid by birds and certain other animals, from which their young are produced; something shaped like an egg; the germ or first principle of anything: *v.t.* to urge on or incite; pelt with eggs.

egging ('ing), *n.* incitement.

egis, same as ægis.

eglantine ('lan-tīn), *n.* the dog-rose.

ego (ē'gō), *n.* self; personality.

egoism (-izm), *n.* the habit of regarding self as the center of everything; the doctrine that everything is uncertain but the fact of one's existence.

egoist (-ist), *n.* an adherent of egoism.

egotism (ē'gō-, or eg'ō-tizm), *n.* self-exaltation in thought, speech, or writing; vanity.

egotist (-tist), *n.* one characterized by egotism.

egotistic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, egotism. Also egotistical.

egregious (e-grē'jus), *adj.* extraordinary.

egress ('gres), *n.* departure.

egret ('gret), *n.* a species of heron; a heron's plume; the feathery down of seeds.

egyptology ('ō-ji), *n.* the science or scientific investigation of Egyptian antiquities and hieroglyphics.

eider (ī'dēr), *n.* a large marine duck, the down of which is an article of commercial value.

eidograph ('dō-gråf), *n.* an apparatus for copying drawings, &c.

eidoscope (-skōp), *n.* an instrument for producing an infinite variety of geometrical figures.

eight (āt), *adj.* one more than 7: a cardinal numeral: *n.* the sum of 7 and 1; a symbol (8, VIII., viii.), denoting this number.

eighteen (ā'tēn), *adj.* one more than 17: a cardinal numeral: *n.* the sum of 17 and 1; a symbol (18, XVIII., xviii.), denoting this number.

eighteenmo (-mō), *n.* a book whose sheets are folded into 18 leaves. Octodecimo.

eighteenth ('tēnth), *adj.* next in order after 17th: an ordinal numeral.

eighth (āt'th), *adj.* next after seventh: an ordinal numeral: *n.* an interval of an octave.

eightieth (ā'ti-eth), *adj.* next to 79th.

eightscore ('skôr), *adj.* containing eight times 20: *n.* 160.

eighty ('ti), *adj.* 8 times 10.

eikon (ī'kōn), *n.* [*pl.* eikones ('kō-nēz)], a holy image; a sacred picture used in the Greek Church.

eis-wool (īs'wool), *n.* a fine kind of worsted.

either (ē' or ī'*th*ēr), *adj.* one or the other of two; both: *pron.* one of two: *conj.* the correlative to *or*.

ejaculate (ē-jak'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to utter suddenly: *v.i.* to utter ejaculations.

ejaculation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of uttering suddenly; an exclamation.

ejaculatory ('ū-lā-tō-ri), *adj.* uttered suddenly or sharply.

eject (ē-jekt'), *v.t.* to cast forth; dismiss from office; evict.

ejecta ('â), *n.pl.* refuse.

ejection (-jek'shun), *n.* expulsion.

ejective ('tiv), *adj.* pertaining to ejection.

ejectment ('ment), *n.* the act of ejecting; an action for the recovery of lands, &c.

ejector ('tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, ejects.

éjoo-fiber (ēj'ōō-fī'bēr), *n.* a strong black fiber, used in commerce.

eke (ēk), *v.t.* to extend or lengthen (with *out*): *adv.* also; likewise [poet.].

elaborate (e-lab'ō-rāt), *v.t.* to produce with labor; improve or refine with study or labor: *adj.* highly-finished; complicated.

elaborately (-li), *adv.* in an elaborate manner.
elaborator (-rā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, elaborates.
elain, same as olein.
élan (ā-läng'), *n.* dash.
eland (ē'land), *n.* the Cape elk.
elapse (-laps'), *v.i.* to slip or glide away; run out without notice.
elastic (-las'tik), *adj.* springing back: having the power of returning to its original form; rebounding; springy; capable of extension: *n.* an elastic woven fabric made in part of india-rubber.
elasticity (-tis'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being elastic; power to recover from depression.
elastic-tissue (-tish'ū), *n.* elastic light yellow tissue in the ligaments of the vertebræ.
elate (-lāt'), *v.t.* to raise the spirits of; cause to feel exultant; excite; puff up.
elation (-lā'shun), *n.* the state of being elated; joyful elevation of mind.
elbow (el'bō), *n.* the joint or bend of the arm; anything bent or curved like an elbow: *v.t.* to thrust on one side: *v.i.* to jut into an angle; push rudely.
elder ('dēr), *adj.* older; exceeding another in age; prior in time, origin, or appointment: *n.* one older in age, rank, or station; a lay member of the Jewish Sanhedrim; one of a body of laymen, in certain churches, authorized to superintend its spiritual interests, and to assist the minister; a shrub or tree with a spongy pith and purple berries.
elderly ('li), *adj.* somewhat old.
eldest ('est), *adj.* oldest; firstborn.
El Dorado (dō-rä'dō), *n.* an imaginary country in South America, fabled to be very rich in gold and precious stones: hence an inexhaustible treasure.
elect (e-lekt'), *v.t.* to choose for any office or use; choose by ballot; select from a number: *adj.* taken in preference; chosen to an office but not yet invested with the dignity: *n.pl.* those chosen to eternal life by Divine Sovereignty.
election (-lek'shun), *n.* the act of electing; voluntary preference; the act of choosing a person for some office or function by show of hands, or ballot; the selection by Divine Sovereignty of certain individuals to eternal life; one of the five points of Calvinism.
electioneer (-shun-ēr'), *v.i.* to employ means for influencing the result of an election.
electioneering ('ing), *n.* the act of canvassing for, or the means employed to secure, votes at an election.
elective (-lek'tiv), *adj.* regulated by choice; exerting the power of choice: opposed to hereditary; having the tendency to attract, or combine with.
elector ('tēr), *n.* one legally qualified to vote; a member of a United States electoral college; one of the German princes who formerly possessed the power of electing the Emperor.
electoral (-âl), *adj.* pertaining to elections or electors; having the rights of an elector.
electoral college (kol'ej), *n.* body of representatives elected by the voters of the several states to choose a president of the United States.
electorate ('tō-rāt), *n.* the whole body of persons entitled to vote; the dignity or territory of an elector of the old German empire.
electric ('trik), *adj.* pertaining to, containing, generated by, or produced by, electricity; magnetic. Also electrical.
electrically (-âl-li), *adv.* by electricity.
electrician (-trish'un), *n.* one who is skilled in the science of electricity; the maker or vendor of electrical appliances.
electricity (-tris'i-ti), *n.* an imponderable and invisible agent producing light, heat, chemical decomposition, and other physical phenomena; the science of the laws and phenomena which characterize electricity.
electricute (-kūt), *v.t.* same as electrocute.
electrifiable ('tri-fī-â-bl), *adj.* capa-

ble of receiving, being charged with, or transmitting, electricity.

electrification (-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of electrifying; the state of being electrified.

electrify ('tri-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* electrified, *p.pr.* electrifying], to charge with, or act upon, by electricity; pass an electric current through. Also electrize.

electro, a *prefix* denoting electricity as the motive power, or operating agent, used in many words, the meaning of which is self-evident, as *electro*-engrave, *electro*-gild, &c.

electro-biology (-bī-ol'ō-ji), *n.* mesmerism.

electro-cautery (-kaw'tēr-i), *n.* cauterizing by a platinum wire heated by electricity.

electrocute ('trō-kūt), *v.t.* to put to death (a criminal) by an electric current.

electrocution (-kū'shun), *n.* the act of electrocuting.

electrode (e-lek'trōd), *n.* either of the terminals of an electric source; anode or cathode.

electro-dynamics (-dī-nam'iks), *n.* that branch of physics which treats of electric currents.

electro-dynamometer (-nā-mom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current.

electrograph (-grāf), *n.* an apparatus used in preparing copper cylinders for printing fabrics and wall-papers.

electrography (-trog'rā-fi), *n.* a process of copying fine engravings on copper or steel by means of an electro-copper deposit.

electrokinetics (-ki-net'iks), *n.* that branch of electrical science which treats of electric currents, or electricity in motion, as distinguished from *electrostatics*.

electrolier (-trō-lēr'), *n.* an ornamental metal bracket for supporting electric lamps.

electrolysis (-trol'i-sis), *n.* the decomposition of a chemical compound by electricity into its component parts.

electrolyze ('trō-līz), *v.t.* to decompose by the direct action of electricity or galvanism.

electro-magnet (-mag'net), *n.* a coil of soft iron rendered magnetic by the passage of an electric current through it.

electromagnetics (-mag-net'iks), *n.* the science of electro-magnetism.

electromassage (-mas-āj'), *n.* massage with the application of an electric current.

electrometallurgy (-met'ăl-ĕr-ji), *n.* the art of precipitating certain metals from their solutions, or of separating metals from their ores, &c., by a slow electric current.

electrometer (-trom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the amount of electrical force.

electromotor (-mō'tēr), *n.* any arrangement, or apparatus, which produces or excites an electric current.

electron (e-lek'tron), *n.* an atom corpuscle; the Beta ray of radium; the carrier of negative electricity.

electronegative (-neg'ă-tiv), *adj.* having a tendency to pass to the positive pole in electrolysis.

electropathy (-trop'ă-thi), *n.* the treatment of diseases by electricity.

electrophone (-fōn), *n.* an instrument for producing resonant sounds by electric currents; a form of telephonic transmitter.

electrophorus (-trof'ō-rus), *n.* an instrument for generating statical electricity by induction.

electrophotometer (-fō-tom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for comparing the brightness of various lights with that produced by an electric spark.

electrophotomicrography (-fō-tō-mi-krog'rā-fi), *n.* photographing by electric light objects magnified by the microscope.

electrophysiology (-fiz-i-ol'ō-ji), *n.* that branch of electricity which investigates the electric phenomena of living organisms.

electroplate ('trō-plāt), *v.t.* to cover or give a coating of metal to by means of a current of electricity: *n.* an article thus coated: generally applied to silver plate.

electropositive (-poz'i-tiv), *adj.* tending to pass to the negative pole in electrolysis.
electroscope (-skōp), *n.* an electrometer.
electrotherapeutics, see electropathy.
electrotechnics (-tek'niks), *n.* the science of the processes or methods in which electricity is applied to the industrial arts.
electrotinting (-tint'ing), *n.* a method of producing a design, &c., in relief on a metal plate, the lines of which when exposed in an electrobath are protected by an agent.
electrotype ('trō-tīp), *n.* a facsimile in metal of any object made by covering a mold, plate, &c., with a coating of copper by the action of a galvanic electric current: *v.t.* to take a copy of by electrical deposition.
electrum ('trum), *n.* amber; German silver plate.
electuary (-lek'-tū-ā-ri), *n.* a purgative composed of powders and fruit preserves.
eleemosynary (el-ē-mos'i-nā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to alms; devoted to charitable purposes; dependent upon charity: *n.* one who lives on alms.
elegance ('e-gâns), *n.* [*pl.* elegances (-gan-siz)], the state or quality of being elegant; polish; refinement; symmetry.
elegant (-gânt), *adj.* characterized by refinement and good taste; refined; polished; beautiful in form, color, or design.
elegiac (el-ē-jī'ak, or e-lē'ji-ak), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, an elegy; plaintive; mournful: *n.* a song expressing sorrow; a funeral song.
elegit (ē-lē'jit), *n.* a writ of execution under which a creditor can hold a debtor's goods until his claim is satisfied.
elegy (el'e-ji), *n.* [*pl.* elegies (-jiz)], a funeral song or ode; dirge; requiem.
element (el'e-ment), *n.* a first or constituent principle; a component or essential part; a substance which cannot be decomposed by any known method; natural environment; ingredient: *pl.* the letters or sounds of the alphabet; the Eucharistic bread and wine.
elemental ('āl), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, an element; fundamental. Also elementary.
elephant ('e-fânt), *n.* a large five-toed proboscidian mammal with a flexible trunk and large tusks.
elephantiasis (-tī'ā-sis), *n.* a cutaneous disease resembling leprosy.
elephantine ('tin), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, an elephant; huge; unwieldy.
elephantoid ('toid), *adj.* like an elephant.
elevate (el'e-vāt), *v.t.* to raise from a lower to a higher position; ennoble; animate; inspire; raise by training or education; to intoxicate slightly.
elevation (-vā'shun), *n.* the act of elevating; the state of being elevated; a sketch plan of the front or principal side of a building; the altitude of a heavenly body above the horizon; raising of the land by seismic or other agency; slight intoxication.
elevator (-tēr), *n.* that which raises up or exalts; a hoisting machine or lift; a warehouse for the storage of grain.
elevatory (-tō-ri), *adj.* tending to elevate.
eleven (e-lev'n), *adj.* 10 with 1 added: a cardinal numeral: *n.* the sum of 10 with 1 added.
eleventh (-lev'nth), *adj.* next in order after 10th: an ordinal numeral; constituting one of 11 parts: *n.* one of 11 equal parts.
elf (elf), *n.* [*pl.* elves (elvz)], a diminutive mischievous sprite supposed to haunt hills and wild places; a dwarf; fairy.
elf-child ('chīld), *n.* a child believed to have been left by the fairies in the place of one stolen by them; a changeling.
elfin ('fin), *n.* an inhabitant of fairyland; a sportive child: *adj.* pertaining to elves.
elf-fire (elf'fīr), *n.* will-o'-the-wisp.

elfish ('ish), *adj.* resembling, or caused by, an elf; mischievous.
elfkin ('kin), *n.* a little elf.
elf-lock ('lok), *n.* a knot of hair twisted in an intricate manner.
elicit (ē-lis'it), *v.t.* to draw out.
elide (-līd'), *v.t.* to slur over, or cut off, as a final vowel.
eligibility (el-i-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being eligible.
eligible (el'i-ji-bl), *adj.* capable of being, or fit to be, chosen; legally qualified.
eliminate (e-lim'i-nāt), *v.t.* to leave out of consideration, or cast aside.
eliquate (el'i-kwāt), *v.t.* to separate or melt out, as metal from ore.
elision (e-lizh'un), *n.* the cutting off of a vowel or syllable for the sake of euphony, as *o'er* for *over*.
élite (ā-lēt'), *n.* the choicest part, as of society, a profession, an army, &c.
elixir (-lik'sēr), *n.* an imaginary liquid of the alchemists supposed to be capable of prolonging life indefinitely, and of changing baser metals into gold; a tincture, essence, or cordial.
elk (elk), *n.* a very large deer of North America and Northern Europe; the moose-deer.
elkwood ('wood), *n.* the wood of the umbrella-tree.
ell (el), *n.* a measure formerly used for cloth, varying in different countries, an English ell being 45 inches.
ellipse (el-lips'), *n.* one of the sections of a cone; the elliptical orbit of a planet.
ellipsis ('is), *n.* the omission of a word or words in a sentence, the sense of which is obvious.
ellipsoid ('oid), *n.* an elliptical spheroid.
elliptic (-lip'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed like, an ellipse; having a part omitted. Also elliptical.
elliptically (-âl-li), *adv.* in an elliptical manner.
ellipticity (-lip-tis'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being elliptic; the extent of any divergence of any ellipse from the circle.
elm (elm), *n.* a tree of various species belonging to the genus Ulmus.
elocution (el-ō-kū'shun), *n.* the art, manner, or style of speaking in public; delivery.
elocutionary (-ā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to elocution.
elocutionist (-ist), *n.* one skilled in, or a teacher of, the art of elocution.
elod (el'od), *n.* the odic force of electricity.
éloge (ā-lōzh'), *n.* a funeral oration, especially one pronounced on the death of a member of the French Academy.
Elohim (el'ō-him), *n.* one of the Old Testament names of God.
elongate (e-lông'gāt), *v.t.* to stretch out; extend; lengthen.
elongation (-gā'shun), *n.* extension.
elope (e-lōp'), *v.i.* to escape privately; run away with a lover or paramour.
elopement ('ment), *n.* running away.
eloquence (el'ō-kwens), *n.* the art of speaking with fluency and elegance.
eloquent (-kwent), *adj.* having the power of fluent and elegant oratory.
else (els), *adv.* besides; otherwise.
elsewhere ('hwār), *adv.* in another place.
elucidate (e-lūs'i-dāt), *v.t.* to make clear; render intelligible; illustrate.
elucidator ('i-dā-tēr), *n.* one who elucidates; an expositor.
elude (e-lūd'), *v.t.* to avoid by artifice or dexterity; shun; escape.
elusion (-lū'zhun), *n.* evasion; artifice.
elusive ('siv), *adj.* deceptive; fallacious.
elusory ('sō-ri), *adj.* evasive; deceptive.
elvan ('vân), *adj.* pertaining to elves.
elver ('vēr), *n.* a young conger.
elves, *pl.* of elf.
elysian (-liz'i-ân), *adj.* pertaining to elysium; yielding the highest enjoyment.
Elysium ('i-um), *n.* the Greek Paradise or residence of the blessed after death; a condition of perfect happiness.
em (em), *n.* the square body of any size of type, serving as a unit of measurement.
emaciate (e-mā'shi-āt), *v.i.* to lose

flesh gradually; pine away: *v.t.* to make thin.

emanate (em'ā-nāt), *v.i.* to flow out, issue, or proceed, as from a source.

emancipate (e-man'si-pāt), *v.t.* to liberate from servitude or bondage; set free; enfranchise.

emancipator (-pā-tēr), *n.* a liberator.

emarginate (-mär'gin-āt), *adj.* indented at the edges; having the apex notched.

emasculate (-mas'kū-lāt), *v.t.* to castrate; deprive of virility; weaken by expurgation: *adj.* castrated; deprived of vigor.

embalm (em-bäm'), *v.t.* to preserve from decay by balsams or aromatic spices; keep from putrefaction by antiseptics.

embank (-bangk'), *v.t.* to inclose with a bank; protect by a bank.

embankment ('ment), *n.* a bank of earth, stones, &c., for protection or defense.

embargo (-bär'gō), *n.* [*pl.* embargoes ('gōz)], an order by authority prohibiting the departure of vessels from a port.

embark (-bärk'), *v.t.* to put on board ship; venture or invest: *v.i.* to go on board a vessel; engage in any affairs.

embarrass (-bar'ås), *v.t.* to hinder; perplex; involve in pecuniary difficulties; distress.

embarrassment (-ment), *n.* confusion of mind; pecuniary difficulties.

embassy ('bă-si), *n.* [*pl.* embassies (-iz)], the public function, mission, or official residence of an ambassador; a legation.

embattled (-bat'ld), *p.adj.* furnished with battlements; drawn up in battle array.

embed (-bed'), *v.t.* to lay in, or as in, a bed; set in surrounding matter.

embellish (-bel'ish), *v.t.* to make beautiful; set off by ornamentation.

ember ('bēr), *n.* a small live coal or unextinguished smoldering ashes.

embezzle (-bez'l), *v.t.* to appropriate fraudulently, as property entrusted to one's care.

embitter (-bit'ēr), *v.t.* to make bitter, or more bitter; exasperate. Also imbitter.

emblazon (-blā'zn), *v.t.* to adorn with heraldic figures; blazon; decorate; celebrate the praises of.

emblazonry (-ri), *n.* [*pl.* emblazonries (-riz)], heraldic decoration.

emblem ('blem), *n.* a symbolical figure or design; a visible sign of an idea.

emblemata (-blē'mâ-tâ), *n.pl.* detachable figures with which the ancients ornamented gold, silver, or other metallic vessels.

emblematic (-blem-at'ik), *adj.* pertaining to an emblem; symbolical. Also emblematical.

emblematically (-âl-li), *adv.* in an emblematical manner.

emblements ('ble-ments), *n.pl.* annual crops produced by the labor of the cultivator.

embodier (-bod'i-ēr), *n.* one who embodies.

embodiment ('i-ment), *n.* the act of embodying, or uniting in a whole.

embody (-bod'i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* embodied, *p.pr.* embodying], to collect into one mass or united whole; invest with, or as with, a material body: *v.i.* to coalesce.

embolden (em-bold'en), *v.t.* to encourage.

embolism ('bō-lizm), *n.* an intercalation; the insertion of days, months, or years into the calendar to produce regularity of time; the presence of obstructing clots in the blood vessels.

embolus ('bō-lus), *n.* [*pl.* emboli (-lī)], something inserted and acting in another thing, as a piston-rod.

embonpoint (äng-bong-pwäng'), *n.* plumpness of figure, especially of the bust.

embosom (em-booz'um), *v.t.* to hold in the bosom; inclose in the midst; shelter.

emboss (-bos'), *v.t.* to cover with bosses or studs; raise in relief from the surface.

embossing ('ing), *n.* the art of producing raised or projecting figures or designs in relief on surfaces.

embouchure (äng-bōō-shūr'), *n.* the mouth of a river, a cannon, &c.; the mouthpiece of a musical wind instrument.
embowel (-bou'el), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* emboweled, *p.pr.* emboweling], to remove the intestines from; disembowel.
embower (-bou'ēr), *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a bower: *v.i.* to rest, as in a bower; form a bower.
embrace (-brās'), *v.t.* to take in close, or press to the bosom with affection; hug; cling to; receive with willingness; in law, to attempt to influence by threats or bribes: *v.i.* to join in an embrace: *n.* the act of embracing; a clasping in the arms; a hug.
embracery (-brā'sēr-i), *n.* the act of attempting to corrupt or influence a jury.
embrasure ('zhūr), *n.* an opening in a wall or parapet from which to fire guns; a window or door having its sides slanted on the inside.
embrocate ('brō-kāt), *v.t.* to moisten and rub, as a diseased or injured part, with a lotion.
embrocation (-kā'shun), *n.* a liniment for applying to, or rubbing, an injured part of the body.
embroider (-broid'ēr), *v.t.* to decorate with needlework; embellish with additions.
embroidery (-i), *n.* *pl.* embroideries (-iz)], ornamental work of gold, silver, silk, &c., executed with the needle; embellishment.
embroil (-broil'), *v.t.* to throw into confusion; involve in contention; mix up; entangle.
embryo ('bri-ō), *n.* [*pl.* embryos (-ōz)], the first germ or rudiment of an organism; the first or undeveloped state of anything.
embryogeny (-oj'e-ni), *n.* the development of the embryo in the ovule.
embryologist (-ol'ō-jist), *n.* one who studies, or is skilled in, embryology.
embryology ('ō-ji), *n.* that branch of biology which treats of the development of embryos.
embryonic (-on'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, an embryo; rudimentary.
embryoplastic (-plas'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the formation and development of an embryo.
embryoscope ('bri-ō-skōp), *n.* an instrument for the observation of the development of embryos.
embryotomy (-ot'ō-mi), *n.* the extraction of an embryo or fœtus by cutting.
emendation (e-men-dā'shun), *n.* the alteration or correction of a text, so as to give an improved reading.
emendator (-tēr), *n.* one who corrects or improves the text of a work.
emerald (em'e-râld), *n.* a precious stone of a rich, deep green color: a variety of beryl; a size of type: *adj.* of a color like the emerald.
emeraldine (-din), *n.* a dye of a dark green color.
emerge (e-mērj'), *v.i.* to rise up, or come forth, from anything which conceals; become apparent.
emergency (-mēr'jen-si), *n.* [*pl.* emergencies (-siz)], a sudden occasion; pressing necessity; strait; crisis: *adj.* pertaining to, or used in, an emergency.
emeritus (-mer'i-tus), *adj.* retired from service with honor: said of a university or college professor.
emersion (-mēr'shun), *n.* the act of emerging; the reappearance of a heavenly body after an eclipse.
emery (em'ēr-i), *n.* a very hard variety of corundum: used when powdered for grinding or polishing.
emetic (e-met'ik), *adj.* inducing vomiting: *n.* a medicine possessing emetic properties.
emetically (-āl-li), *adv.* so as to cause vomiting.
émeute (ā-mūt'), *n.* a seditious or revolutionary outbreak; riot.
emigrant (em'i-grânt), *n.* one who quits his own country to settle in another: *adj.* moving from one country to another; pertaining to, or used by, emigrants.
emigrate ('i-grāt), *v.i.* to leave one's country to settle in another.
eminence (em'i-nens), *n.* that which is lofty; elevation; height; exalted

rank, station, celebrity, or repute; a title given to cardinals.

eminent (-nent), *adj.* high in office, rank, or reputation; distinguished; exalted; conspicuous.

emir (ē-mēr'), *n.* a prince: a title of dignity given to a Mohammedan prince or chieftain. Also ameer, amir.

emissary (em'i-sa-ri), *n.* [*pl.* emissaries (-riz)], a person, or agent, sent on a mission, especially of a secret nature.

emission (e-mish'un), *n.* the act of sending out; that which is issued at the time, as bank notes.

emissive (-mis'iv), *adj.* sending out.

emit (-mit'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* emitted, *p.pr.* emitting], to send or give forth; issue, as an order or decree; to print and send into circulation, as bank notes.

emmet ('et), *n.* an ant.

emollient (e-mol'yent), *adj.* softening: *n.* a medicine that has a softening effect on living tissues.

emolliotype ('i-ō-tīp), *n.* a picture taken on opal glass by the collodiochloride process.

emolument ('ū-ment), *n.* profit; remuneration; income; pecuniary gain.

emotion (-mō'shun), *n.* mental agitation; excited feeling; passion.

emotional (-āl), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, emotion.

emotionality (-āl'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being emotional.

emotive (-mō'tiv), *adj.* producing emotion.

empale. Same as impale.

emperor (em'pēr-ēr), *n.* the sovereign or supreme ruler of an empire.

emphasis ('fā-sis), *n.* a particular stress of the voice on a word or words in reading or speaking; special force of language or thought.

emphasize ('fā-sīz), *v.t.* to pronounce with emphasis; bring out clearly and distinctly.

emphatic (-fat'ik), *adj.* uttered with emphasis; forcibly significant; impressive; earnest. Also emphatical.

emphatically (-āl-li), *adv.* in an emphatic manner.

empire ('pīr), *n.* supreme power or dominion; imperial rule or sovereignty; the region ruled over by an emperor or sovereign; sway; control.

empiric (-pir'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, founded upon, or derived from, experience. Also empirical.

empirically (-āl-li), *adv.* in an empirical manner.

empiricism ('i-sizm), *n.* observation, or practical experience apart from scientific knowledge; the practice of medicine without the usual medical training or qualification; quackery.

employ (-ploi'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* employed, *p.pr.* employing], to give occupation to; keep busy; exercise; make use of; apply or devote to an object: *n.* occupation.

employee (-ē'), *n.* one who works for another [French employé (-ā)].

employment ('ment), *n.* business; occupation.

emporium (-pō'ri-um), *n.* a commercial center or place of trade; a large shop.

empower (-pou'ēr), *v.t.* to authorize; enable.

empress ('pres), *n.* a woman invested with sovereign sway over an empire; the consort or widow of an emperor.

empresario (-pres-ä'ri-ō), *n.* a contractor who introduces foreign settlers to Mexico by arrangement with the government.

emptiness (emp'ti-nes), *n.* the state of being empty; want of knowledge or sense.

empty ('ti), *adj.* [*comp.* emptier, *superl.* emptiest], containing nothing; vague; unsatisfactory; destitute of force, knowledge, or sense; fasting; vacant: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* emptied, *p.pr.* emptying], to deprive of the contents; pour out; discharge; make vacant: *v.i.* to become empty; discharge itself: *n.pl.* (empties) an empty vessel, packing case, or sack.

emptying (-ing), *n.* the act of making empty: *pl.* the lees of beer or cider, used as yeast (pronounced *emptins*).

empyrean (em-pir'e-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven, or the region of pure fire; ethereal. Also empyreal.
emu (ē'mū), *n.* a large Australian ostrich-like bird.
emulate (em'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to strive to equal or excel; vie with; rival.
emulator (-lā-tẽr), *n.* a rival; competitor.
emulgent (e-mul'jent), *adj.* draining out: applied to the arteries and veins: *n.* an emulgent vessel; a medicine that promotes a flow of bile.
emulous (em'ū-lus), *adj.* desirous to excel; rivaling; competitive.
emulsion (e-mul'shun), *n.* any liquid preparation resembling milk; a substance suspended in gelatine or collodion, used in the preparation of dry photographic plates.
enable (en'ā-bl), *v.t.* to make able; furnish with adequate means or power; empower.
enact (-akt'), *v.t.* to decree; pass into law; act the part of.
enacting clause (klawz), *n.* the introductory clause of a bill or act, usually commencing "Be it enacted."
enactment ('ment), *n.* the act of enacting; a statute; the passing of a bill into law.
enactor ('tẽr), *n.* one who enacts.
enamel (-am'el), *n.* an opaque, semi-transparent, or colored substance, or glass, used in coating the surface of metals or porcelain, and afterwards fired; anything enameled; any smooth hard coating, especially the dense white substance of the teeth: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* enameled, *p.pr.* enameling], to lay on, cover, or decorate with enamel; adorn with various hues: *v.i.* to practice the art of enameling.
enamor (-am'ẽr), *v.t.* to captivate.
encamp (-kamp'), *v.i.* to form a camp; halt on the march; go into camp or settle in temporary quarters: *v.t.* to form into a camp.
encampment ('ment), *n.* a temporary resting place for an army or company of travelers.
encaustic (-kaws'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the art of painting in burnt wax.
encaustic-tile (-tīl), *n.* a variegated paving-tile inlaid on ground of another color.
enceinte (äng-sangt'), *n.* the line of works which forms the main inclosure of a fortress or place; a close or precinct: *adj.* with child; pregnant.
enchain (en-chān'), *v.t.* to hold fast with, or as with, a chain.
enchant (-chânt), *v.t.* to charm or subdue, as by spells or sorcery; bewitch; fill with delight.
enchantment ('ment), *n.* the use or practice of magic, sorcery, charms, &c.; the state of being enchanted; rapture.
encircle (-sẽr'kl), *v.t.* to form, or inclose, in a circle; enclasp; embrace.
encomiastic (en-kō-mi-as'tik), *adj.* bestowing praise; eulogistic.
encomium ('mi-um), *n.* [*pl.* encomiums (-umz)], formal praise; eulogy.
encompass (-kum'pâs), *v.t.* to surround.
encore (äng-kōr'), *adv.* once more; again: *n.* a repetition in response to a call by an audience: *v.t.* to call for a repetition of (any particular part of a performance).
encounter (en-koun'tẽr), *v.t.* to come upon suddenly; meet face to face: *v.i.* to come into collision; meet in combat: *n.* a sudden or accidental meeting; conflict; battle.
encourage (-kur'āj), *v.t.* to give, or inspire with, courage; stimulate.
encouragement (-ment), *n.* the act of encouraging; that which gives courage or incites to action or perseverance.
encrinite ('kri-nīt), *n.* a stone-lily.
encroach (-krōch'), *v.i.* to invade gradually or by stealth; infringe; intrude (usually with *on* or *upon*).
encroachment ('ment), *n.* intrusion.
encumber (-kum'bẽr), *v.t.* to impede; retard; clog; obstruct; load with debt or other legal liabilities.
encumbrance ('brans), *n.* that

which encumbers; a lien or liability attached to real property.

encyclical (-sik'lik-ăl), *adj.* sent to all members of a class or community; intended for general circulation. Also encyclic: *n.* a circular letter sent by the Pope to the bishops, treating of topics of general ecclesiastical interest.

encyclopædia or **encyclopedia** (-sī-klō-pē'di-ă), *n.* the circle of the arts and sciences; a dictionary of the arts, sciences, and literature; a comprehensive summary of knowledge; a cyclopædia.

encyclopædic (-pē'dik), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, an encyclopædia. Also encyclopedic.

encyclopædist (-pē'dist), *n.* a compiler of an encyclopædia; one whose studies embrace all knowledge. Also encyclopedist.

encyst (-sist'), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to inclose, or become inclosed, in a cyst or vesicle.

end (end), *n.* the extreme limit or terminal point of anything; purpose in view; design; necessary termination, or logical outcome; death: *v.t.* to bring to an end; finish; terminate; destroy: *v.i.* to come to an end; die.

endanger (en-dān'jēr), *v.t.* expose to, or bring into, danger; hazard.

endear (-dēr'), *v.t.* to make dear or beloved; attach to one's self.

endearment ('ment), *n.* affection.

endeavor (-dev'ēr), *v.i.* to strive for the attainment of some object; attempt: *n.* an effort or attempt.

endemic (-dem'ik), *adj.* peculiar to a nation, people, or locality: applied to a disease.

ending (end'ing), *n.* result; end.

endless (end'les), *a.* everlasting; without termination.

endless chain, *n.* a closed belt or cable without a terminal point; a system of multiplied letter-writing.

endo and **endon,** a *prefix* meaning *within.*

endocarp (en'dō-kärp), *n.* the inner coat or shell of a fruit.

endogen ('dō-jen), *n.* an endogenous plant: *pl.* one of the primary classes of the vegetable kingdom, in which the plants increase by internal growth and elongation at the summit, and have a distinct pith.

endogenous (doj'en-us), *adj.* pertaining to the endogens; originating or growing within.

endoscope ('dō-skōp), *n.* an instrument used for examining some internal part of the body, as the urethra.

endosmosis (-dos-mō'sis), *n.* the transmission of a fluid inward from outside when two fluids are separated by a porous septum.

endosperm ('dō-spērm), *n.* the albumen of a seed.

endow (-dou'), *v.t.* to bestow a fund or income upon; settle upon; furnish, as with some gift or quality (with *with*).

endowment ('ment), *n.* the act of endowing; that which is bestowed, settled, or appropriated to any object; that which is given or bestowed on the person or mind: *pl.* natural gifts.

endue (-dū'), *v.t.* to clothe; invest; assume; furnish with some moral or spiritual gift. Also indue.

endurability (-dūr-ă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being endurable.

endurable ('ă-bl), *adj.* bearable.

endurance (-dūr'ans), *n.* the capacity to endure; power of suffering without succumbing; continuance; fortitude.

endure (-dūr'), *v.t.* to support without breaking or yielding; put up with; remain in: *v.i.* to harden; remain in the same state.

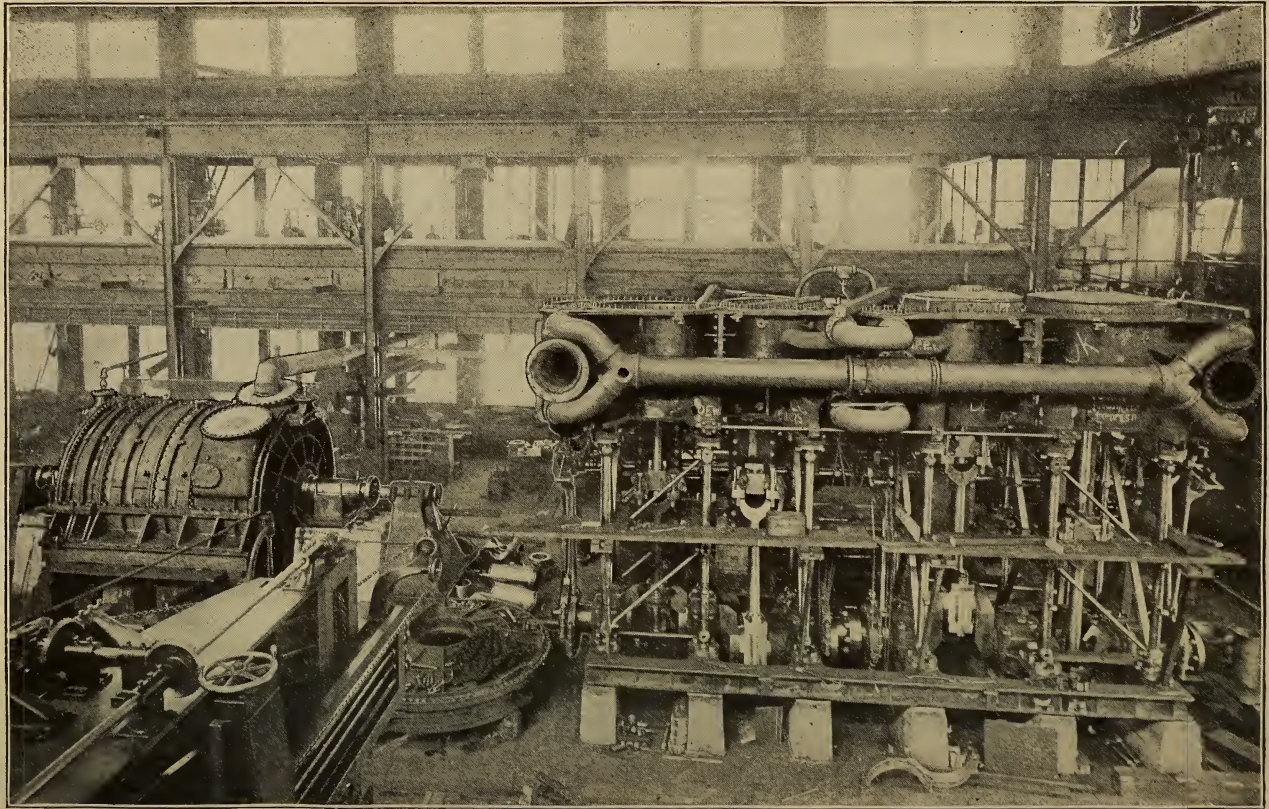
enduring ('ing), *adj.* permanent.

endways (end'wāz), *adv.* on end; with the end forward or uppermost; lengthwise. Also endwise.

enema (en'e-mă), *n.* an injection thrown into the rectum as a medicine.

enemy ('e-mi), *n.* [*pl.* enemies (-miz)], one hostile to another; foe; antagonist; a hostile army.

energetic (-ēr-jet'ik), *adj.* possessing, or displaying, energy; vigorous in action; forcible: *n.pl.* physical, as distinguished from vital dynamics.



CURTIS TURBINE, 8000 B. H. P.

TRIPLE EXPANSION, 8250 I. H. P.

MARINE ENGINES

energico (-ēr'jē-kō), *adj.* with energy, force, and strong accentuation [Mus.].
energize ('ēr-jīz), *v.t.* to endow with energy: *v.i.* to act with energy.
energy ('ēr-ji), *n.* [*pl.* energies (-jiz)], internal or inherent power; vigorous operation; power efficiently and forcibly exerted; capacity for performing work; emphasis.
enervate (en'ēr-vāt or e-nēr'vāt), *v.t.* to deprive of nerve, force, or vigor; render effeminate or feeble; debilitate.
en famille (äng fà-mēl'), with one's family; at home; in domestic fashion, without formality.
enfeeble (en-fē'bl), *v.t.* to weaken; relax.
enfeoff (-fēf'), *v.t.* to invest with a feud, fief, or fee; give, sell or convey lands in fee to.
enfilade (-fi-lād'), *n.* a straight line or passage; the situation of a place or a body of men liable to be raked with shot through its whole extent: *v.t.* to pierce or rake with shot in a straight line.
enforce (-fōrs'), *v.t.* to put into execution with vigor; compel; make clear or intelligible.
enfranchise (-fran'chiz), *v.t.* to liberate or set free; make free of a state, city, or corporation; confer the electoral franchise upon; admit to the right of voting in public elections.
engage (en-gāj'), *v.t.* to pledge or bind by oath or contract; make liable for a debt; secure for aid or employment; encounter in battle; occupy the time or attention of; interlock: *v.i.* to promise or assume an obligation; occupy one's self; enter a conflict.
engaged (-gājd'), *p.adj.* busy or occupied; affianced.
engagement (-gāj'ment), *n.* the act of engaging; the state or condition of being engaged; betrothal; occupation; a conflict between armies or fleets.
engaging ('ing), *adj.* winning; pleasing.
engender (-jen'dēr), *v.t.* to beget; excite: *v.i.* to come into existence.
engine (-jin), *n.* anything used to effect a purpose; a machine by which power is applied for the performance of work; an apparatus for producing some mechanical effect: *v.t.* to furnish or fit up a vessel with engines.
engineer (-ji-nēr'), *n.* one who is skilled in the principles or practice of any branch of engineering; one who has charge of and manages an engine; one who carries through a scheme or undertaking by skill or astuteness: *v.t.* to plan, lay out, or direct, as an engineer, the formation or execution of, as a road or work.
engineering ('ing), *n.* the art of constructing and using machinery: the art and science by which natural forces and materials are utilized in structures or machines.
English (ing'glish), *adj.* belonging to, characteristic of, or pertaining to, the language or the people of England, or those descended from them: *n.* the English people or the language spoken by them; a size of printing-type (see type): *v.t.* to give a twisting or spinning motion to, as a ball at billiards so as to deflect it from its course.
engrailment (-grāl'ment), *n.* a ring of dots round the edge of a coin or medal.
engrain, another form of ingrain.
engrave (en-grāv'), *v.t.* to cut or carve in sunken patterns; incise with figures or lines; impress deeply or indelibly.
engraving ('ing), *n.* the act, process, or art of producing designs, &c., incised or relief, on metal, stone, or hard wood; that which is engraved; an impression from an engraved plate.
engross (-grōs'), *v.t.* to purchase in the gross or bulk; monopolize; write in a large distinct round hand.
engrossment ('ment), *n.* the act of acquiring large or undue quantities of things; the act of engrossing documents; that which has been engrossed; attention to one thing to the exclusion of everything else.

engulf, same as ingulf.
enhance (-hans'), *v.t.* to raise in esteem; advance; heighten in price or value.
enharmonic (-här-mon'ik), *adj.* proceeding by smaller intervals than a semitone. Also enharmonical.
enharmonically (-ål-li), *adv.* in an enharmonic manner.
enharmonic scale (skāl), *n.* a musical scale having more than 12 tones to the octave.
enhydrite (-hī'drīt), *n.* any mineral containing water.
enigma (e-nig'mȧ), *n.* a riddle.
enigmatic (-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to an enigma; obscure or puzzling. Also enigmatical.
enigmatically (-ål-li), *adv.* in an enigmatical manner.
enjoin (-join'), *v.t.* to direct with authority or urgency; enforce; prohibit or restrain by an injunction.
enjoy (-joi'), *v.t.* to feel or perceive with pleasure; have the use or possession of.
enjoyment ('ment), *n.* the act of enjoying; pleasure or gratification.
enkindle (-kin'dl), *v.t.* to set on fire; rouse.
enlarge (-lärj'), *v.t.* to make larger; extend in limits or dimensions; amplify; extend to more purposes or uses; release from confinement; dilate upon: *v.i.* to become larger; expatiate.
enlighten (-līt'n), *v.t.* to illuminate; make clear to the mind; furnish with increased knowledge; elevate morally or spiritually.
enlist (-list'), *v.t.* to enroll, as for military service; register; gain over, or employ in some cause: *v.i.* to engage one's self for military service.
enlistment ('ment), *n.* the act of enlisting; the state of being enlisted.
enliven (-līv'n), *v.t.* to make vigorous, active, or vivacious; exhilarate; inspirit.
en masse (äng mäs'), collectively; altogether.
enmity (-mi'ti), *n.* [*pl.* enmities (-tiz)], animosity; hatred; hostility; ill-will.
ennoble (-nō'bl), *v.t.* to make noble; dignify; exalt; make famous or illustrious.
ennui (äng-wē'). languor of mind; listlessness.
enormity (e-nôr'mi-ti), *n.* [*pl.* enormities (-tiz)], something outrageous or extremely immoderate; an atrocity.
enormous ('mus), *adj.* excessive; very great; immense; huge; extremely wicked.
en passant (äng päs-säng'), by the way.
enough (e-nuf'), *adj.* sufficient: *n.* a sufficiency: *adv.* so as to be sufficient; very; quite: *interj.* stop!
enquire, same as inquire.
enrage (en-rāj'), *v.t.* to throw into a rage.
enrail (-rāl'), *v.t.* to place a car upon rails: opposed to derail.
en rapport (äng rap-pōr'), in sympathy with (with *with*).
enrapt (-rapt'), *adj.* enraptured.
enrapture (-rap'tūr), *v.t.* to transport with delight; please intensely; charm.
en règle (äng rā'gl), in due order.
enrich (en-rich'), *v.t.* to make rich; fertilize; store; adorn.
enrobe (-rōb'), *v.t.* to clothe; invest.
enroll (-rōl'), *v.t.* to insert in a register; enlist; record. Also enrol.
en route (äng rōōt'), on the way.
ens (enz), *n.* [*pl.* entia (en'shi-ȧ)], an entity; existence; being.
ensanguine (en-sang'gwin), *v.t.* to smear or cover with blood.
ensconce (-skons'), *v.t.* to hide; fix securely or comfortably; settle.
ensemble (äng-säng'bl), the whole.
enshrine (en-shrīn'), *v.t.* to place in a shrine; keep sacred.
ensheathe (-shēth'), *v.t.* to sheathe.
enshroud (-shroud'), *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a shroud; conceal.
ensiform ('si-form), *adj.* sword-shaped.
ensign ('sīn), *n.* a flag; badge; the lowest rank in the navy.
ensilage ('si-lāj), *n.* fodder or vegetable produce stored in a silo: *v.t.* to preserve in a silo.

enslave (-slāv'), *v.t.* to bring into, or reduce to, slavery; enthrall.
ensnare (-snār'), *v.t.* to take in, or as in, a snare; take by craft; allure.
ensue (-sū'), *v.i.* to follow as a consequence; succeed.
en suite (äng swēt'), in a series.
ensure, same as insure.
entablature (-tab'lā-tūr), *n.* the whole parts on the top of a pillar or column, composed of architrave, frieze, and cornice.
entail (en-tāl'), *n.* an estate in fee limited to a particular heir or heirs: *v.t.* to leave or settle, as if by entail; involve; necessitate.
entangle (-tang'gl), *v.t.* to involve; tangle; ensnare; perplex; bewilder.
enter ('tēr), *v.t.* to go or come into; begin; penetrate; set down in writing; join or become a member of; initiate into a business, &c.; place on the records of a court: *v.i.* to effect an entrance; come in.
enteric (-tēr'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated near, the intestines.
enteritis (-ī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the small intestines.
enterozoa (-tēr-ō-zō'å), *n.pl.* intestinal parasites.
enterprise ('tēr-prīz), *n.* an undertaking of importance or risk; boldness; energy and invention.
enterprising (-ing), *n.* adventurous, energetic, and progressive.
entertain (-tān'), *v.t.* to receive and treat hospitably; afford diversion to; keep in the mind; take into consideration: *v.i.* to receive guests hospitably.
entertaining ('ing), *p.adj.* amusing; diverting.
entertainment ('ment), *n.* the act of entertaining; hospitality at table; a feast or banquet; a diverting performance; amusement.
enthrall (-thrawl'), *v.t.* to enslave; bring or hold under some overmastering influence.
enthrone (-thrōn'), *v.t.* to place on a throne; invest with sovereign power and authority.
enthuse (-thūz'), *v.t.* to render enthusiastic: *v.i.* manifest enthusiasm.
enthusiasm (-thū'zi-azm), *n.* elevation of fancy; ardor of mind; fervent zeal; fanaticism.
enthusiast ('zi-ast), *n.* one who is filled with enthusiasm; one who thinks himself to be inspired; a visionary; fanatic.
enthusiastic (-as'tik), *adj.* given to, or characterized by, enthusiasm; ardent; zealous.
enthusiastically (-ål-li), *adv.* with enthusiasm.
entice (-tīs'), *v.t.* to attract or allure; tempt.
entire (-tīr'), *adj.* complete in all parts; whole; undivided or unbroken; unalloyed; consisting of one piece: *adv.* entirely; wholly: *n.* the whole; entire beer.
entirely ('li), *adv.* fully; completely.
entireness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being entire; completeness.
entirety ('ti), *n.* completeness; the whole.
entitle (en-tī'tl), *v.t.* to give a title, name, or designation to; style; give a right to.
entity ('ti-ti), *n.* [*pl.* entities (-tiz)], anything that exists, or is supposed to exist; being.
ento, ent, a *prefix* forming many compounds with scientific words, meaning *within, interior.*
entomb (en-tōōm'), *v.t.* to place in, or as in, a tomb.
entombment ('ment), *n.* the act of placing in a tomb.
entomoid ('tō-moid), *adj.* resembling an insect.
entomology (-tō-mol'o-ji), *n.* that branch of zoölogy which treats of insects and their habits.
entomologist (-jist), *n.* a student of entomology.
entomophagus (-mof'å-gus), *adj.* insect-eating.
entonic (-ton'ik), *adj.* having great tension; strained.
entourage (äng-tōō-räzh'), *n.* associates, surroundings.
entr'acte (äng'tr-åkt), *n.* the interval between the acts of a play or opera; a musical interlude.
entozoön (-tō-zō'on), *n.* [*pl.* entozoa

('ă)], a parasite living in the intestines of another animal.

entrails ('trālz), *n.pl.* the intestines.

entrain (-trān'), *v.t.* to dispatch (troops) by train.

entrance ('trans), *n.* the act of entering; a passage; avenue; the entry of a ship, or goods, at the custom house of a port.

entrap (-trap'), *v.t.* to take in, or as in, a trap; inveigle; ensnare.

entreat (-trēt), *v.t.* to solicit earnestly; importune; beseech.

entreaty (-trēt'i), *n.* [*pl.* entreaties ('iz)], an earnest petition or request; prayer.

entrée (äng-trā'), *n.* entrance; admission; a subordinate or side dish.

entremets (äng-tr-mā'), *n.pl.* side dishes; a made dish.

entrench, same as intrench.

entre nous (äng'tr nōō), confidentially.

entre pas (pä), *n.* an amble.

entre-pôt (äng'tr-pō), *n.* a commercial center for the distribution of goods; a free port where foreign merchandise is kept in bond.

entrust, same as intrust.

entry (en'tri), *n.* [*pl.* entries ('triz)], an entrance; passage; entrée; the act of entering and inscribing in a book; item; the act of taking rightful possession of lands or tenements, or feloniously entering another's premises.

entwine (-twīn'), *v.t.* to twine around; twist together.

enumerate (e-nū'mēr-āt), *v.t.* to reckon or name singly; count; go over in detail.

enumeration (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of numbering; counting up; a catalogue; list.

enunciable (-nun'shi-â-bl), *adj.* capable of being enunciated.

enunciate ('shi-āt), *v.t.* to declare or proclaim; utter; express; speak.

enunciation (-ā'shun), *n.* definite or declaratory statement; articulation; the words in which a proposition is expressed.

enunciative ('shi-â-tiv), *adj.* declaratory.

enunciator ('shi-ā-tēr), one who enunciates or declares.

envelop (-vel'up), *v.t.* to surround with, or as with, a wrapper; hide; cover.

envelope (cn'vel-ōp), *n.* a case or wrapper, usually gummed, for safe conveyance of a letter by post, &c.; covering; wrapper; an investing integument; exterior fortified works.

envelopment (-vel'up-ment), *n.* the act of enveloping; a covering; wrapper.

envenom (-ven'um), *v.t.* make poisonous; infuse venom into; embitter.

enviable ('vi-â-bl), *adj.* exciting envy; capable of awakening the desire to possess.

enviably (-bli), *adv.* in an enviable manner.

envious ('vi-us), *adj.* feeling, or characterized by, envy; jealous.

environ (-vī'run), *v.t.* to surround or inclose; encompass; hem in: *n.pl.* places near a town or city; suburbs.

environment (-ment), *n.* that which surrounds; external circumstances of an organism.

envoy ('voi), *n.* a diplomatic representative, second in rank to an ambassador; one sent on a special mission.

envy ('vi), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* envied, *p.pr.* envying], to grudge; feel displeasure at the excellence or prosperity of; covet: *v.i.* to feel or exhibit envy: *n.* malice, ill-will; displeasure felt at the excellence of another; an object of envy.

enwrap (-rap'), *v.t.* to wrap up.

enzoötic (-zō-ot'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a disease which affects animals of a particular district.

epact (ē'pakt), *n.* the excess of the solar over the lunar month, about 11 days in the year.

epaulment (ē-pawl'ment), *n.* a sidework to protect troops in flank.

epaulet (ep'aw-let), *n.* an ornamental badge sometimes worn on the shoulder by naval and military officers.

epenthesis (-en'thē-sis), *n.* the insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word.

epergne (e-pern'), *n.* an ornamental stand with a dish and branches for holding flowers, &c.

ephemera (ef-em'e-rā), *n.* [*pl.* ephemeræ (-rē)], that which exists but for a day; a May-fly.

ephemeral ('ēr-ăl), *adj.* existing only for a day; short-lived.

ephemeris ('ēr-is), *n.* [*pl.* ephemerides (-mer'i-dēz)], an astronomiacl almanac showing the daily positions of the sun, moon, and planets.

ephod (ef'od), *n.* a priestly vestment worn by the Jewish high priest.

ephor (ef'ēr), *n.* [*pl.* ephori (-ī), ephors ('ērz)], one of the five Spartan magistrates.

epic (ep'ik), *adj.* heroic; narrative; said of a poem: *n.* a narrative poem of some heroic deed or event.

epicarp ('i-kärp), *n.* the outer layer or skin of a fruit.

epicene ('i-sēn), *adj.* of common gender: *n.* a noun common to both genders.

epicranium (-i-krā'ni-um), *n.* the scalp of the cranium or skull.

epicure ('i-kūr), *n.* one devoted to luxury, especially of a dainty kind.

epicurean (-kū-rē'ăn), *adj.* luxurious; devoted to the pleasures of the table: *n.* a voluptuary; gormand; epicure.

epicycle ('i-sī-kl), *n.* a small circle whose center is situated on the circumference of a greater circle.

epicycloid ('kloid), *n.* a curve described by a point in the circumference of one circle which rolls upon the convex circumference of another circle.

epidemic (-i-dem'ik), *adj.* attacking many at the same time: said of a disease: *n.* a disease having this characteristic.

epidermal (-dēr'măl), *adj.* pertaining to the epidermis. Also epidermic.

epidermis ('mis), *n.* the cuticle or scarf skin; the outer coating or bark of a plant.

epigenesis (-jen'e-sis), *n.* the hypothesis that the germ is created by the division or segmentation of a fecundated egg-cell.

epiglottis (-glot'is), *n.* the leaf-shaped cartilage which covers the upper part of the larynx in the act of swallowing.

epigram ('i-gram), *n.* a verse or short poem ending in some ingenious or witty turn; a pithy phrase.

epigrammatic (-at'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, an epigram; pointed. Also epigrammatical.

epigrammatically (-ăl-li), *adv.* in an epigrammatical manner; pointedly and concisely.

epigraph ('i-grăf), *n.* an inscription on a building, monument, &c.; a motto or quotation prefixed to a literary work.

epilepsy ('i-lep-si), *n.* a chronic nervous disease accompanied by loss of consciousness and convulsions.

epileptic ('tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or affected with, epilepsy: *n.* one affected with epilepsy.

epilogue ('i-log), *n.* a poem or speech at the conclusion of a play.

epiornis (-ôr'nis), *n.* a gigantic fossil bird.

Epiphany (e-pif'ă-ni), *n.* a Church festival (Jan. 6) to commemorate the visit of the Magi to Bethlehem, and the manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles.

episcopacy (e-pis'ko-pă-si), *n.* church government by bishops; prelacy.

episcopal ('ko-păl), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, episcopacy; vested in a bishop.

episcopalian (-pā'liăn), *adj.* pertaining to episcopacy.

Episcopalian, *adj.* pertaining to the Protestant Episcopal Church: *n.* a member, or supporter, of such church.

episcopally (-li), *adv.* by episcopal authority.

episcopate ('ko-pāt), *n.* the office and dignity of a bishop; bishopric.

episode (ep'i-sōd), *n.* an incident; a digression, or incidental narrative.

episodic (-sod'ik), *adj.* pertaining to an episode; adventitious. Also episodical.

episodically (-ăl-li), *adv.* incidentally.

episperm (-spērm), *n.* the outer covering of a seed.

epistle (e-pis'l), *n.* a letter; a written communication or message.
epistolary ('tō-lā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to letters.
epitaph (ep'i-tâf), *n.* a memorial inscription on a tomb or monument.
epithet ('i-thet), *n.* an adjective denoting any quality either good or bad; appellation.
epitome (e-pit'ō-me), *n.* a summary; abridgment; compendium.
epitomize ('ō-mīz), *v.t.* to describe briefly; condense.
epizoan (ep-i-zō'ân), *n.* [*pl.* epizoa ('â)], a parasitic animal which lives on the exterior of another animal.
epizoötic (ep-i-zō-ot'ik), *adj.* parasitic on animals; prevailing among animals.
epizoöty (ep-i-zō'o-ti), *n.* an epidemic influenza prevailing among animals, especially horses.
epoch (ē'pok), *n.* a point of time from which succeeding years are reckoned; era; date.
epode (ep'ōd), *n.* the last part of an ode; a burden or refrain in music.
eponym ('ō-nim), *n.* the presumed ancestor or founder of a race, tribe, city, nation, &c.; surname.
epsom salts ('sum sawltz), *n.pl.* sulphate of magnesia.
equability (ē-kwâ-bil'i-ti), *adj.* evenness.
equable ('kwâ-bl), *adj.* uniform; consisently equal; proportionate.
equably (-bli), *adv.* in an equable manner.
equal ('kwâl), *adj.* of the same extent, or magnitude; uniform; adequate; of the same rank, degree, or value; just; parallel: *n.* one of the same age, rank, office, talents, &c.: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* equaled, *p.pr.* equaling], to be, become or make equal; return a full equivalent for.
equality (-kwäl'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* equalities (-tiz)], the state of being equal; uniformity; evenness; equability.
equalize ('kwâ-līz), *v.t.* to make equal; render uniform.
equally (-li), *adv.* in an equal manner; in the same degree; uniformly; in equal parts or shares.
equanimity (-kwâ-nim'i-ti), *n.* evenness of temper or mind; calmness.
equate (-kwāt'), *v.t.* to reduce to an average; put in the form of an equation.
equation (-kwā'shun), *n.* in mathematics, a proposition expressing the equality of two quantities, the sign = being placed between them; a representation of a chemical reaction expressed by symbols.
equator (-kwā'tēr), *n.* the imaginary circle which passes round the middle of the earth and divides it into two equal parts.
equatorial (-tō'ri-âl), *adj.* pertaining to the equator: *n.* a telescope mounted on two axes, one axis being parallel to the axis of the earth's rotation: used for keeping any star constantly in the field independently of the earth's rotation.
equatorially (-li), *adv.* in a line with the equator.
equerry (ek'wer-i), *n.* [*pl.* equerries (-iz)], an officer in the house of a prince or nobleman, who attends him in public, and has the supervision of his horses.
equestrian (e-kwes'tri-ân), *adj.* pertaining to horses or horsemanship; performing with horses: *n.* one skilled in horsemanship.
equestrienne (-kwes-tri-en'), *n.* a skillful horsewoman.
equi, a *prefix* meaning *equal, equally.*
equilateral (ē-kwi-lat'ēr-âl), *adj.* having all the sides equal: *n.* a figure with equal sides.
equilibrator (-li'brāt-ēr), *n.* an object tending or serving to produce equilibrium. Also a tail of a flying machine.
equilibrium (-lib'ri-um), *n.* equality of weight, power, force, &c.; equipoise.
equine (ē'kwīn), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a horse or horses.
equinoctial (-kwi-nok'shâl), *adj.* pertaining to the equinoxes: *n.* the equinoctial line.
equinoctially (-li), *adv.* in the direction of the equinoctial line.
equinox ('kwi-noks), *n.* the point of intersection of the ecliptic and the equator; the time the sun enters

one of the two equinoctial points when the days and nights are of equal duration.

equip (e-kwip'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* equipped, *p.pr.* equipping], to furnish or fit out; accoutre; prepare or qualify.

equipage (ek'wi-pāj), *n.* the arms and outfit of an army, vessel, traveler, &c.; the carriage, horse, liveried servants of a person of rank or gentleman.

equipment (e-kwip'ment), *n.* articles or supplies necessary for any particular service; arms, horses, &c., required for military service; rolling-stock or plant of a railway.

equipoise (ē'kwi-poiz), *n.* equilibrium; equality of weight.

equiponderant (-pon'dēr-ânt), *adj.* of the same weight.

equitable (ek'wi-tâ-bl), *adj.* impartial; just.

equitably (-bli), *adv.* justly; impartially.

equity ('wi-ti), *n.* [*pl.* equities (-tiz)], justice; just regard to right or claim; impartiality; the administration of law according to its spirit and not according to the letter.

equivalence (e-kwiv'â-lens), *n.* equality of value or power; in chemistry, the property of having equal valency. Equivalency.

equivalent ('â-lent), *adj.* equal in value or power; the same in significance or effect; commensurate: *n.* a thing of the same value, weight, power, effect, &c.

equivocal ('o-kâl), *adj.* of a doubtful or double significance; ambiguous; open to suspicion or doubt; uncertain.

equivocally (-li), *adv.* in an equivocal manner.

equivocate ('o-kāt), *v.i.* to use words of double meaning; prevaricate.

era (ē'râ), *n.* the point of time from which a series of years is reckoned; period; the beginning of a new geological system or formation.

eradicate (e-rad'i-kāt), *v.t.* to destroy thoroughly; exterminate.

erase (-rās'), *v.t.* to obliterate by, or as by, scratching, or blotting out; expunge.

eraser (-rā'sēr), *n.* a knife or prepared india-rubber for rubbing out pencil-marks, &c.

erasure ('zhūr), *n.* the act of erasing.

erbium (ēr'bi-um), *n.* a rare metal; one of the elements.

ere (âr), *conj.* & *prep.* before; sooner than.

Erebus (er'e-bus), *n.* a place of utter darkness; Hades.

erect (e-rekt'), *v.t.* to raise upright; construct; build; raise; establish; distend or stiffen: *adj.* upright; firmly uplifted; bold or unshaken.

erectile (-rek'til), *adj.* having the property of, or susceptible to, erection.

erection ('shun), *n.* the act of constructing or raising edifices; a structure or building.

erective ('tiv), *adj.* tending, or serving, to erect, or to build up.

erector ('tēr), *n.* one who erects; a muscle that erects any part.

eremite, another form of hermit.

erethism (er'e-thizm). *n.* unnatural excitation of some organ or tissue of the body.

erg (ērg), *n.* a unit of work in the centimeter-gram-second system. Also ergon.

ergmeter ('mē-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current in ergs.

ergo (ēr'gō), *adv.* therefore; consequently.

ergometer (-gom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring work performed or force produced.

ergot ('got), *n.* a black horn-like fungus, growing upon rye, &c.

erg-ten ('ten), *n.* a unit of work = 10,000,000,000 ergs.

erinite ('in-īt), *n.* a rich emerald-green arseniate of copper.

ermine (ēr'min), *n.* a weasel-like animal, much valued for its fur, which becomes white in winter, except the tip of the tail, which remains black; the emblem, dignity, or office of a judge.

ermined ('mind), *p.adj.* clothed or invested with ermine.

ern (ērn), *n.* an eagle. Also erne.

erode (e-rōd'), *v.t.* to eat away; corrode.
erose (-rōs'), *adj.* toothed irregularly, as if gnawed away: said of a leaf.
erosion (-rō'zhun), *n.* the act of eroding; gradual destruction or eating away; an eroded part.
erosive (-rōs'iv), *adj.* gnawing or wearing away.
erostrate (-ros'trāt), *adj.* beakless.
erotic (-rot'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or caused by, love; amorous: *n.* an amatory poem or composition.
err (ēr), *v.i.* to commit an error or mistake; wander; deviate from the path of rectitude.
errand (er'ând), *n.* a message; commission.
errant ('rânt), *adj.* roving; wandering.
errantry (-ri), *n.* knight-errantry.
erratic (-rat'ik), *adj.* wandering; irregular; eccentric: *n.pl.* boulders transported by natural agencies from their original site.
erratically (-âl-li), *adv.* irregularly.
erratum (-rā'tum), *n.* [*pl.* errata ('tâ)], an error in printing or writing.
erroneous (-rō'nē-us), *adj.* characterized by error; incorrect; mistaken; wrong.
error ('ēr), *n.* deviation from the truth; mistake; blunder; an irregularity.
Erse (ērs), *adj.* pertaining to the Kelts of Ireland or Scotland, or to their language.
erst (ērst), *adv.* formerly.
eructation (e-ruk-tā'shun), *n.* the act of throwing off wind from the stomach.
erudite (ēr'ū-dīt), learned.
erudition (-dish'un), *n.* knowledge obtained by the study of books; learning.
erupted (e-rupt'ed), *adj.* violently ejected.
eruptive (-rup'tiv), *adj.* bursting forth.
eryngo (ē-ring'gō), *n.* sea-holly.
erysipelas (er-i-sip'e-las), *n.* an inflammation of the skin, accompanied with fever.
escalade (es-kâ-lād'), *n.* the act of scaling the walls of a fortified place by means of scaling-ladders.
escalator (ez'ca-lā'tôr), *n.* a moving stairway.
escapade (-pād'), *n.* a breach of propriety; misdeed; freak.
escape (-kāp'), *v.t.* to flee from; get out of the way of; avoid; enjoy immunity from: *v.i.* to get out of danger; fly: *n.* a getting away from danger; flight; deliverance.
escapement ('ment), *n.* a mechanical device for securing regularity of movement.
escarp (-kärp'), *v.t.* to give a steep slope to: *n.* the side of the ditch next the rampart forming a steep slope.
escarpment ('ment), *n.* the precipitous face of a ridge of high land.
escheat (-chēt), *v.t.* to forfeit through failure of heirs: *v.i.* to revert to the crown or lord of the manor by reason of forfeiture or failure of heirs: *n.* land or tenements which fall to the crown or lord of the manor by forfeiture or failure of heirs.
eschew (-chū'), *v.t.* to shun; avoid.
escorial (es-kō'ri-âl), *n.* a worked-out mine.
escort (es'kôrt), *n.* a body of armed men acting as a guard; a retinue: *v.t.* (es-kôrt') to accompany; convoy.
escritoire (-kri-twär'), *n.* a writing desk, table, or bureau.
esculent ('kū-lent), *adj.* eatable.
escutcheon (-kuch'un), *n.* a shield on which the heraldic arms of a family are emblazoned.
Eskimo ('ki-mō), *adj.* pertaining to one of a tribe of diminutive people inhabiting Greenland and adjacent parts. Also Esquimau.
esophagus (e-sof'ā-gus), *n.* the gullet or canal through which food and drink pass to the stomach. Also œsophagus.
esoteric (es-ō-ter'ik), *adj.* pertaining to doctrines taught privately; secret; confidential.
esoterist ('ō-ter-ist), *n.* an occultist.
espaliers (-pal'yērz), *n.pl.* fruit trees trained on a trellis.
esparto (-pär'tō), *n.* a species of Spanish grass used for making paper.

especial (-pesh'âl), *adj.* particular; chief.
especially (-li), *adv.* particularly; chiefly.
esperanto (es-pĕr-an'tō), *n.* an artificial language, designed for international use.
espionage ('pi-ō-nāj), *n.* the act or practice of spying to detect wrongdoing, or of employing spies or secret agents.
espousal (-pouz'âl), *adj.* pertaining to the act of espousing: *n.* the act of espousing or betrothing: *pl.* the ceremony of contracting a man and woman to each other in marriage.
espouse (-pouz'), *v.t.* to promise, engage, or give in marriage; wed; adopt; advocate or defend, as a cause.
esprit de corps (-prē' de kōr'), a spirit of common devotion, honor, interest, binding together men of the same profession, society, &c.
espy (-pī'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* espied, *p.pr.* espying], to see at a distance; discover (something intended to be hid); see unexpectedly.
Esquimau, same as Eskimo.
esquire (-kwīr'), *n.* originally the armor-bearer or attendant on a knight; a title next below a knight; a title applied to professional men, justices of the peace, and often used instead of Mr. in the address of a letter.
essay ('sā), *n.* a short written composition or treatise; an attempt; experiment: *v.t.* (es-sā'), [*p.t.* & *p.p.* essayed, *p.pr.* essaying], to try or attempt.
essence ('ens), *n.* the concentrated preparation of any substance; volatile matter; perfume; that in which the real character of a thing consists.
essential (-sen'shâl), *adj.* necessary to the existence of a thing; most important; indispensable; pure; volatile; highly rectified.
essentiality (-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being essential.
essentially (-li), *adv.* in the highest degree.
establish (-tab'lish), *v.t.* to fix firmly; settle; prove legally; strengthen; restore.
establishment (-ment), *n.* the act of establishing; ratification; settlement; a place of residence or business; household; income; a form of religion connected with the state.
estate (-tāt'), *n.* condition of life; rank, position, or quality; the title or interest one has in lands or tenements; property in general: *pl.* orders or classes of men in a country; a legislative assembly composed of these classes.
esteem (-tēm'), *v.t.* to set a high value upon; respect; prize; consider: *n.* favorable opinion; estimation; respect; reverence.
esthetics, same as æsthetics.
estimable ('ti-mâ-bl), *adj.* worthy of regard, esteem, or honor; calculable.
estimate ('ti-māt), *v.t.* to compute; determine the value of: *n.* the computed cost or value of anything; appraisement.
estimation (-mā'shun), *n.* calculation; appraisement; honor, respect, or esteem; conjecture.
estop (-top'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* estopped, *p.pr.* estopping], to place under estoppel; bar.
estoppel ('el), *n.* a legal impediment.
estovers (-tō'vĕrz), *n.pl.* alimony; wood taken for his own use by a tenant.
estrade (-trād'), *n.* a level place; a slightly raised platform.
estrange (-trānj'), *v.t.* to alienate; keep at a distance; turn from kindness to indifference or enmity (with *from*).
estrapade (-trâ-pād'), *n.* the effort of a horse in trying to throw his rider, by kicking, rearing, &c.
estrich ('trich), *n.* a trade name for fine ostrich down.
estuarial (-tū-ā'ri-âl), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed in, an estuary. Also estuarine.
estuary ('tū-ā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* estuaries (-riz)], the mouth of a tidal river.
et cætera (et set'ĕr-â), and others of the same kind; and so forth. Also et cetera.
etch (ech), *v.t.* to engrave by biting out with an acid the design previous-

ly drawn with an etching-needle: *v.i.* to practice etching.

eternal (e-tēr'nāl), *adj.* without beginning or end; everlasting; perpetual; incessant.

Eternal, *n.* an appellation of God (with *The*).

eternally (-li), *adv.* perpetually.

eternity ('ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* eternities (-tiz)], infinite duration; unending existence.

etesian (e-tē'zhi-ăn), *adj.* noting the north or northeast wind which in early spring prevails over Europe.

ether (ē'thēr), *n.* an extremely fine fluid, lighter than air, supposed to pervade all space beyond the atmosphere of the earth; a volatile inflammable liquid produced by the distillation of alcohol with sulphuric acid.

ethereal (-thē're-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed of, ether; airy; exquisite; heavenly.

ethereally (-li), *adv.* in an ethereal manner.

etherol (ē'thēr-ol), *n.* a yellowish, viscid, oily hydrocarbon.

ethical (eth'i-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to ethics; moral. Also ethic.

ethics ('iks), *n.pl.* the science that treats of the principles of human morality and duty; moral philosophy; morals.

Ethiopian (-thi-ō'pi-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Ethiopia: *n.* a native of Ethiopia.

ethmoid (eth'moid), *n.* a light, spongy, sieve-like bone, which forms the roof of the nose.

ethnic ('nik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, races or peoples. Also ethnical.

ethnography (-nog'ră-fi), *n.* the scientific description of races and nations of mankind.

ethnology (-nol'ō-ji), *n.* the science that treats of races of men, their characteristics, &c.

ethology (-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of ethics.

ethos (ē'thos), *n.* the characteristic genius of a people, institution, or system.

ethyl (eth'il), *n.* a monatomic fatty hydrocarbon radical, contained in alcohol and ether.

ethylene (-ēn), *n.* heavy carburetted hydrogen, or olefiant gas.

etiolate (ē'ti-ō-lāt), *v.t.* to blanch or whiten by exclusion from sunlight.

etiquette (et'i-ket), *n.* the conventional rules or ceremonial observed in polite society; good breeding.

etymological (et-i-mō-loj'i-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to etymology.

etymologically (-li), *adv.* in an etymological manner.

etymologist (-mol'ō-jist), *n.* one who is proficient in etymology. Also etymologer.

etymologize (-mol'o-jīz), *v.i.* to investigate the origin and primary meaning of words.

etymology ('o-ji), *n.* [*pl.* etymologies (-jiz)], that branch of philology which treats of the origin and derivation of words; that part of grammar which treats of the parts of speech and their inflections.

etymon ('i-mon), *n.* the root of a word or its primitive signification.

eucalyptol (ū-kă-lip'tol), *n.* a liquid contained in eucalyptus oil.

Eucalyptus ('tus), *n.* [*pl.* Eucalypti ('tī)], a genus of Australian evergreen trees, some species of which furnish gum and a valuable medicine.

eucalyptus, *n.* a tree of the genus above defined.

eucharist (ū'kă-rist), *n.* the Holy Communion; the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; the elements, bread and wine, used in that sacrament.

eucharistic (-ris'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the eucharist; expressing thanksgiving. Also eucharistical.

euchlorine (-klō'rin), *n.* a greenish explosive gas, having bleaching properties.

euchre ('kēr), *n.* a particular game of cards, those between seven and ace being discarded: *v.t.* to prevent (an opponent at euchre) from taking three of the five tricks: hence to outwit.

eudiometer (-di-om'e-tēr), *n.* a graduated instrument for measuring the volume of a gas.

eulogist (-jist), *n.* one who eulogizes.
eulogistic ('ik), *adj.* laudatory.
eulogize ('lō-jīz), *v.t.* to praise highly; commend.
eulogy (-ji), *n.* [*pl.* eulogies (-jiz)], the praise of anyone spoken or written; panegyric.
eunuch ('nuk), *n.* a castrated person, especially an attendant in a harem.
euphemism ('fem-izm), *n.* the substitution of a delicate or pleasing expression in place of that which is offensive or indelicate.
euphemistic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, euphemism.
euphonic (-fon'ik), *adj.* sounding pleasantly to the ear. Also euphonical, euphonious.
euphonium (-fō'ni-um), *n.* a bass brass instrument; a musical instrument consisting of glass tubes united by metal bars.
euphony ('fō-ni), *n.* [*pl.* euphonies (-niz)], an agreeable sound, or pronunciation.
euphuism ('fū-izm), *n.* the pedantic or affected use of words or language.
Eureka (u-rē'kå), *n.* a Greek word signifying "I have found it."
euroclydon (-rok'li-don), *n.* a tempestuous northeasterly wind prevalent in the Levant. Also euraquilo.
eustachian (-stā'ki-ån), *adj.* noting a tube which leads from the cavity of the tympanum of the ear to the pharynx.
eutectic (-tek'tik), *adj.* melting at a low temperature.
euthanasia (-than-ā'zhi-å), *n.* a painless, easy death. Also euthanasy.
evacuate (e-vak'ū-āt), *v.t.* to make void or empty; discharge through the excretory passages; abandon possession, or withdraw from.
evade (-vād'), *v.t.* to elude; escape by artifice, stratagem, or sophistry.
evadible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being evaded. Also evadable.
evanescent (ev-å-nes'ent), *adj.* disappearing gradually from sight; vanishing.
evangel (e-van'jel), *n.* good news, especially that of the Gospel.
evangelical ('ik-ål), *adj.* pertaining to the Gospel, or the four Gospels; maintaining the fundamental doctrines of the Protestant faith; spiritually minded. Also evangelic: *n.* one who holds evangelical doctrines.
evangelically (-li), *adv.* in an evangelical manner.
evangelism ('jel-izm), *n.* the doctrine and preaching of evangelical principles. Also evangelicalism.
evangelist (-ist), *n.* one of the four writers of the Gospel; an itinerant preacher.
evangelize ('jel-īz), *v.t.* to instruct in the Gospel; convert to Christianity.
evaporate (-vap'ō-rāt), *v.i.* to disperse in vapor; pass away without effect: *v.t.* to convert into vapor.
evaporation (-ra'shun), *n.* the slow conversion of a fluid into vapor.
evasion (-vā'zhun), *n.* the act of evading; an excuse; equivocation; subterfuge.
evasive (-vā'siv), *adj.* tending, or seeking to evade; elusive.
evasively (-li), *adv.* with evasion.
eve (ēv), *n.* the fast or vigil before a church festival, or saint's day; the period immediately preceding some important event; evening [Poet.].
evection (-vek'shun), *n.* a periodical irregularity of the moon's motion.
even (ē'vn), *adj.* level; uniform; smooth; parallel; divisible by 2 without a remainder; equal; balanced; calm; whole: *n.* evening [Poet.]: *v.t.* to level or make even: *v.t.* to be quits: *adv.* verily; exactly; noting emphasis; but also.
evening ('vn-ing), *n.* the close of the day and beginning of the night; the latter end of life.
evenly (-li), *adv.* in an even manner; smoothly; uniformly; impartially.
evenness (-nes), *n.* smoothness; uniformity; regularity; equality of surface; equanimity.
event (-vent'), *n.* an occurrence; incident; consequence of an action;

any single item in a program of sports or games.

eventful ('fool), *adj.* full of incidents or events; momentous.

eventide ('vn-tīd), *n.* evening.

eventual (-ven'tū-ăl), *adj.* happening as a result; ultimate; contingent.

eventuality ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* eventualities (-tiz)], a possible occurrence; a propensity to take cognizance of events or facts.

eventually (-li), *adv.* ultimately.

eventuate ('tū-āt), *v.i.* to happen; terminate; result.

ever (ev'ĕr), *adv.* at any time; always; without end; in any degree.

everglade (-glād), *n.* a low, swampy tract of land, with patches of tall grass.

evergreen (-grēn), *n.* a tree or plant which retains its foliage throughout the year: *adj.* always green, or fresh.

everlasting (-lăst'ing), *adj.* perpetual: *n.* eternity; a plant whose flowers retain their color when dried; a kind of stout woolen material.

Everlasting, *n.* God, the Eternal.

evermore (-mōr), *adv.* eternally; always.

evert (e-vĕrt'), *v.t.* to destroy; overthrow; turn outwards.

every (ev'ri or ev'ĕr-i), *adj.* the whole, taken one at a time; each.

evict (e-vikt'), *v.t.* to expel or dispossess by legal process.

eviction (-vik'shun), *n.* the act of evicting.

evidence (ev'i-dens), *n.* indubitable certainty; proof; testimony: *v.t.* to prove; make evident or plain.

evident (-dent), *adj.* plain; obvious.

evidential (-den'shăl), *adj.* proving clearly.

evidentially (-li), *adv.* as evidence.

evil (ē'vl), *adj.* morally bad; wicked; sinful; unfortunate: mischievous; disastrous; worthless: *adv.* badly; unkindly: *n.* moral depravity; injury; affliction.

evil-eye (-ī), *n.* an influence for injury, supposed to be exerted by certain persons who cast a malignant glance at anyone.

evilly (-li), *adv.* maliciously; wickedly.

evince (e-vins'), *v.t.* to manifest or make evident; demonstrate.

evincible (-vin'si-bl), *adj.* capable of proof or demonstration.

eviscerate (-vis'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to disembowel.

evoke (-vōk'), *v.t.* to call forth.

evolution (ev-o-lū'shun), *n.* development or growth; the movements of troops in marching or on the battle field; the extraction of roots of any arithmetical or algebraical power; the gradual development or descent of forms of life from simple or low organized types consisting of a single cell.

evolutional (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or resulting from, evolution. Also evolutionary.

evolutionist (-ist), *adj.* pertaining to evolution: *n.* one who maintains the doctrine of evolution; tactician.

evolutive (-tiv), *adj.* evolutionary.

evolve (e-volv'), *v.t.* to develop; unfold; expand; work out.

ewe (ū), *n.* a female sheep.

ewer ('ĕr), *n.* a large water jug, used in the toilet.

ex, *prefix,* meaning *out of, beyond, from;* before words denoting occupation or office, it indicates previous occupancy.

exact (egz-akt'), *adj.* very correct or accurate; precise; methodical; strict; particular: *v.t.* require or claim authoritatively; compel to be paid; insist upon as a right.

exacting ('ing), *p.adj.* making unreasonable demands; oppressive; severe; arduous.

exaction (-ak'shun), *n.* the act of exacting; extortion.

exactly ('li), *adv.* accurately; precisely.

exactness ('nes), *n.* accuracy; precision.

exactor ('ĕr), *n.* one who exacts.

exaggerate (egz-aj'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to enlarge or heighten by overstatement; color highly.

exalt (-awlt'), *v.t.* to elevate in rank, station, or dignity; raise on high; glorify or extol.

examine (-am'in), *v.t.* to scrutinize or investigate carefully; search or inquire into; interrogate as a witness; test orally or by papers the knowledge, qualifications, &c., of, as a candidate for a degree or office; experiment; analyze; test.
examinee (-i-nē'), *n.* one who is examined.
example (-am'pl), *n.* a pattern; a model or copy; an illustration of a rule or precept; sample; specimen; one punished for the admonition of others.
exasperate (egz-as'pĕr-āt), *v.t.* to irritate exceedingly; enrage greatly; embitter; intensify: *adj.* covered with hard, stiff points: said of a plant.
ex cathedra (eks kā-thē'drā), *adv.* with an air of official authority; dogmatically.
excavate (eks'ka-vāt), *v.t.* to dig or hollow out; scoop or cut out.
excavation (-vā'shun), *n.* a hollow cavity formed by cutting or digging out earth; an open earth-cutting.
excavator (-vā-tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, excavates; a digging machine.
exceed (ek-sēd'), *v.t.* to go beyond the limit or measure of; surpass; excel; transcend: *v.i.* to be greater; go beyond bounds.
exceeding ('ing), *p.adj.* very great.
exceedingly (-li), *adv.* extremely.
excel (-sel'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* excelled, *p.pr.* excelling], to possess good qualities in a great degree: *v.t.* surpass; outdo in comparison; to be superior to.
excellence (-ens), *n.* the state of excelling in anything; superior merit, goodness, or virtue.
excellency (-en-si), *n.* [*pl.* excellencies (-siz)], a title of honor of various high officials, as an ambassador, governor, &c.
excellent (-ent), *adj.* of great value, merit, or virtue; highly useful or desirable; eminently distinguished for goodness, or ability.
excelsior ('si-ēr), *adj.* yet higher.
except (-sept'), *v.t.* to omit or leave out; exclude: *v.i.* to object (with *to*): *prep.* omitting; without inclusion of; besides: *conj.* unless.
exception ('shun), *n.* the state of being excepted; omission; exclusion; objection; offense taken (with *to*); a formal objection to a decision of a court during trial.
exceptionable (-â-bl), *adj.* objectionable.
exceptional (-âl), *adj.* unusual.
exceptionally (-li), *adv.* unusually.
excerpt (-serpt'), *v.t.* to take out or select from, as a book; quote: *n.* a selection or extract from a book or writing.
excess (-ses'), *n.* that which exceeds the ordinary limit, measure, or experience; overplus; superfluity; intemperance.
excessive ('iv), *adj.* extreme; unreasonable.
exchange (eks-chānj'), *v.t.* to give in return for an equivalent; barter, give, resign, or abandon: *n.* the act of exchanging; barter; reciprocity; the act of resigning one thing for another; a place where merchants meet (often 'change).
exchange-broker (-brō'kĕr), *n.* a broker who negotiates foreign bills.
exchangeable ('â-bl), *adj.* that may be exchanged; ratable.
exchanger ('ĕr), *n.* a money-changer.
exchequer (-chek'ĕr), *n.* a treasury; cash or funds; formerly an English court of law, now merged into the Queen's Bench division of the High Court of Justice.
excisable (ek-sīz'â-bl), *adj.* dutiable.
excise (-sīz'), *v.t.* to levy an excise duty upon: *n.* an inland tax levied on commodities of home production and consumption.
excision (-sizh'un), *n.* the act of cutting out, or off; the state of being cut off; destruction; ruin; amputation.
excitability (-sīt-tâ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* excitabilities (-tiz)], the state or quality of being excitable or easily stirred up; sensitiveness to irritation.
excitant (-sī'tânt), *n.* a stimulant.
excitation (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of exciting; the excitement produced.

excite (-sīt'), *v.t.* to animate; rouse up; encourage; put into motion or action.
excited ('ed), *p.adj.* aroused; provoked.
exciting ('ing), *p.adj.* tending to excite; stirring; lively.
excitement ('ment), *n.* the state of being excited; commotion; sensation; stimulation; warmth of temper.
exclaim (eks-klām'), *v.i.* & *v.t.* to cry out abruptly and passionately; to vociferate.
exclamation (-klă-mā'shun), *n.* an abrupt or clamorous outcry; an expression of surprise, pain, &c.; a mark (!) in writing or printing to denote emotion, surprise, &c.
exclamatorily (-li), *adv.* in an exclamatory manner.
exclamatory (-klam'ă-tō-ri), *adj.* containing, expressing, or using, exclamation.
exclave ('klāv), *n.* a small part of a country lying within the territory of another power.
exclude (-klūd'), *v.t.* to shut out; hinder from entrance or admission; prohibit; debar; except.
exclusion (-klū'zhun), *n.* the act of excluding; the state of being excluded; omission.
exclusionist (-ist), *n.* one who would debar another from any privilege or right.
exclusive ('siv), *adj.* tending to exclude; illiberal; shutting out from limits fixed by law: *n.* one who excludes all but a few from his society or fellowship.
excogitate (-koj'i-tāt), *v.t.* to invent; discover by thinking.
excommunicable (-kom-mū'ni-kă-bl), *adj.* deserving, or punishable by, excommunication.
excommunicate ('ni-kāt), *v.t.* to punish by cutting off from the membership and communication of the church.
excoriate (-kō'ri-āt), *v.t.* to strip off the skin; rub or gall; abrade.
excortication (-kôr-ti-kā'shun), *n.* the act of stripping off bark.
excrement ('kre-ment), *n.* matter discharged from the body of an animal after digestion.
excremental (-men'tăl), *adj.* of the nature of excrement.
excrementitious (tish'us), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, excrement.
excrescence (-kres'ens), *n.* an unnatural or disfiguring outgrowth.
excrescent ('ent), *adj.* pertaining to an excrescence; superfluous.
excreta (-krē'tă), *n.pl.* useless matter eliminated from the body.
excretion ('shun), *n.* the throwing off or ejection of waste matter from the body.
excretory ('tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to excretion: *n.* [*pl.* excretories (-riz)], a duct or vessel that transmits excreted matter.
excruciate (-krū'shi-āt), *v.t.* to inflict severe pains upon; torture.
excruciating (-ā-ting), *adj.* agonizing.
excruciation (-ā'shun), *n.* agony; torture.
exculpate (-kul'pāt), *v.t.* to clear from the imputation of a fault; exonerate.
exculpatory ('pa-tō-ri), *adj.* vindicatory.
excurrent (-kur'ent), *adj.* running out beyond the edge: said of trees or leaves.
excursion (-kēr'shun), *n.* a pleasure trip; a short or rapid tour; a digression.
excursive ('siv), *adj.* rambling.
excursus ('sus), *n.* a dissertation supplemental to a work, giving additional information on certain points; a digression.
excusable (-kūz'ă-bl), *adv.* pardonable.
excusably (-bli), *adv.* pardonably.
excuse (-kūz'), *v.t.* to extenuate by apology; pardon; free from obligation or duty; remit; justify: *n.* (-kūs') a plea offered in extenuation of some fault or neglect of duty; apology; pretext.
exeat ('e-at), *n.* leave of absence from a college; permission granted by a bishop to a priest to depart from his diocese.

execrate ('e-krāt), *v.t.* to imprecate evil upon; detest; abhor.
execration (-krā'shun), *n.* the act of execrating; imprecation; detestation.
execute ('e-kūt), *v.t.* to perform; carry into effect; put to death; pursue to the end; make valid or legal by signing or sealing: *v.i.* to perform any act or office; play some piece of music.
execution (-kū'shun), *n.* the act of executing; performance; manner of carrying anything into effect; completion; a legal warrant or order; the act of giving validity to a legal instrument; capital punishment; destruction; effective work or operation.
executive (egs-ek'ū-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to the governing body; administrative; active: *n.* an official, or body, charged with carrying the laws into effect; the administrative branch of a government.
executor ('ū-tēr), *n.* a person appointed by a testator to see that the terms of his will are duly carried out. *Fem.* executrix.
executory ('ū-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to the execution of laws; carrying out official duties; to be performed at a future period.
exegesis (eks-e-jē'sis), *n.* explanation or interpretation of a text or passage, especially of the Bible.
exegetic (-jet'ik), *adj.* expository; interpretative. Also exegetical: *n. pl.* the science which deals with the interpretation of Scripture.
exemplar (egz-em'plār), *n.* something to be copied, or serving as a model; example.
exemplary (-em'plā-ri), *adj.* serving as a copy or model; commendable.
exemplification (-pli-fi-kā'shun), *n.* illustration by example.
exemplify ('pli-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* exemplified, *p.pr.* exemplifying], to illustrate by example; transcribe.
exempt (-empt'), *v.t.* to free from some duty or obligation; grant immunity to: *adj.* free from some duty or obligation (with *from*): *n.* a person thus set free; an exon.
exequatur (eks-e-kwā'tēr), *n.* a written recognition of a consul or commercial agent given by the foreign government to which he is accredited, authorizing him to exercise his authority in the place where he is stationed.
exercise ('ēr-sīz), *v.t.* to train by use; exert; practice; employ actively; make anxious; harass: *v.i.* to undergo training: *n.* bodily exertion; mental or physical development; labor; practice; a lesson or example for practice.
exercitor (egz-ēr'si-tēr), *n.* the person to whom the profits of a ship belong.
exergue (-ērg'), *n.* the small space beneath the principal design on a coin or medal for the insertion of a date, &c.
exert (-ērt'), *v.t.* to put forth; use with an effort.
exeunt (eks'e-unt), they go out: a word used in plays to denote that the actors retire from the stage.
exfoliation (-fō-li-ā'shun), *n.* the act of scaling or peeling off.
exhalation (eks-ha-lā'shun), *n.* the act of exhaling; emanation.
exhale (-hāl'), *v.t.* to breathe forth; emit or send out; cause to evaporate: *v.i.* to rise in vapor.
exhaust (egz-awst'), *v.t.* to empty by drawing off the contents; drain; weaken; wear out by exertion; discuss or treat thoroughly: *adj.* wholly or partially deprived of strength.
exhaustible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being exhausted.
exhaustive ('iv), *adj.* exhausting; complete.
exhibit (egz-ib'it and eks-hib'it,) *v.t.* to present to view; display; show; manifest publicly; present formally or officially; administer: *n.* a legal document presented in proof of facts; an object offered for public view.
exhibition (-hi-bish'un), *n.* the act of exhibiting; a public show; a private benefaction for the support of a scholar at a university.
exhilarate (egz-il'ā-rāt and eks-hil'-ā-rāt), *v.t.* to make joyous, glad, or cheerful; enliven.

exhort (egz-ôrt and eks-hôrt'), *v.t.* to incite by appeal or argument to good deeds; caution; admonish.
exhortative ('ā-tiv), *adj.* containing exhortation.
exhortatory ('ā-tō-ri), *adj.* tending to exhort.
exhume (eks-hūm'), *v.t.* to disinter.
exigency (eks'i-jen-si), *n.* [*pl.* exigencies (-siz)], pressing necessity or demand; urgency.
exigent ('i-jent), *adj.* urgent; pressing.
exile (ex'īl), *v.t.* to banish from one's native country: *n.* the state of being banished from one's native country; the condition of living away from one's home or friends.
exist (egz-ist'), *v.i.* to have existence; live.
existence ('ens), *n.* the state of being; life; duration; occurrence.
existent ('tent), *n.* having being.
exit (eks'it), *n.* the act of going out; egress; the departure of an actor from the stage.
exo, a *prefix*, meaning on the *outside*, occurring in many scientific words.
exode (eks'ōd), *n.* an interlude, &c., at the conclusion of a play.
ex officio (of-fish'i-ō), by virtue of office.
exogen ('ō-jen), *n.* a plant which increases year by year by the addition of layers outside the previous bark: opposed to endogen.
exogenous (-oj'en-us), *adj.* pertaining to exogens or their method of growth.
exonerate (egz-on'ēr-āt), *v.t.* to free from the imputation of a fault; acquit; justify; relieve or discharge from a responsibility, duty, &c.
exonerative (-ā-tiv), *adj.* tending to exonerate.
exophthalmia (eks-of-thal'miâ), *n.* abnormal prominence of the eyeball.
exorbitance (egz'ôr-bi-tâns), *n.* going beyond due limits; excess. Also exorbitancy.
exorbitant (-tânt), *adj.* excessive.
exorcise (eks'ôr-sīz), *v.t.* to expel (an evil spirit) by prayers or incantations; pronounce exorcisms over.
exorcism (-sizm), *n.* the act of expelling evil spirits.
exorcist (-sist), *n.* one who exorcises; one of the minor orders in the Roman Catholic and Greek Churches.
exordium (egz-or'di-um), *n.* the opening part of a speech or composition.
exosmose (eks'os-mōs), *n.* the passage outwards through a membrane of gases and liquids.
exoteric (-ō-ter'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the uninitiated public: opposed to esoteric.
exotic (-ot'ik), *adj.* foreign.
expand (-pand'), *v.t.* to distend; dilate; extend: *v.i.* to increase in size.
expanse (-pans'), *n.* a continuous area; the firmament; extent.
expansion (-pan'shun), *n.* the state of being expanded.
expansionist (-pan'shun-ist), *n.* one who favors financial or political expansion.
expansive ('siv), *adj.* capable of being expanded; widely extended.
ex parte (pär'tē), *adj.* one-sided.
expatiate (-pā'shi-āt), *v.i.* to enlarge in statement or language; be copious in discussion.
expatriate (-pat'ri-āt), *v.t.* to drive from one's native country.
expect (-pekt'), *v.t.* to wait for; look for with an apprehension of something good or evil.
expectance ('ans), *n.* the act or state of expecting. Also expectancy.
expectant ('ant), *adj.* waiting in expectation; presumptive.
expectation (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of looking forward to; anticipation; contingent prospect of wealth.
expectorant ('to-rant), *n.* a medicine that promotes expectoration.
expectorate ('tō-rāt), *v.t.* to eject from the lungs by coughing, &c.; spit.
expectoration (-tō-rā'shun), *n.* the act of expectorating; the mucous matter expectorated.
expediency (-pē'di-en-si), *n.* [*pl.* expediencies (-siz)], suitability to an end or purpose; fitness; propriety. Also expedience.

expedient ('di-ent), *adj.* fit; convenient; suitable; proper: *n.* that which aids as a means to an end; device.
expedite ('pe-dīt), *v.t.* to hasten; facilitate.
expedition (-dish'un), *n.* haste; despatch; promptness; a march, voyage, &c., by an army or several persons for some particular purpose.
expeditionary (-a-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or constituting, an expedition.
expeditious ('us), *adj.* quick; speedy.
expel (-pel'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* expelled, *p.pr.* expelling], to drive away; force out; send away by authority; exclude.
expend (-pend'), *v.t.* to lay out; spend.
expenditure ('i-tūr), *n.* a laying out, as money, time, labor, &c.; disbursement.
expense (-pens'), *n.* expenditure; drain on resources; detriment; cost.
expensive ('iv), *adj.* causing expense.
experience (-pē'ri-ens), *n.* knowledge gained by trial and practice; test; practice; spiritual exercise of mind.
experientialism (-en'shāl-izm), *n.* the theory that all knowledge is based upon experience.
experiment (-per'i-ment), *n.* a trial or operation to discover something previously unknown; proof; trial: *v.i.* to search out by trial. Also experimentalize.
experimental (-āl), *adj.* pertaining to, or founded on, experiment; guided, or learned by experience.
experimentally (-li), *adv.* by experiment.
expert (-pērt'), *adj.* skilful, through practice or experience; adroit; dexterous.
expiate ('pi-āt), *v.t.* to atone for.
expiatory (-ā-tō-ri), *adj.* having the power or nature of atonement.
expiration (-pi-rā'shun), *n.* termination.
expire (-pīr'), *v.t.* to breathe out from the lungs: *v.i.* to die.
expiry ('pi-ri), *n.* the end.
explain (-plān'), *v.t.* to make intelligible or clear; expound or interpret.
explanation (-pla-nā'shun), *n.* the act of explaining; elucidation; interpretation; a mutual clearing up of a misunderstanding.
explanatory (-plan'ā-tō-ri), *adj.* serving to explain.
expletive ('plē-tiv), *n.* a word not necessary for the sense inserted in a sentence for ornament or to fill up a verse: *adj.* filling up; added or inserted for emphasis, &c.
explicable ('pli-kā-bl), *adj.* that may be explained or interpreted.
explicative (-kā-tiv), *adj.* serving to explain. Also explicatory.
explicit (-plis'it), *adj.* plain; definite.
explode (-plōd'), *v.i.* to burst forth with sudden noise and violence; collapse: *v.t.* to cause to pass from a solid to a gaseous state; refute; demolish.
exploit (-ploit'), *v.t.* to make use of for one's own profit; put to use; explore in search of; explain at length: *n.* a remarkable deed or heroic act.
exploitation (-ploi-tā'shun), *n.* the act of exploiting; the improvement of lands, working of mines, &c.; an examination to utilize natural resources previously neglected; selfish utilization.
exploration (-plō-rā'shun), *n.* the act of exploring; careful investigation or search, especially geographical research.
explore (-plōr'), *v.t.* to search into or examine thoroughly; travel in or over (a country) to discover its characteristic features, &c.
explosion (-plō'zhun), *n.* the act of exploding; a sudden bursting with a loud report; a sudden and violent outbreak.
explosive ('siv), *adj.* pertaining to, or causing, explosion: *n.* any substance that causes an explosion; a mute consonant.
exponent (-pō'nent), *n.* the index of an algebraical power; one who explains or interprets the principles of something.
exponential (-nen'shāl), *adj.* pertaining to an exponent.

export (-pōrt'), *v.t.* to send or carry out of a country, as merchandise: *v.i.* to send goods to a foreign country: (eks'port), *n.* a commodity carried to a foreign country.
expose (-pōz'), *v.t.* to lay open; put forward for sale; leave to the action of any force or circumstance; disclose; place in peril; lay open to censure or ridicule.
exposé (-pō-zā'), *n.* an exposure.
exposition (-zish'un), *n.* an explanation or interpretation; an exhibition.
expositor (-poz'i-tēr), *n.* one who expounds or interprets.
expository ('i-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or conveying, exposition. Also expositive.
ex post facto (pōst fak'tō), (Latin, after the deed is done), a law enacted with retrospective effect.
expostulate (-pos'tū-lāt), *v.i.* to reason earnestly or remonstrate (followed by *with*, *on* or *upon*).
expostulatory ('tū-lā-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of, expostulation.
exposure (-pō'zhūr), *n.* the act of exposing; situation; aspect.
expound (-pound'), *v.t.* to set forth, explain, or interpret; make clear.
express (-pres'), *v.t.* to exhibit by language; utter; show; represent; squeeze out; despatch by express: *adj.* plainly stated; exact; resembling precisely; not implied; specially prepared; pertaining to quick or direct conveyance: *n.* a person or vehicle that carries letters or small packages expeditiously; an express-train; a message or despatch; a regular and systematic method of conveyance for passengers, mails, goods of small bulk, &c.
expressible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being expressed, in any sense of the word.
expression (-presh'un), *n.* the act or power of representing anything; a saying; mode of speech; transient change of the countenance; modulation of the voice.
expressive ('iv), *adj.* serving to express; full of significance; forcibly.
expressively (-li), *adv.* in an expressive manner.
expressly (-pres'li), *adv.* plainly; specially.
expressman ('mǎn), *n.* the person who takes charge of express matter and attends to its delivery; the driver of an express wagon.
expropriation (-prō-pri-ā'shun), *n.* the exclusion of a small owner from the ownership of land, &c.
expulsion (-pul'shun), *n.* forcible ejection.
expulsive (-siv), *adj.* serving to expel.
expunge (-punj'), *v.t.* to blot out; erase; destroy; obliterate.
expurgate ('pēr-gāt), *v.t.* to remove whatever is offensive to good taste or morality from: said of books.
expurgator (-gā-tēr), *n.* one who expurgates.
expurgatory ('gā-tō-ri), *adj.* serving to expurgate.
exquisite ('kwi-zit), *adj.* refined; delicate; nice; accurate; choice; excellent; highly finished; very sensibly felt; extreme: *n.* a person over refined in dress; a dandy.
extant ('tant), *adj.* still existing.
extemporaneous (-tem-pō-rā'ne-us), *adj.* unpremediated; without previous notes or study; off-hand. Also extemporary.
extempore ('po-re), *adj.* without study or premeditation.
extemporize ('pō-rīz), *v.t.* to compose on the spur of the moment: *v.i.* to discourse, &c., without notes or previous study.
extend (-tend'), *v.t.* to stretch out; enlarge; amplify; continue; diffuse; communicate; disseminate: *v.i.* to reach to any distance; be prolonged.
extensible (-ten'si-bl), *adj.* capable of extension. Also extensile.
extension ('shun), *n.* the act of extending; the state of being extended; a branch line of railway, &c.; space regarded as having dimensions.
extensive ('siv), *adj.* having great extent; wide; comprehensive.
extensively (-li), *adv.* widely; largely.

extensometer (-som'e-tēr), *n.* a micrometer for measuring the expansion of a body.
extensor (-ten'sēr), *n.* a muscle that extends, or straightens, a limb.
extent (-tent'), *n.* the space or degree to which a thing is extended; size; compass; reach; a writ of execution.
extenuate (-ten'ū-āt), *v.t.* to offer excuses for; palliate; mitigate.
extenuator (-ā-tēr), *n.* one who extenuates.
extenuatory (-tō-ri), *adj.* palliative.
exterior (-tē'ri-ēr), *adj.* outward; external: *n.* that which is outside; outer surface.
exterminate (-tēr'mi-nāt), *v.t.* to destroy utterly; annihilate; root out.
exterminator (-nā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, exterminates.
exterminatory (-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to extermination; serving to exterminate.
extern (-tērn'), *n.* a non-resident scholar: *adj.* external; visible.
external (-tēr'nāl), *adj.* outside; exterior; superficial; objective; foreign: *n.* an exterior or outward part; an outward form, rite, or ceremony.
externally (-li), *adv.* outwardly.
exterritoriality (-ter-ri-tō-ri-al'i-ti), *n.* the right possessed by ambassadors to live under the laws of their own country.
extinct (-tingkt'), *adj.* extinguished; put out; quenched; worn out; inactive.
extincteur ('tūr or -täng-tūr'), *n.* a portable fire-extinguisher.
extinguish (-ting'gwish), *v.t.* to put out; pay off and satisfy in full; eclipse.
extinguisher (-ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, extinguishes; a hollow cone for extinguishing a light.
extirpate ('tēr-pāt), *v.t.* to eradicate; destroy; exterminate.
extirpative (-tiv), *adj.* capable of, or tending to, extirpate. Also extirpatory.
extirpator (-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, extirpates.
extol (tōl'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* extolled, *p.pr.* extolling], to praise highly; magnify; laud; celebrate.
extorsive (-tôr'siv), *adj.* tending to extort.
extort (-tôrt'), *v.t.* to obtain by threats, violence, or injustice: *v.i.* to practice extortion.
extortion (-tôr'shun), *n.* the act or practice of extorting; oppressive or unjust exaction.
extortionate ('shun-āt), *adj.* characterized by extortion; unjust.
extortionately (-li), *adv.* in an extortionate manner.
extortioner ('shun-ēr), *n.* one who practices extortion. Also extortionist.
extra, a *prefix* meaning *over and above; beyond; besides,* found in numerous words, the sense of which is self-evident, as *extra*-official, *extra*-parochial, *extra*-judicial, *extra*-mural, &c.
extra ('trâ), *adj.* additional: *n.* something not included in the usual fee or charge; an edition of a newspaper issued in addition to the regular edition, or for some particular object.
extract (-trakt'), *v.t.* to draw out of; pull out; select from a larger literary work: *n.* (eks'trakt) a substance extracted by distillation, solution, &c.; an abstract or excerpt from a book; quotation.
extractible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being extracted. Also extractable.
extraction (-trak'shun), *n.* the act of extracting; lineage, birth, or descent.
extractor ('tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, extracts.
extradite ('tra-dīt), *v.t.* to surrender (a person) to another government under the terms of a treaty of extradition.
extraditable (-dī'tâ-bl), *adj.* liable or subject to, extradition.
extradition (-dish'un), *n.* the surrender by the government of one nation to another of a person guilty of a crime, in accordance with the terms of a treaty existing between the two nations.
extrados ('dos), *n.* the exterior curve of an arch.

extrane (eks-trān'), *adj.* foreign; not in accord with the hypnotized subject: *n.* one who is extreme.
extraneity (eks-trā-nē'i-ti), *n.* externality.
extraneous ('nē-us), *adj.* external; foreign.
extraordinary (-trôr'di-nā-ri, or -trā-ôr'di-nā-ri), *adj.* beyond or out of the usual course; uncommon; unusual; remarkable; rare; eminent; special.
extravagance (-trav'â-gans), *n.* excess in anything, especially expenditure; profusion.
extravagant ('â-gânt), *adj.* exceeding reasonable limits; wasteful; prodigal; irregular; needlessly lavish in expenditure; visionary.
extravaganza (-gan'zâ), *n.* a stage burlesque; an irregular piece of music; a wild flight of language or feeling.
extravasate ('â-sāt), *v.t.* to force out of a duct or vessel, as blood: *v.i.* to escape out of the proper vessel.
extreme (-trēm'), *adj.* of the highest degree; last; utmost; furthest; final; most severe or strict; uncompromising: *n.* the utmost degree of anything; extremity; excess; end: *pl.* points at the greatest distance from each other.
extremely ('li), *adv.* exceedingly.
extremist ('ist), *n.* a supporter of extreme views or practice.
extremity (-trem'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* extremities (-tiz)], the utmost point or degree; remotest part; utmost violence, vigor, or necessity; end: *pl.* the limbs.
extricate ('tri-kāt), *v.t.* to free from difficulties, complications, or perplexity; disembarrass.
extricable ('tri-kâ-bl), *adj.* capable of being extricated.
extrinsic (-trin'sik), *adj.* external; not inherent or essential; foreign.
extrinsically (-âl-li), *adv.* outwardly.
extroversion (-trō-vēr'shun), *n.* the turning of an inner part outward.
extrude (-trūd'), *v.t.* to thrust out.
exuberance (-ū'bēr-âns), *n.* superabundance.
exuberant (-ânt), *adj.* copious.
exude (-ūd'), *v.t.* to discharge gradually through pores: *v.i.* to flow out slowly.
exult (egz-ult'), *v.i.* to rejoice in triumph; be glad above measure.
exultant ('ânt), *adj.* rejoicing triumphantly.
exuviæ (eks-ū'vi-ē), *n.pl.* the cast off skins, shells, &c., of animals; fossil remains of animals.
eye (ī), *n.* the organ of sight; the eyeball, sight; observation; view; a small perforation; bud; that which resembles an eye: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* eyed; *p.pr.* eyeing], to watch closely; keep in view; scrutinize.
eyeball ('bawl), *n.* the globe of the eye.
eyebright ('brīt), *n.* the plant euphrasy, of the figwort family.
eyebrow ('brou), *n.* the hairy arch above the eyes.
eyelash ('lash), *n.* the ridge of hair that lines the eyelid.
eyelet ('let), *n.* a small hole to receive a lace or cord.
eyelid ('lid), *n.* the movable skin which covers over and closes the eye.
eye-opener (-ōp'en-ēr), *n.* anything that opens the eyes; something incredible, as news; an early dram of spirits.
eye-piece ('pēs), *n.* the lens or lenses in an optical instrument through which the image of an object is magnified and viewed.
eyesight ('sīt), *n.* the sight of the eye; range of vision; view.
eyesore ('sōr), *n.* anything that offends the sight.
eye-spot ('spot), *n.* a rudimentary visual organ; an eye-like marking.
eye-tooth ('tōōth), *n.* [*pl.* eye-teeth ('tēth)], one of the upper canine teeth in the human jaw.
eyot (ī'ot), *n.* a little island in a river or lake. Also ait.
eyra ('rā), *n.* the wild cat of Texas.
eyre (ār), *n.* a circuit of itinerant judges.
eyrie (ē' or ā'ri), *n.* the nest of a predatory bird. Also eyry.

fa (fä), *n.* the fourth note in the solfa musical notation = F.

fable (fā'bl), *n.* a short fictitious narrative intended to convey some moral; an idle story or falsehood: *v.t.* to feign; fabricate: *v.i.* to speak falsely or untruthfully.

fabric (fab'rik), *n.* an edifice or building; a woven, felted, or knitted material.

fabricate ('ri-kāt), *v.t.* to construct; form by manufacture or art; invent falsely.

fabricator (-kā-tēr), *n.* one who fabricates.

fabulist ('ū-list), *n.* a writer of fables; a liar.

fabulize ('ū-līz), *v.i.* to compose, write, or relate fables.

fabulous ('ū-lus), *adj.* fictitious; mythical.

façade (fȧ-sȧd'), *n.* front elevation.

face (fās), *n.* the countenance; dial of a clock, &c.; front; visage; surface; appearance; outward aspect; confidence; personal influence; an expressive grimace; value, excluding discount or interest: said of a note, &c. (face-value): *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* faced, *p.pr.* facing], to meet in front; oppose with boldness or confidence; stand opposite to; cover with an additional surface: *v.i.* to turn the face.

faced (fāst), *p.adj.* having a face; dressed, as stone or tea; furnished with a covering of harder metal.

facer (fās'ēr), *n.* a blow in the face; a quick retort; an unexpected check.

facet (fas'et), *n.* a small surface or face; one of the minute planes into which the surface of a diamond is cut: *v.t.* to cut or work a facet upon.

facetiæ (fȧ-sē'shi-ē), *n.pl.* witty sayings; books characterized by coarse wit.

facetious ('shus), *adj.* humorous; jocular.

facial ('shȧl), *adj.* pertaining to the face.

facial angle (ang'gl), *n.* the angle formed by the two lines drawn respectively from the nostrils to the ear, and from the nose to the forehead: used in craniometrical calculations.

facially (-li), *adv.* as regards the face.

facies ('shi-ēz), *n.* the face; the general resemblance or aspect of any group of organisms or rocks.

facile (fas'il), *adj.* yielding; pliant; affable.

facile princeps (prin'seps), easily first.

facilitate (fȧ-sil'i-tāt), *v.t.* to make easy or less difficult; lessen the labor of.

facility ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* facilities (-tiz)], freedom from difficulty; dexterity; ease; pliancy; ready compliance: *pl.* the means by which the performance of any act may be more easily accomplished.

facing (fā'sing), *n.* a covering in front for ornamental or other purposes; a method of coloring tea, &c.: *pl.* military movements in drill in turning to the right, left, &c.; the collars, cuffs, &c., of different

color to the coat on a military uniform.

fac-simile (fak-sim'i-lē), *n.* an exact reproduction, counterpart, or likeness of an original.

fact (fakt), *n.* anything that is done; reality; event; truth.

faction (fak'shun), *n.* a party in disloyal opposition; dissension.

factious ('shus), *adj.* given to, or characterized by, faction; turbulent.

factitious (-tish'us), *adj.* artificial; sham.

factitive ('ti-tiv), *adj.* causative.

factor ('tēr), *n.* an agent who transacts business for another; one of two or more quantities (multiplier and multiplicand) which, multiplied together, give a product; any circumstance, &c., which produces a result: *v.t.* to manage or act as a factor for; resolve into mathematical factors.

factorage (-āj), *n.* a factor's commission.

factory ('to-ri), *n.* [*pl.* factories (-riz)], a manufactory; a trading settlement.

factotum (-tō'tum), *n.* a man of all work.

faculæ ('ū-lē), *n.pl.* luminous spots on the sun's surface.

facultative ('ul-tā-tiv), *adj.* enabling; permissive.

faculty ('ul-ti), *n.* [*pl.* faculties (-tiz)], any mental or physical power; mental capacity; skill obtained by practice; ability; ease; readiness; the members collectively of any one of the learned professions, especially the medical; the masters and professors of a department in a university.

fad (fad), *n.* a crotchet; a pet idea or hobby; a passing fashion.

faddist ('ist), *n.* one given to fads.

faddy ('i), *adj.* given to fads.

fade (fād), *v.i.* to lose color or distinctness; languish; wither; droop; die away.

fading ('ing), *n.* decay; loss of color.

fæcal (fē'kāl), *adj.* pertaining to excrement or sediment.

fæces ('sēz), *n.pl.* excrement; sediment.

fæcula, same as fecula.

fag (fag), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fagged, *p.pr.* fagging], to work hard; grow weary; drudge for another: *v.t.* to tire out or exhaust; to compel to drudge for another: *n.* one who drudges for another; a school-boy who performs menial duties for another in a higher class; fatigue or weariness; drudgery.

fag-end ('end), *n.* the latter or meaner part of anything; the frayed end of a piece of cloth, rope, &c.

fagot ('ot), *n.* a bundle of sticks bound together; a bundle of fish laid up for drying; a bundle of scrap- or wrought-iron or steel to be worked over; a kind of meat-cake of pork: *v.t.* to form into fagots.

fagoting (-ing), *n.* a method of ornamenting textile fabrics.

Fahrenheit (fä'ren-hīt), *n.* the name of a thermometer-scale, having 32° as its freezing point, and 212° as the boiling point of water.

faience (fā-yängs'), *n.* a variety of decorated majolica ware.

fail (fāl), *v.i.* to fall short; be deficient; waste away; decline; turn out badly; become bankrupt: *v.t.* to be wanting, or insufficient for; forsake: *n.* failure; omission.

failing ('ing), *n.* a fault; weakness; imperfection; the act of becoming bankrupt.

faille (fāl, or fā'ye), *n.* a soft untwilled silk used for dresses or bonnet trimmings, &c.

failure (fāl'ūr), *n.* the act of failing; omission; neglect or non-performance; want of success; lapse; the act of becoming bankrupt.

fain (fān), *adv.* willingly; gladly.

faint (fānt), *v.i.* to become feeble; lose consciousness; swoon; lose courage and hope: *adj.* feeble; languid; depressed; spiritless; not bright or vivid in color; not loud or clear: *n.* a sudden loss of consciousness: *pl.* the impure spirit which distils over first and last in making whisky.

fainting ('ing), *n.* a sudden and temporary loss of consciousness; syncope.

fair (fār), *adj.* beautiful; handsome; pleasing to the eye or mind; free

from any dark hue; spotless; not cloudy; fine; favorable; prosperous; just; equitable; civil; legible; above mediocrity; of good reputation; reasonable; passably good; blowing direct; the female sex (with *the*); a market held at particular times: *adv.* distinctly; openly; honestly; on good terms; legibly.

fairly ('li), *adv.* honorably; openly.

fairness ('nes), *n.* the quality of being fair; beauty; equity; clearness; candor.

fairy (fār'i), *n.* [*pl.* fairies (-iz)], an imaginary being of graceful and diminutive human form, supposed to interfere in human affairs for good or evil; an elf; fay; sprite; brownie: *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, fairies.

fairy-land (-land), *n.* the supposed abode of fairies; an enchanting and pleasant abode.

fairy ring (ring), *n.* a small circle of grass greener than the turf surrounding it, caused by an underground fungus.

fait accompli (fāt ȧ-käng-plē'), something already done.

faith (fāth), *n.* belief; trust in the honesty and truth of another; the assent of the mind to Divine revelation; unshaken adherence; fidelity; honesty; a system of doctrines or tenets.

faithful ('fool), *adj.* full of faith; trustworthy; truthful; honest; loyal: *n.* Christians in full communion (with *the*).

faithfully (-li), *adv.* in a faithful manner.

fake (fāk), *v.t.* to fold or coil; to cover up imperfections of, or fabricate with the view to deception; steal: *n.* a coil or turn of a rope; a cheat or dodge; canard; hoax; a swindler or trickster.

fakement ('ment), *n.* fraud; deception.

faker ('ēr), *n.* one who fakes; a swindler; pickpocket.

fakir (fā'kēr), *n.* a Mohammedan ascetic or mendicant priest.

falcate (fal'kāt), *adj.* sickle-shaped. Also falciform.

falchion (fawl'shun), *n.* a short, slightly curved sword, with a broad blade.

falcon ('kn or faw'kn), *n.* a predatory bird with a hooked beak, trained for hunting.

falconer (faw'kn-ēr), *n.* one who trains or sports with falcons.

falconry (faw'kn-ri), *n.* the art of training hawks to pursue other birds.

faldstool (fawld'stōōl), *n.* a litany-stool, or -desk; the bishop's chair near the altar.

fall (fawl), *v.i.* [*p.t.* fell, *p.p.* fallen, *p.pr.* falling], to drop from a higher to a lower place; drop from an erect posture; descend; sink; flow into; perish; be degraded or disgraced; happen; apostatize or fall into sin; begin with ardor; become the property of: *adj.* pertaining to the autumn: *n.* the act of falling; distance through which anything falls; overthrow; ruin; death; cadence; waterfall; cataract; decrease in value; a veil; autumn.

fallacious (fal-lā'shus), *adj.* deceptive.

fallacy ('ȧ-si), *n.* [*pl.* fallacies (-siz)], a deceptive or false appearance; mistake; an unsound method of reasoning; sophism.

fallen (fawl'n), *p.adj.* sunk to a lower state or condition; degraded; ruined; outcast; overthrown; dead.

fallibility (fal-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being fallible; liability to err.

fallible ('i-bl), *adj.* liable to be deceived, mislead, err, or fail.

falling (fawl'ing), *p.adj.* moving or hanging downwards; sinking; declining; decreasing in value or quantity: *n.* the act or process of falling; descent; downward displacement.

fallopian (fal-ō'pi-ȧn), *adj.* pertaining to the ducts which convey the ova to the uterus.

fallow ('ō), *v.t.* to make or keep fallow: *adj.* plowed but not sown for the season; untilled; neglected; of a pale yellow or reddish-yellow color: *n.* land plowed but left unseeded.

fallow-deer (-dēr), *n.* a species of

deer of yellowish-brown color, with branched and recurved horns.

false (fawls), *adj.* untrue; dishonest; disloyal; perfidious; counterfeit; not well founded; unreliable; made for temporary use; not in harmony: *adv.* falsely.

falsehood ('hood), *n.* an untruth; lie.

false-keel (-kēl), *n.* the timber below the main keel.

falsetto (fawl-set'ō), *n.* an artificial tone higher in key than the natural compass of the voice.

falsify ('si-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* falsified, *p.pr.* falsifying], to make, or prove to be, false; counterfeit; forge: *v.i.* to lie.

falsity ('si-ti), *n.* [*pl.* falsities (-tiz)], the quality of being false; an untruth; false statement.

Falstaffian (fawl'staf-i-ân), *adj.* resembling Falstaff: hence boasting; coarsely jovial, etc.

falter ('tēr), *v.t.* to utter in a weak trembling manner (with *out*): *v.i.* to exhibit moral or physical hesitancy; waver; tremble; fail in utterance.

fame (fām), *n.* public report; rumor; celebrity; renown.

famed ('d), *adj.* renowned; celebrated.

familiar (fâ-mil'yēr), *adj.* well acquainted, or intimate, with; domestic; affable; easy; unconstrained; unceremonious; habituated by custom: *n.* a spirit or demon supposed to attend at the call of a necromancer; a domestic of the papal household.

familiarity (-i-ar'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* familiarities (-tiz)], intimacy; ease of conversation; freedom from ceremony or conventionality; a liberty or freedom.

familiarize ('yēr-īz), *v.t.* to make familiar; habituate.

family (fam'i-li), *n.* [*pl.* families (-liz)], a household; children as distinguished from the parent; a body of persons descended from a common ancestor; tribe; race; genealogy; noble lineage; class; a group of animals larger than a genus, but less than an order; an order [Bot.].

famine (fam'in), *n.* extreme dearth; great scarcity.

famish ('ish), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to starve.

famous (fā'mus), *adj.* renowned; conspicuous; noted.

famously (-li), *adv.* in a famous manner; admirably.

famulus ('ū-lus), *n.* the familiar spirit of a magician; an assistant.

fan (fan), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fanned, *p.pr.* fanning], to cool with a fan; agitate the air, as with a fan; ventilate; winnow: *n.* a flat implement used to cool the face by agitating the air; an instrument for exciting a current of air; anything resembling a fan in shape; a winnowing implement.

fanatic (fa-nat'ik), *n.* one who is intemperately zealous, or wildly extravagant, especially on religious subjects: *adj.* characterized by fanaticism; visionary. Also fanatical.

fanatically (-âl-li), *adv.* in a fanatic manner.

fanaticism ('i-sizm), *n.* extravagant or frenzied zeal; wild enthusiasm.

fancied (fan'sid), *adj.* imaginary.

fancier ('si-ēr), *n.* one who breeds or sells animals and birds; an amateur.

fanciful ('si-fool), *adj.* influenced by the fancy; unreal; whimsical; wild.

fancifully (-li), *adv.* in a fanciful manner.

fancy ('si), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fancied, *p.pr.* fancying], to imagine; take a liking to; be pleased with: *v.i.* to imagine; suppose: *adj.* ornamental; elegant; imaginary; characterized by variety: *n.* creative imagination; idea; notion; liking; caprice; pet pursuit; sporting characters, as pugilists, &c. (with *the*).

fandango (-dang'gō), *n.* a lively Spanish dance; a lively ball.

fane (fān), *n.* a temple; church.

fanfare (fan'fār), *n.* a flourish of trumpets; noisy ostentatious parade.

fanfaronade (-o-nād'), *n.* blustering talk or swagger: *v.i.* to make a noisy parade.

fang (fang), *n.* the lower part of a tooth set in the socket; the poison-tooth of a serpent; a tusk, claw, talon, or pointed tooth.

fanion (fan'yun), *n.* a small banner.

fantail ('tāl), *n.* a variety of pigeon.
fantan ('tan), *n.* a Chinese gambling game.
fantasia (-tā' or tä'zhi-â), *n.* a musical composition not restricted by the usual laws of form or time.
fantastic (-tas'tik), *adj.* odd; whimsical; grotesque; unreal; imaginary. Also fantastical.
fantastically (-âl-li), *adv.* in a fantastic manner.
fantasy, see phantasy.
far (fär), *adj.* [*comp.* farther, further, *superl.* farthest, furthest], remote; distant; extending widely or at length; contrary to design or purpose; alienated: *adv.* remotely; very much; to a certain point or degree; to a great distance; widely.
farad (far'ad), *n.* a unit of electric capacity.
farce (färs), *n.* a short comedy in which qualities and actions are much exaggerated; ridiculous or empty parade.
farcical (fär'si-kâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a farce; ludicrous.
farcically (-li), *adv.* in a farcical manner.
farcy ('si), *n.* a disease of horses, closely allied to glanders.
fardage ('dāj), *n.* loose wood, &c., stowed among the cargo to prevent it from moving, or to protect it from bilge water.
fare (fār), *v.i.* to be in any state, either good or ill; be entertained with food; live; succeed; result: *n.* the sum paid for a journey by rail, &c.; a person conveyed for hire in a vehicle; provisions of a table; entertainment; the quantity of fish taken by a smack.
farewell ('wel), *interj.* may you fare well or prosper; good-bye: *adj.* noting, or accompanying, a parting: *n.* an adieu.
far-fetched ('fecht), *adj.* unnatural; forced.
farina (fâ-rē' or fâ-rī'nâ), *n.* starch; flour or meal obtained by grinding the seeds of cereals and leguminous plants.
farinaceous (nā'shus), *adj.* consisting of, or made from, farina; like meal.
farinose (far'i-nōs), *adj.* producing, or covered with, farina; mealy.
farm (färm), *n.* a portion of land, cultivated by one person, with the buildings, &c., appurtenant to it: *v.t.* to cultivate (land) at a fixed rental; lease or let: *v.i.* to cary on the operation of farming.
farmer ('ēr), *n.* one who cultivates a farm; an agriculturist; one who collects revenues, taxes, &c., for a certain commission or rate.
farming ('ing), *adj.* pertaining to, or engaged in, agriculture: *n.* the leasing out, or collection of taxes, revenues, &c., for a certain commission or rate per cent.
faro (fā' or fä'rō), *n.* a game of chance, played with cards: so called from the picture of Pharaoh, which formerly was printed on one of the cards.
farness (fär'nes), *n.* distance; remoteness.
farrago (far-rā'gō), *n.* a medley; hotch-potch.
farrier ('i-ēr), *n.* one who shoes horses; a veterinary surgeon.
farriery (-i), *n.* the occupation of shoeing horses; veterinary surgery.
farrow ('ō), *v.t.* to give birth to: said of pigs: *n.* a litter of pigs: *adj.* noting a cow not calving in a given season.
farther (fär'*th*ēr), *adj., comp.* of *far;* more distant or remote; additional: *adv.* more remotely: *conj.* moreover.
farthing ('*th*ing), *n.* 1-4th of an English penny.
farthingale (-gāl), *n.* a kind of hoop-skirt formed of circles of whalebone, worn by women of the 16th and 17th centuries. Also farthingdale.
fasces (fas'ēz), *n.pl.* a bundle of rods containing an axe, carried by the lictors before the magistrates of ancient Rome as a symbol of authority.
fascia (fash'i-â), *n.* [*pl.* fasciæ (-ē)], a filet or belt; a broad volute; a jutting brick course beyond the windows; a ligature; the board over the top of the window of a shop, on

which the owner's name, &c., are inscribed.

fasciculate (fas-ik'ū-lāt), *adj.* formed of, or growing in, bundles. Also fasciculated.

fascicle ('i-kl), *n.* a small collection, group, or bundle; a serial division of a book.

fascinate ('i-nāt), *v.t.* to influence the mind or will of as if by enchantment; bewitch; captivate: *v.i.* to exercise a bewitching or captivating power.

fascination (-nā'shun), *n.* the act of fascinating; the state of being fascinated; any invisible influence that overpowers the mind or will; bewitchment; charm.

fascine (-ēn'), *n.* a cylindrical bundle of sticks or fagots bound together, used for fortifying ditches, building earthworks, &c.

fashion ('un), *n.* the shape or form of anything; conventional custom or usage, especially in dress; compliance with the rules of good society; method; general practice: *v.t.* to mold, shape, or form; accommodate.

fashionable (-â-bl), *adj.* according to the prevailing mode; made in accordance with the fashion of the day; observant of the rules of polite society and its usages; well-bred.

fast (fâst), *v.i.* to abstain from food, either from necessity, or as a religious obligation: *n.* abstinence from food; religious mortification by abstinence.

fast (fâst), *adj.* quick; speedy in motion; expeditious; in advance of the standard: said of a timepiece; firm; immovable; close; faithful; dissipated; gay: *adv.* rapidly; firmly.

fast-day (-dā), *n.* a day set apart by civil or ecclesiastical authority for religious fasting.

fasten (fâs'n), *v.t.* to fix securely; make fast; bolt or bar: *v.i.* to seize or take hold: generally with *on*.

fastening (-ing), *n.* the act of making fast; a bolt or clasp.

fastidious (-tid'i-us), *adj.* squeamish; overnice.

fasting (fâst'ing), *n.* abstinence from food, especially as a religious observance.

fastland ('land), *n.* upland.

fastness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being fast; a fortress or natural stronghold.

fat (fat), *adj.* [*comp.* fatter, *superl.* fattest], corpulent; fleshy; adipose; greasy; unsually extended: said of type; broad; sluggish; stupid; dull; lucrative; fertile; affluent: *n.* a solid, oily, yellow or white substance forming part of the tissue of animals; the best or richest of anything: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fatted, *p.pr.* fatting], to fatten; cause to gain flesh: *v.i.* to become fat.

fatal (fā'tăl), *adj.* causing death or destruction; mortal; fateful.

fatalism (-izm), *n.* the doctrine that all things happen by irresistible necessity overruling all things.

fatalist (-ist), *n.* a believer in the doctrine of fatalism.

fatalistic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to fatalism.

fatality ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* fatalities (-tiz)], predetermined order or series of events; destiny; a calamity; fatal occurrence.

fatally ('tăl-i), *adv.* in a fatal manner.

fata morgana (fā'tă môr-gā'nă), *n.* a name for the mirage sometimes seen near the straits of Messina.

fate (fāt), *n.* destiny; inevitable nenessity; death or destruction; predestined lot: *pl.* the three classic goddesses, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, who presided over the destinies of mankind.

fated (fā'ted), *p.adj.* decreed by fate; destined.

fateful (fāt'fool), *adj.* possessing fatal power; determining destiny; fatal.

father (fä'*th*ēr), *n.* a male parent or ancestor; one who stands in the relation of a father; an originator or founder; the official title of a confessor of the Roman Catholic Church, the superior of a convent, and of an ancient Roman senator; the senior member of any class, profession, or body; an ecclesiastical writer of the Early Christian Church: *v.t.* to adopt as a son or daughter; to

COPYRIGHT, 1910, BY F. E. WRIGHT

1586
1586
1625
1633
1745
1763
1775
1777
1828
1864
1870
1880
1910

S FA ROM 1500

COPYRIGHT, 1910, BY F. E. WRIGHT

PARIS FASHIONS FROM 1500

ascribe to anyone as his offspring or production: with *on*.

Father, *n.* the Creator, God.

fatherhood (-hood), *n.* paternity.

fatherland (-land), *n.* one's native country.

fatherly (-li), *adj.* pertaining to a father; kind, affectionate, as a father: *adv.* like a father.

fathom (fa*th*'um), *n.* a measure of length = 6 ft.: *v.t.* to reach; ascertain the depth of.

fatigue (fâ-tēg'), *n.* weariness; toil; bodily or mental exhaustion: *v.t.* to weary with bodily or mental exertion; tire; harass.

fatigue-duty (dū'ti), *n.* labor a soldier is employed in distinct from the practice of arms.

fatling ('ling), *n.* a young animal fattened for slaughter.

fatness ('nes), *n.* the quality or state of being fat; corpulency; fertility.

fatten ('n), *v.t.* to make fat, plump, or stout; feed for the table; make fertile or abundant.

fatty ('i), *adj.* consisting, or having the qualities of, fat; greasy; oily.

fatuity (fâ-tū'i-ti), *n.* weakness of intellect; obstinate folly.

fatuous ('ū-us), *adj.* weak in intellect; silly; obstinately foolish; illusory.

faubourg (fō'bōōrg), *n.* a suburb.

fauces (faw'sēz), *n.pl.* the upper part of the throat and entrance to the gullet.

faucet ('set), *n.* a short pipe with a valve, used for drawing out liquor.

faugh (faw,) *interj.* an exclamation expressive of disgust or abhorrence.

fault (fawlt), *n.* a slight crime or offense; blemish; defect; omission; the loss of scent in hunting: said of a hound; fracture of strata; an accidental leak in an electric circuit; an improper service in lawn-tennis.

faultfinder ('find-ēr), *n.* one given to finding fault; a mechanical device for discovering faults in an electric circuit.

faulty ('i), *adj.* imperfect; erroneous.

faun (fawn), *n.* a classic woodland deity, resembling the satyrs in appearance.

fauna (faw'nâ), *n.* [*pl.* faunæ ('nē), faunas ('nâz)], the animals characteristic of any particular region, or geological period.

fauteuil (fō-tāl' or -tūl'), *n.* an upholstered arm chair; membership in the French Academy; the seat of a president, &c.

faux pas (fō pä'), *n.* an error or slip, especially in respect of good manners or morality.

Favonian (fâ-vō'ni-ân), *adj.* pertaining to Favonius, the west wind: hence auspicious.

favor (fā'vēr), *n.* kindness; support; patronage; good will; facility; partiality; bias; a love token; a bunch of ribbons worn on some special occasion; a letter: *v.t.* to regard with favor; befriend; facilitate; resemble in features; spare.

favorable (-â-bl), *adj.* propitious; advantageous; friendly; partial.

favored ('vērd), *adj.* featured.

favorite (-it), *n.* one who, or that which, is particularly esteemed; one regarded with undue preference; a person or animal considered to have the best chance of winning in a contest: *adj.* preferred; esteemed.

favoritism (-izm), *n.* the disposition or tendency to favor one person or class in preference to others possessing equal claims; partiality.

fawn (fawn), *n.* a young deer: *v.i.* & *v.t.* to court servilely (with *on* or *upon*); to exhibit affection by leaping upon, cringing, or licking the hand of a person: said of a dog.

fawning ('ing), *n.* gross, or servile, flattery.

fay (fā), *n.* an elf; fairy: *v.t.* to fit (two pieces of wood) flush together: *v.i.* to fit closely: *adj.* fated; dead [Scotch].

faze (fāz), *v.t.* to worry; annoy; frighten; disturb; produce an effect on.

fealty (fē'âl-ti), *n.* the duty of a vassal or tenant to his feudal superior; loyalty.

fear (fēr), *n.* apprehension of evil or danger; dread; anxiety; solicitude; reverence: *v.t.* to regard with apprehension; dread: *v.i.* to be in fear; feel anxiety.

fearful ('fool), *adj.* affected with fear; timorous; apprehensive; inspiring fear.
fearfully (-li), *adv.* in fear; so as to cause fear.
fearless ('les), *adj.* intrepid.
fearlessness (-nes), *n.* intrepidity.
fearsome (fēr'sum), *adj.* fearful; terrible.
feasibility (-bil'i-ti), *n.* practicability.
feasible (fē'zi-bl), *adj.* practicable.
feasibly ('zi-bli), *adv.* practicably.
feast (fēst), *n.* a sumptuous repast, especially in commemoration of some event, &c.; a festival, especially of the Church; anything affording pleasure to the palate or mind: *v.t.* to entertain sumptuously; delight: *v.i.* to feed sumptuously; enjoy one's self.
feat (fēt), *n.* a notable achievement, deed, or performance.
feather (fe*th*'ēr), *n.* part of the exterior covering of a bird; a plume; something resembling a feather; the water thrown up by the turn of the blade of an oar; kind or class: *v.t.* to ornament with feathers; cover with, or as with, feathers; turn the blade of (an oar) horizontally when leaving the water: *v.i.* to become covered with, or something resembling, feathers.
feather-brained (-brānd), *adj.* giddy.
feather-edged (-ejd), *adj.* thin at the edges.
feather-weight (-wāt), *n.* in a handicap, the least weight than can be put on a racehorse.
feathery (-i), *adj.* covered with, or resembling, feathers; very light.
feature (fē'tūr), *n.* the cast of the face; lineament; principal part; outline; characteristic; appearance.
featured ('tūrd), *adj.* having a particular cast of face.
feaze (fēz), *v.t.* to disturb; disconcert; frighten.
febrifuge (feb'ri-fūj), *n.* a medicine that lessens or dispels fever.
febrile (feb' or fē'bril), *adj.* pertaining to, accompanied by, or indicating fever.
fecal, same as fæcal.
feces, same as fæces.
fecula (fek'ū-lâ), *n.* farina; starch; chlorophyll.
feculence ('lens), *n.* the quality of being. feculent; dregs. Also feculency.
feculent ('lent), *adj.* containing, or full of, dregs or sediment; turbid muddy.
fecund (fek' or fē-kund'), *adj.* fruitful; prolific.
fecundate (fek'un-dāt), *v.t.* to make fruitful or prolific; fertilize; impregnate.
fecundity ('di-ti), *n.* fruitfulness; prolificness; fertility of invention; germination.
fed, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of feed.
federal (fed'ēr-âl), *adj.* pertaining to, constituting, or founded upon, a league or treaty; consisting in a union or compact between the states, especially of the United States or Switzerland; confederated: *n.* a supporter of federalism.
Federal, *adj.* supporting the cause of the Union in the American civil war 1861-'65): *n.* one who favored the Union cause in that war.
federalism (-izm), *n.* the doctrine of federal union, and the support of the central government of the United States.
federalize (-īz), *v.t.* to bring together in a political federacy: *v.i.* to unite under a federal form of government. Also federate.
federate (-āt), *adj.* united by compact.
federation (-ā'shun), *n.* a league; federal government.
federative (-tiv), *adj.* forming a league or confederacy; federal.
fee (fē), *n.* a compensation or payment for service rendered, especially professional service; a gratuity; an heritable or inherited estate; land held from a superior; feud: *v.t.* to pay or give a fee to.
feeble (fē'bl), *adj.* weak; wanting in physical strength or mental vigor; infirm: *v.t.* to weaken.
feed (fēd), *v.t.* to give food to; nourish; graze or pasture; supply with necessaries; furnish with materials, as a machine: *v.i.* to eat; subsist

(with *on* or *upon*): *n.* a certain quantity of food given to animals at one time; fodder; pasture; a banquet.

feeder ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, feeds; one who fattens cattle; that which nourishes or supplies the needs of, or increases the importance or value of; a branch canal or railway; an electric wire supplying a current to a main conductor.

feeding ('ing), the act of eating; pasture.

feed-pipe (-pīp), *n.* a pipe which supplies water to the boiler of a steam-engine.

feed-pump (-pump), *n.* a force-pump which supplies water to the boiler of a steam-engine.

feel (fēl), *v.t.* to perceive by the touch; be conscious of; understand; test; be influenced or moved by; experience, as pleasure or pain; examine by touching or handling: *v.i.* seem to the touch; have the passions moved: *n.* the sense of feeling; touch; sensation.

feeler ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, feels; that part of an invertebrate animal which serves as an organ of touch, as the antennæ of insects, &c.; something put forth as a means of gaining information not directly obtainable.

feeling ('ing), *p.adj.* easily affected; sympathetic; of great sensibility; perceptible by touch: *n.* sense of touch; physical or mental sensation; perception; tenderness.

fee-simple (-sim'pl), *n.* an estate in land or tenements held by a person in his own right, without restrictions.

feet, *pl.* of foot.

fee-tail (fē'tāl), *n.* an estate entailed to a person and his heirs.

feign (fān), *v.t.* to pretend; invent.

feigned (fānd), *adj.* pretended; counterfeited.

feint (fānt), *n.* a pretense; mock attack.

feldspar (feld'spär), *n.* a name for various crystalline minerals occurring in igneous rocks, composed principally of silicate of aluminia. Also felspar.

felicitate (fe-lis'i-tāt), *v.t.* to congratulate.

felicitous ('i-tus), *adj.* characterized by, or causing, happiness; appropriate.

felicitously (-li), *adv.* happily; suitably.

felicity ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* felicities (-tiz)], a condition of supreme happiness; blissfulness; prosperity; appropriateness; a neat or well-chosen expression.

feline ('līn), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a cat; stealthy; treacherous.

fell (fel), *v.t.* to hew, cut, or knock, down; cause to fall; turn down (a seam): *adj.* cruel; savage; barbarous; hideous; powerful: *n.* the skin of an animal; a hem laid level with the material; a rocky or barren hill; small pieces of ore.

fellah ('ä), *n.* [*pl.* fellahs ('äz), fellaheen (-hēn')], in Egypt and Syria, a peasant or laboring man.

felloe, same as felly.

fellow ('ō), *n.* a companion or associate; one of the same kind; compeer; one of a pair; an individual; one held in slight esteem; a member of an incorporated society; a graduate member of a college who holds a fellowship; the trustee of a college: *adj.* associated or joined with (used in composition).

fellowship (-ship), *n.* association; communion; intimacy; society; joint interest or feeling; a college endowment for the support of a fellow; one of the rules of arithmetic.

felly ('i), *n.* [*pl.* fellies ('iz)], one of the curved pieces of wood which form the rim of a wheel; the rim. Also felloe.

felo-de-se (fē'lō-de-sē), *n.* a suicide.

felon (fel'un), *n.* one guilty of felony; a whitlow: *adj.* malignant; traitorous.

felonious (fe-lō'ni-us), *adj.* done with the intention of committing crime; malignant.

felony (fel'ō-ni), *n.* [*pl.* felonies (-niz)], a crime punishable by death or imprisonment in a state prison.

felsite (sīt), *n.* a variety of feldspar.

felspar ('spär), *n.* same as feldspar.
felt, *p.t.* of feel.
felt (felt), *n.* an unwoven fabric composed of wool or wool and hair, compacted together by pressure or heat.
felting ('ing), *n.* the material of which felt is made, or the process of manufacturing it.
felucca (fe-luk'ä), *n.* a small sailing-vessel propelled by lateen sails and oars, used in the Mediterranean.
female (fē'māl), *n.* one of that sex which conceives and produces young; the plant or flower which bears the pistil and receives the pollen of the male flower: *adj.* pertaining to that sex which produces young; feminine; womanly; having pistils but destitute of stamens; noting, in mechanics, something, as a hollow, into which another part fits.
feme coverte (fem or fam kuv'ērt), *n.* a married woman. Also femme coverte.
feme sole (sōl), *n.* an unmarried woman. Also femme sole.
feminine (fem'i-nin), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, women; delicate; tender; sensitive; wanting in manly characteristics; effeminate: *n.* a woman.
femininity (-i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being feminine; womankind.
femme de chambre (fam' de shäng'-br), *n.* a lady's-maid; chambermaid.
femoral (fem'o-rāl), *adj.* pertaining to the thigh.
femur (fē'mēr), *n.* the thigh-bone.
fen (fen), *n.* low, flat, marsh land, covered with sedges, &c.; a kind of mold or moss causing disease in hops.
fence (fens), *v.i.* to practice fencing; deposit stolen property with a confederate: *v.t.* guard or protect; defend; to inclose or surround with a fence; fortify: *n.* the art of fencing; defense; guard; a boundary consisting of posts, wire, &c.; inclosure; skill in debate; a receiver of stolen goods.
fencible (fen'si-bl), *adj.* capable of defense, or being defended: *n.* a soldier enlisted for home service.
fencing ('ing), *n.* the art of skilfully using a foil or sword for attack or defense; materials used for constructing a fence; a collection of fences; guard; skilful debate.
fend (fend), *v.t.* to ward off; protect with a fender.
fender ('ēr), *n.* a cushion of rope, or piece of wood hung over the side of a vessel to prevent injury by contact with a landing-stage, &c.; a metal guard in front of a fireplace to prevent the hot coal falling upon the floor; a device affixed to the front of a street car to prevent injury to pedestrians.
fenks (fenks), *n.* whale-blubber refuse: used as a manure.
fennec ('ek), *n.* small African fox.
fennel (fen'el), *n.* an aromatic biennial herb of the parsley family, with yellow flowers.
fenny ('i), *adj.* full of fens; marshy.
fent (fent), *n.* a slit in a garment for convenience in putting it on; placket; remnant.
feræ naturæ (-nā-tū'rē), in law, wild animals as distinguished from those domesticated.
feral (fē'rāl), *adj.* wild; undomesticated.
ferial ('ri-āl), *adj.* pertaining to week days, especially those which are not festivals or fasts; pertaining to holidays.
ferment (fēr'ment), *n.* a microscopic fungus which produces fermentation; internal commotion; tumult: *v.t.* (fēr-ment'), to produce fermentation in; excite: *v.i.* to be in a state of fermentation; effervesce; be excited.
fermentation (-men-tā'shun), *n.* the chemical decomposition which takes place in an organic substance exposed to the air, due to the action of microscopic organisms, or to unorganized ferments; excitement.
fermentative (-men'ta-tiv), *adj.* causing, or characteristic of, fermentation.
fern (fērn), *n.* a cryptogamous or flowerless plant with broad and

feathery fronds or leaves, on the under surface of which the reproductive seeds are situated.

fernery ('ėr-i), *n.* *pl.* ferneries (-iz)], a place where ferns are cultivated.

ferny ('i), *adj.* fern-like, or abounding in ferns.

ferocious (fe-rō'shus), *adj.* savage; fierce; rapacious; of cruel nature.

ferocity (-ros'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* ferocities (-tiz)], savageness or cruelty of disposition; inhuman cruelty.

ferrate (fer'āt), *n.* a salt of ferric acid.

ferret (fer'et), *n.* a domesticated variety of polecat, employed to hunt rats and rabbits from their holes; a kind of binding; an iron rod used for making the rings at the mouths of bottles, or trying melted glass: *v.t.* to search minutely or discover by cunning methods (with *out*).

ferreter ('ėr), *n.* one who ferrets.

ferretto (-ret'tō), *n.* a preparation of copper with sulphuric acid: used in coloring glass.

ferriage ('i-āj), *n.* money paid for conveyance by ferry.

ferric ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, containing, or extracted from, iron.

ferric acid (as'id), *n.* an acid composed of 3 atoms of oxygen and 1 of iron.

ferro (fer'rō), a *prefix*, denoting the presence of iron in a substance.

ferrobronze (-bronz'), *n.* an alloy of copper, zinc and iron.

ferro-cyanic (-sī-an'ik), *adj.* pertaining to an acid formed by the union of iron and cyanogen.

ferro-manganese (-mang'gâ-nēz), *n.* an alloy of iron and manganese, used in the Bessemer process of manufacturing steel.

ferrotype (-tīp), *n.* a photograph taken upon a sensitized iron plate.

ferrous (fer'us), *adj.* pertaining to, or obtained from, iron.

ferrous oxide (oks'īd), *n.* monoxide of iron.

ferruginous (-rū'ji-nus), *adj.* containing, or impregnated with, iron; rust-colored.

ferrule ('ril), *n.* a metal ring placed at the end of a stick, &c., to strengthen it.

ferry ('i), *n.* [*pl.* ferries ('iz)], a passage across a river, &c.; a ferry-boat; the place where a ferry-boat lands its passengers: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* ferried, *p.pr.* ferrying], to convey across a river, &c., in a boat: *v.i.* go across water in a boat.

fertile (fėr'til), *adj.* producing abundantly; fruitful; reproductive; rich in resources or invention.

fertilization (-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act or process of making fertile; impregnation.

fertilize ('til-īz), *v.t.* to make fertile; render fruitful; impregnate.

fertilizer (-ėr), *n.* any material used as a manure for the land.

fertility ('i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being fertile; abundance; fecundity; richness of resources or invention.

ferule ('ūl), *n.* a rod or flat stick used for chastisement: *v.t.* to chastise with a ferule.

fervency (fėr'ven-si), *n.* earnestness; ardor.

fervent ('vent), *adj.* zealous; earnest; vehement; very hot.

fervently ('li), *adv.* with fervor.

fervid ('vid), *adj.* burning; ardent; fiery; intense; eager; vehement.

fervor ('vėr), *n.* intensity of feeling; zeal; warmth.

festal ('tâl), *adj.* pertaining to a feast; joyous; festive; hilarious.

festally (-li), *adv.* festively.

fester ('tėr), *v.t.* to cause to fester or rankle: *v.i.* to become ulcerated; suppurate; rankle; become putrid; rot: *n.* an ulcerous or purulent sore; act of festering or rankling.

festival ('ti-vâl), *n.* a joyful celebration in commemoration of some event, religious or civil; an entertainment on behalf of some charity at which fruit, &c., is sold.

festive ('tiv), *adj.* pertaining to a feast; gay; joyous; merry.

festively (-li), *adv.* in a festive manner.

festivity (-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* festivities (-tiz)], social gaiety at an entertainment or feast; merrymaking; joyfulness; a festival.

festoon (-tōōn'), *n.* a wreath or garland suspended at the extremities and hanging in a curve; an architectural ornament of such form: *v.t.* to decorate with, or form into, festoons.

fetal, same as fœtal.

fetch (fech), *v.t.* to go after and bring; obtain as its price; call for and accompany; heave, as a sigh; fascinate: *v.i.* to move and turn; reach or get: *n.* an artifice or trick; the deep long breath, as of a person dying; a wraith; the appearance at night of a light resembling a candle, supposed to portend death (fetch-light).

fête (fāt), *n.* a festival or holiday: *v.t.* to entertain, or honor, with festivities.

fête champêtre (shăng-pā'tr), *n.* a rural or open-air festival.

fête day (dā), *n.* a birthday celebration, especially the day of the saint whose name one bears [French].

feticide, same as fœticide.

fetid (fē'tid, or fet'id), *adj.* giving forth an offensive smell; stinking.

fetish (fē'tish, or fet'ish), *n.* any material object, as a stone, weapon, feather, &c., supposed by the negroes of Western Africa to be the abode of a spirit, and to give to its possessor power over such a deity: hence any object of unreasoning devotion; image or idol. Also fetich.

fetishism (-izm), *n.* the worship of, or belief in, fetishes; unreasoning or superstitious devotion. Also fetichism.

fetish-man (-măn), *n.* a medicine-man.

fetlock ('lok), *n.* a tuft of hair behind a horse's pastern joint; the pastern joint.

fetlocked ('lokt), *adj.* having fetlocks; secured or fastened by the fetlocks.

fetter ('ĕr), *n.* a chain or shackle for the feet (usually *pl.*); a restraint; hindrance: *v.t.* to place fetters upon; chain; bind; hinder; restrain.

fettle (fet'l), *v.i.* to repair; work with activity; clean up: *v.t.* to put in order; cover or line; fasten: *n.* good condition or repair; fuss.

fetus, same as fœtus.

feud (fūd), *n.* an inveterate quarrel between clans or families; blood-feud; quarrel; enmity; hatred.

feud (fūd), *n.* a fief, or land held from a lord on condition of rendering him feudal service. Also feod.

feudal ('ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a feud or quarrel; pertaining to, or founded upon, a feud or fief.

feudalize ('ăl-īz), *v.t.* to conform to feudalism.

feudalist (-ist), *n.* one skilled in feudal law. Also feudist; an upholder of feudalism.

feudality (-al'i-ti), *n.* the state of being feudal; feudal principles or constitution.

feudally (-li), *adv.* in accordance with the principles of feudalism.

feudal system (sis'tem), *n.* the politico-social system formerly prevalent in Europe during the Middle Ages of holding lands on condition of military service. Feudalism.

feudatory (-dă-tō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* feudatories (-riz)], one holding land by feudal tenure; a vassal: *adj.* pertaining to, or held by, feudal tenure. Also feudary.

feu de joie (fōō de zhwä'), *n.* an expression of public rejoicing, as the firing of guns, or burning of bonfires.

feudist, same as feudalist.

feuilleton (fōō-i-täng'), *n.* that section of a French newspaper which is devoted to light literature, critical notices, fiction, &c.; a newspaper serial.

fever (fē'vĕr), *n.* a disease characterized by marked increase of heat of the skin, quickened pulse, great debility, thirst, &c.; a condition of extreme nervous excitement: *v.t.* to put into a fever.

fever-few (-fū), *n.* a plant of the aster family, formerly esteemed as a febrifuge.

feverish (-ish), *adj.* affected with, indicating, or resembling, fever.

few (fū), *adj.* [*comp.* fewer, *superl.* fewest], not many; small in number; limited.

fewness ('nes), *n.* smallness of number.

fez (fez), *n.* a brimless, close fitting, felt hat, usually red, with a black tassel: worn by Turks, Egyptians, &c.

fiacre (fē-ä'kr), *n.* a hackney-coach [French].

fiancé (fē-äng-sā'), *n.* one who is betrothed or affianced. *Fem.* fiancée.

fiasco (fē-äs'kō), *n.* a complete or ludicrous failure, as of some enterprise of which high hopes were entertained, as a musical performance, &c.; a flask or bottle.

fiat (fī'at), *n.* a peremptory order or decree; an order of a court authorizing certain proceedings, as in bankruptcy.

fib (fib), *n.* a falsehood; white lie: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fibbed, *p.pr.* fibbing], to tell fibs; to deliver a quick succession of blows.

fibber ('ēr), *n.* one who tells fibs.

fiber (fī'bēr), *n.* a slender, thread-like substance, or filament; raw material which can be separated into threads for making up textile fabrics.

fibriform ('bri-fôrm), *adj.* fiber-like.

fibril ('bril), *n.* a small fiber.

fibrillæ ('ē), *n.pl.* minute subdivisions of a root, as of the lichens.

fibrillose (-ōs), *adj.* composed of, or covered with, fibrils.

fibrin (fī'brin), *n.* a white albuminoid substance which forms the clot of blood; the fibrous part of flesh; gluten obtained from corn, &c. Also fibrine.

fibrinous (-us), *adj.* composed of, or of the nature of, fibrin.

fibroid ('broid), *adj.* of the structure of, or containing, fiber.

fibroin ('brō-in), *n.* the principal constituent of raw silk, cobwebs, and horny sponge-tissue.

fibrous ('brus), *adj.* composed of, or of the nature of, fibers.

fibster (fib'stēr), *n.* a liar in a small way.

fibula ('ū-lä), *n.* [*pl.* fibulæ (-lē)], the outer and smaller of the two bones which form the lower leg; an ancient ornamental brooch or safety-pin.

fichu (fē-shōō'), *n.* a light three-cornered article of ladies' dress worn on the neck, or over the neck and shoulders.

fickle (fik'l), *adj.* capricious; inconstant.

fictile (fik'til), *adj.* pertaining to pottery; readily molded; plastic.

fiction ('shun), *n.* the act of feigning or inventing; that which is feigned or invented; a literary production of the imagination in prose form, as a novel, romance, &c.; a legal assumption for the purpose of convenience, the furtherance of justice, &c.

fictional (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or created by, fiction.

fictionist (-ist), *n.* a writer of fiction.

fictitious (-tish'us), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, fiction; false; unreal.

fid (fid), *n.* an iron or wooden bar to support a topmast; a large tapering wooden pin for opening the strands of a rope: *v.t.* to put into place and secure by a fid. Also fidd.

fidalgo (fi-dal'gō), *n.* a Portuguese nobleman; hidalgo.

fiddle (fid'l), *n.* a violin; a frame used on board ship to prevent articles from rolling off the table in stormy weather: *v.i.* to play the fiddle or violin: *v.t.* to cheat by artifice.

fiddle-de-dee (-de-dē), *interj.* nonsense!: *n.* a piece of nonsense.

fiddle-faddle (-fad'l), *n.* nonsense; trifling conversation: *v.i.* to talk nonsense; fuss about trifles: *adj.* fussy about trifles.

fiddler (fid'lēr), *n.* a violinist; a name of the common sandpiper; sixpence; one who is fussy about trifles.

fiddlestick (-stik), *n.* a bow for playing upon the fiddle or violin: *interj.* nonsense! (usually in *pl.*).

fiddling (fid'ling), *n.* the act of playing the violin: *p.adj.* trifling.

fidelity (fi-del'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* fidelities (-tiz)], integrity; faithful adherence to obligation or duty; honesty; loyalty; reliability.

fid-fad (fid'fad), *n.* fiddle-faddle.
fidget (fij'et), *n.* one who is fidgety; nervous restlessness (often in *pl.*): *v.t.* to put in a fidget; worry; *v.i.* to move about uneasily or restlessly.
fidgetiness (-i-nes), *n.* the state of being fidgety.
fidgety ('et-i), *adj.* restless; impatient.
fiducial (fi-dū'shâl), *adj.* of the nature of a trust; practical confidenc.
fiduciary ('shi-â-ri), *n.* [*pl.* fiduciaries (-riz)], a trustee; one who depends for salvation on faith without works: *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a trust; confident; unwavering.
fie (fī), *interj.* for shame! Also fy, fye.
fief (fēf), *n.* a fee or feud; a landed estate or manor held under a feudal superior.
field (fēld), *n.* a piece of land enclosed for tillage or pasture; open country; a region yielding some natural product; site of a battle; sphere of action; a wide expanse; space within which telescopic or microscopic objects are viewed; out-door work; in heraldry, the surface of the shield; the ground upon which a game is played; the competitors in a race, hunt, &c.: *v.t.* to catch or stop and return to the wicket-keeper, as a ball at cricket, &c.: *v.i.* to act as a fielder; in a race, bet on the field against the favorite.
field-allowance (-â-lou'ans), *n.* extra pay given to officers on active service.
field-artillery (-ärr-til'ēr-i), *n.* artillery so mounted as to be readily handled in active service.
field-book (-book), *n.* a surveyor's note-book.
field-day (-dā), *n.* a military review; a day of unusual excitement or display; a day devoted to outdoor scientific research.
field-glass (-glâs), *n.* a small portable telescope.
field-marhsal (-mär'shâl), *n.* the highest rank in the British army.
field-officer (-of'i-sēr), *n.* a major, lieutenant-colonel, or colonel.
field-sports (-spōrtz), *n.pl.* outdoor diversions, especially shooting, hunting, &c.
field-work (-wērk), *n.* outdoor operations or observations.
fiend (fēnd), *n.* an infernal being; demon; one who is intensely malicious or wicked; a monomaniac.
fiendish ('ish), *adj.* like a fiend.
fierce (fērs), *adj.* savage; violent; merciless; ferocious; unrestrained.
fiercely ('li), *adv.* in a fierce manner.
fieri facias (fī'e-rī fâ'shi-as), (Latin cause it to be done), a writ of execution authorizing a levy on the goods and chattels of the person against whom it is issued.
fierily (fīr'i-li), *adv.* in a fiery manner.
fieriness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being fiery; heat of temper.
fiery ('ri), *adj.* [*comp.* fierier, *superl.* fieriest], pertaining to, or consisting of, fire; passionate; easily roused; fervent; ardent.
fife (fīf), *n.* a shrill-toned musical instrument of the flute class: *v.t.* to play (a tune) on a fife.
fifteen (fif'tēn), *adj.* consisting of 5 and 10; a cardinal numeral: *n.* the number made up of 5 and 10; one point scored at lawn-tennis.
fifteenth ('tēnth), *adj.* next in order after 14th: *n.* a fifteenth part.
fifth (fifth), *adj.* next in order after 4th: *n.* one of 5 equal parts; in music, an interval of three tones and a semi-tone; the dominant.
fifthly ('li), *adv.* in the fifth place.
fiftieth (fif'ti-eth), *adj.* next in order after 49th: *n.* one of 50 equal parts.
fifty ('ti), *adj.* consisting of five times 10: *n.* [*pl.* fifties ('tiz)], the number which amounts to five times 10.
fig (fig), *n.* the pear-shaped fruit of the fig-tree; the fig-tree; a snap of the fingers in token of contempt: anything insignificant or worthless.
figgy ('i), *adj.* fig-like.
fight (fīt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fought, *p.pr.* fighting], contend in battle or in arms; make war; offer resistance: *v.t.* to war against; strive for the mastery of; manœuvre in bat-

tle, as ships: *n.* a combat; battle or engagement; contest.

fighting ('ing), *adj.* pertaining to conflict; qualified, or trained, to fight; skilled in warfare: *n.* a combat.

fig-leaf (fig'lēf), *n.* the leaf of a fig-tree; a light covering in the form of a fig-leaf to conceal nakedness.

fig-marigold (-mar'i-gōld), *n.* a plant which produces a fig-shaped fruit.

figment ('ment), *n.* an invention; fiction.

figuline ('ū-lin), *n.* potter's clay.

figurant ('u-rânt), *n.* an opera dancer who performs as one of the group. *Fem.* figurante.

figurative ('ū-râ-tiv), *adj.* representing by figure; symbolical; unreal; metaphorical.

figuratively (-li), *adv.* in a figurative manner.

figure ('ūr), *n.* the outline or shape of a person or object; appearance; an image or statue; representation of a person by drawing or painting; idea; pattern; type; sign or character denoting a number; a movement in a dance; musical phrase, or repeated theme; a horoscope; value or cost; in logic, the character of a syllogism as determined by the place of the middle term; a space bounded on all sides by lines or planes: *v.t.* to form into any determinate shape; show by resemblance; represent; symbolize; adorn or cover with figures; calculate or compute: *v.i.* to be conspicuous; cipher.

figured ('ūrd), *adj.* covered or adorned with figures; symbolized; pictured; indicated by figures [Mus.].

figure-head (-hed), *n.* a carved representation of a human or other figure placed at the prow of a ship; a person who is only nominally important.

figuring (fig'ūr-ing), *n.* computation.

figwort (fig'wērt), *n.* a plant used as a specific for piles.

filament ('â-ment), *n.* a fine thread, or thread-like process or appendage; the stalk of an anther.

filamentary (-men'ta-ri), *adj.* consisting of, or resembling, a filament.

filar (fī'lâr), *adj.* pertaining to, or furnished with, threads; having fine threads stretched across the field of view: said of a microscope, &c.

filbert (fil'bērt), *n.* the edible nut of the cultivated hazel.

filch (filch), *v.t.* to pilfer; rob.

file (fīl), *n.* a wire, &c., on which papers are strung for preservation or reference; a bundle of papers fastened together and endorsed with the date, contents, &c., of each; a line of soldiers ranged one behind the other; a tool of hard steel with small grooves on the surface, used for cutting and smoothing: *v.t.* to cut or smooth with a file; string (papers, &c.) on a file, or place them away, endorsed, for future reference; place among the records of a court or house of legislature: *v.i.* to march in a file or line.

filial (fil'i-âl), *adj.* pertaining to, or befitting, a son or daughter; due to a father.

filially (-li), *adv.* in a filial manner.

filiation (-ā'shun), *n.* affiliation.

filibuster (-i-bus'tēr), *n.* a freebooter; buccaneer; a lawless military adventurer who invades a foreign country: *v.i.* to act as a filibuster; to delay legislation by obstructive tactics.

filiform (fil'i-fôrm), *adj.* thread-like.

filigree ('i-grē), *adj.* made of, or relating to, work in filigree: *n.* ornamental work, resembling lace, in gold or silver wire; something delicate and ornamental, but not lasting.

filigreed ('i-grēd), *adj.* ornamented with, or as with, filigree.

filing (fī'ling), *n.* the act of using a file: *pl.* fine fragments rubbed off by the action of a file.

Filipino (fil-i-pē'nō), *n.* a native of the Philippine Islands.

fill (fil), *v.t.* to make full; satisfy; crowd; engage; occupy; employ: *v.i.* to become full or replete; be distended; pour a glass or vessel full: *n.* as much as produces complete satisfaction; satiety.

filler ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which,

fills; a funnel for filling bottles, &c.; composition for stopping up holes or pores in a material before painting it; the body of a cigar.

fillet ('et), *n.* a narrow band of metal, linen, silk, &c., worn around the forehead, for securing the hair; the fleshy part of the thigh: said of veal; a boneless lump of meat or fish served flat or rolled together and tied round; a raised rim, narrow ornament, or molding; a plain line or band; the loins of a horse: *v.t.* to bind with a fillet; ornament with a fillet; make into fillets, as veal, &c.

filling (fil'ing), *p.adj.* serving to fill; occupying the whole space; satiating: *n.* something that serves to fill up a vacant space, cavity, or pore: *pl.* prepared wort.

fillip ('ip), *n.* a sudden sharp jerk or stroke with the finger; an incitement: *v.t.* to strike with the nail of the finger by a sudden movement; project: *v.i.* to aim a fillip.

fillister ('is-tēr), *n.* a rabbet-plane; a groove or rabbet on the outer edge of a window-sash to receive glass.

filly ('i), *n.* [*pl.* fillies ('iz)], a young mare; a bold, lively girl.

film (film), *n.* a thin skin or filament; a thin covering of some sensitized substance to receive a photographic impression: *v.i.* to become covered with a film.

filminess ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being filmy.

filmy ('i), *adj.* composed of, or resembling, films.

filo-floss (fī'lō-flos), *n.* a fine soft thread, used in embroidery.

filo-plume (-plūm), *n.* a long slender feather with a delicate shaft.

filose ('lōs), *adj.* thread-like.

filoselle ('lō-zel), *n.* a kind of floss-silk.

filter (fil'tēr), *n.* any material or apparatus by which water or any other liquid is purified; a contrivance for arresting particles of steel, dust, &c., in the air; a strainer: *v.t.* to purify, as a liquid.

filth (filth), *n.* foul matter; dirt; defilement, moral or physical.

filthily (-li), *adv.* in a filthy manner.

filthiness (-nes), *n.* uncleanness; impurity.

filthy ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* filthier, *superl.* filthiest], foul; dirty; unclean, morally or physically; obscene.

filtrate (fil'trāt), *n.* a liquid which has been filtered: *v.t.* to filter.

fin (fin), *n.* one of the organs of locomotion of a fish.

finable (fīn'ă-bl), *adj.* liable to a fine; capable of being refined.

final (fī'nal), *adj.* pertaining to the end; ultimate; finishing; decisive: *n.* that which is last, or makes an end; the deciding heat of an athletic contest.

final cause (kawz), *n.* the end for which a thing is done.

finale (fē-nä'lā), *n.* the last passage in a musical composition; the final act, &c., of a scene or performance; termination; end.

finality (fī-nal'i-ti), *n.* completeness.

finally (fī-nal-li), *adv.* lastly; completely.

finance (fi-nans'), *n.* the public revenue of a government or state; the science of the profitable management of monetary affairs: *v.t.* to manage the financial arrangement of: *v.i.* to raise money for some special object.

financial (-nan'shal), *adj.* pertaining to finance.

financially (-li), *adv.* with respect to finance.

financier (fin-an-sēr'), *n.* one who is skilled in the principles of banking, or conducts private or public financial affairs.

finback (fin'bak), *n.* a variety of whale, having the dorsal fin prominent. Also finner, razorback.

finch (finch), *n.* the common name for various small birds, as the chaffinch, canary, &c.

find (fīnd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* found, *p.pr.* finding], to discover; obtain by searching; ascertain by experiment; meet by accident; regain, as something lost; supply; declare by judicial verdict: *n.* the discovery of something valuable.

finder ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, finds; a small telescope at-

tached to a larger one to locate some particular star, &c., to be examined by the larger instrument.

fin de siècle (fang de siā'kl) [French], at the end of the century.

finding (fīnd'ing), *n.* discovery; the verdict of a jury, or court: *pl.* the tools, &c., which a workman himself supplies.

fine (fīn), *n.* money paid as a penalty; forfeiture: *v.t.* to impose a monetary penalty upon; purify; refine; clarify.

fine (fīn), *adj.* slender; thin; keen; pure; refined; subtle; delicate; elegant; of small diameter; very handsome; noble; showy; admirable; splendid; beautiful in thought or language; free from clouds or rain; dexterous; discriminating; artful: *adv.* very much; finely.

fine-cut ('kut), *adj.* delicately cut or chiseled; cut fine, as tobacco.

finedraw ('draw), *v.t.* to sew up neatly, as a rent, so that it is imperceptible; draw out to extreme tenuity, as wire.

finedrawn ('drawn), *adj.* spun very fine; over-subtle; far-fetched.

finely ('li), *adv.* in a fine manner.

fineness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being fine; in an alloy, the quantity of pure metal contained.

finery (fī'nēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* fineries (-iz)], personal adornment, as fine or showy clothes, &c.; outward show.

finesse (fi-nes'), *n.* artifice or stratagem; skill; dexterity; finessing at whist: *v.i.* to use artifice or skill to accomplish some end; in playing whist, to endeavor to take a trick with a lower card than that held by an opponent, while holding a higher card.

finger (fing'gēr), *n.* one of the five divisions of the hand; one of the four digits of the hand, as distinguished from a thumb; a finger's breadth; any mechanical contrivance resembling a finger; an index; musical touch: *v.t.* to handle, or perform, with the fingers; meddle with; steal; pilfer: *v.i.* to use the fingers skilfully in performing upon a musical instrument.

fingered ('gērd), *p.adj.* having fingers; played with the fingers; marked to show how the fingers are to be used.

fingerer ('gēr-ēr), *n.* one who fingers; a pilferer.

fingering (-ing), *n.* the act of touching with the fingers; the act of manipulating the fingers on a fingered instrument; fine work executed by the fingers; a loose-twisted woolen yarn, used for knitting stockings, &c.

fingerling ('ling), *n.* a young trout.

fingerstall (-stawl), *n.* a protective covering for an injured finger.

finial (fin'i-ăl), *n.* a pointed ornament at the top of a spire, gable, &c.

finical ('i-kăl), *adj.* fastidious; over particular.

finicality ('i-ti), *n.* the characteristic of being finical.

finically (-li), *adv.* in a finical manner.

finikin ('i-kin), *adj.* fussy or affectedly precise in trifles, as in dress, manner, &c.; a variety of pigeon. Also finicking.

fining (fīn'ing), *n.* the act or process of purifying or refining; clarification.

finis (fī'nis), *n.* the end.

finish (fin'ish), *v.t.* to bring to an end; complete; put an end to; conclude; make perfect; polish; kill or render powerless: *v.i.* to come to an end; expire: *n.* completion; careful elaboration; the final touches given to a work.

finished ('isht), *p.adj.* complete; of superior excellence or quality; carefully elaborated.

finite (fī'nīt), *adj.* having limits: *n.* that which is finite (with *the*).

finitely (-li), *adv.* in a limited degree.

finiteness (-nes), *n.* the state of being finite.

finlet (fin'let), *n.* a small fin.

finned (find), *adj.* having fins.

finny ('ni), *adj.* having fins; resembling, or abounding in, fish.

finos (fē'nōs), *n.* wool of the merino sheep of the second best quality.

fiord (fyôrd), *n.* a long narrow inlet or arm of the sea between high rocks or banks.

fir (fēr), *n.* the name of various cone-bearing trees of the genus Abies, and allied genera; a fir-tree.

fire (fīr), *n.* heat and light evolved by ignition and combustion; the result of combustion of bodies; a burning; conflagration; flame; discharge of firearms; light; intensity of feeling; ardor; spirit; severe trial or affliction: *v.t.* to set on fire; inflame; kindle; bake, as porcelain; explode; excite violently; irritate; illuminate; cauterize: *v.i.* to become ignited; be inflamed; discharge firearms; ring a peal of bells all together.

firearms ('ärmz), *n.pl.* rifles, cannon, &c.

fire-ball ('bawl), *n.* a grenade; meteor.

fire-balloon ('bal-lōōn), *n.* a balloon inflated by hot air; a balloon sent up with fireworks, which become ignited when at a certain height.

fire-box ('boks), *n.* in a locomotive engine, the receptacle for the fire.

firebrand ('brand), *n.* a piece of burning wood; an incendiary; one who inflames the passions of others.

firebug ('bug), *n.* an incendiary.

fire-clay ('klā), *n.* a kind of clay capable of resisting intense heat.

firecracker ('krak-ēr), *n.* a small explosive firework.

fire-damp ('damp), *n.* carburetted hydrogen.

fire-dog ('dog), *n.* an andiron.

fire-engine ('en-jin), *n.* a hand or steam engine for ejecting water through hose to extinguish a fire.

fire-escape ('es-kāp), *n.* a kind of ladder for rescuing persons from the upper parts of a building on fire.

firefly ('flī), *n.* a winged insect which emits light at night.

fire-irons ('ī-ērns), *n.pl.* the shovel, poker, and tongs.

fire-kiln ('kil), *n.* an oven.

fireman ('mån), *n.* [*pl.* firemen ('men)], one trained to extinguish fires; a stoker.

fire-ship ('ship), *n.* a ship filled with combustibles, set fire to, and floated among the vessels of an enemy.

fireside ('sīd), *n.* the hearth: hence domestic life and comfort.

fire-water ('waw-tēr), *n.* ardent spirits [American Indian].

firework ('wērk), *n.* a preparation of gunpowder, sulphur, charcoal, &c., inclosed in a cardboard or paper case, which, when ignited, scintillates and explodes: *pl.* a pyrotechnic display.

fire-worship ('wēr-ship), *n.* the worship or veneration of fire as a deity.

firing ('ing), *n.* the act of discharging firearms; the application of intense heat, as in baking, &c.; fuel; cauterization.

firkin (fēr'kin), *n.* a small wooden vessel for holding butter, lard, &c.; a measure of capacity = 1-4th of a barrel; 9 gals.

firm (fērm), *adj.* hard; compact; solid; closely compressed; unyielding; not easily moved; rigorous; staunch; unfaltering; steadfast: *n.* the title or style under which a mercantile house transacts its business; a mercantile partnership.

firmament (fēr'mâ-ment), *n.* the sky.

firman ('mån, or 'män, *n.* a special decree, edict, or license of an oriental potentate, as of the Turkish Sultan.

first (fērst), *adj.* the ordinal of one; foremost in place, rank, dignity, time, excellence, &c.; earliest; most important; chief: *adv.* before all others in order, place, rank, time, &c.; sooner: *n.* the beginning; the upper part of a vocal or instrumental duet, trio, &c. [Mus.].

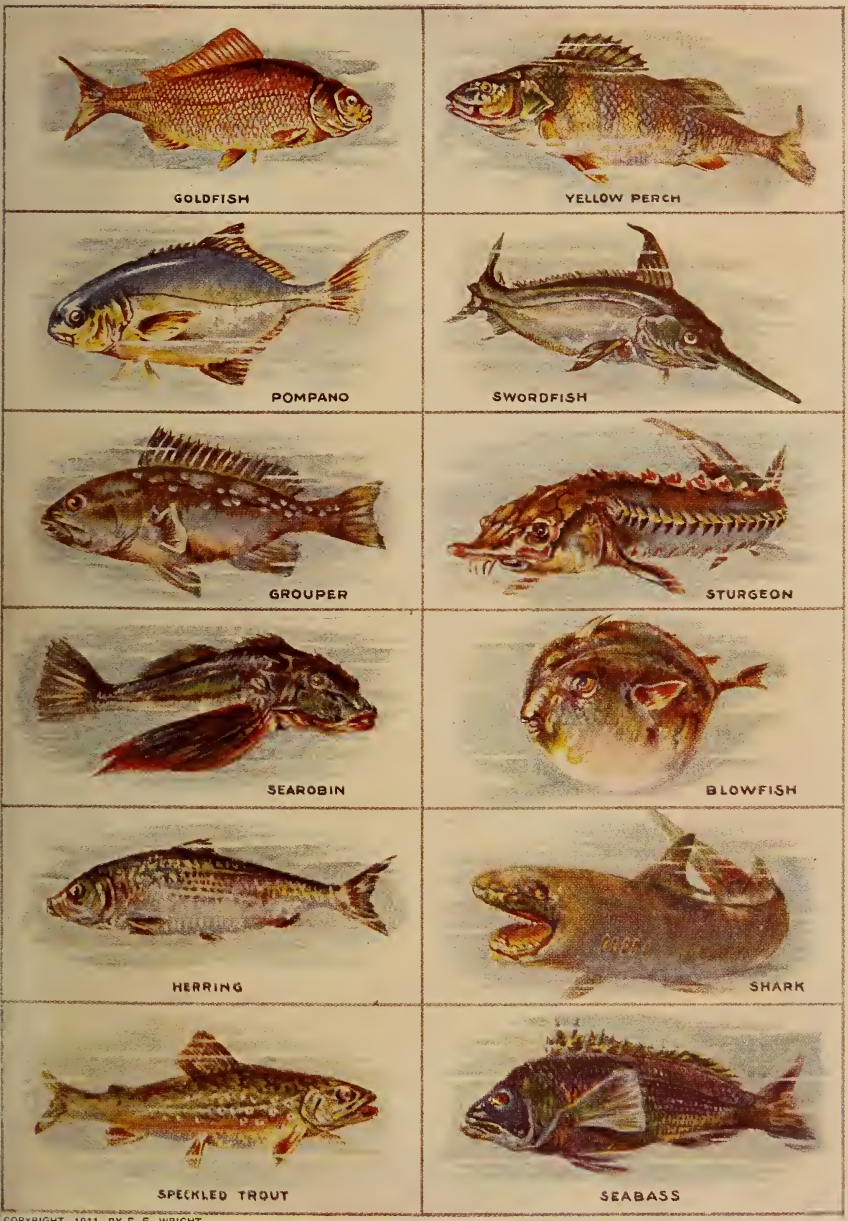
first-chop ('chop), *adj.* of the first quality.

first-class ('klås), *adj.* of the highest excellence, rank, or quality.

First-day ('dā), *n.* the name given to Sunday by the Society of Friends.

first-fruits (-frūts), *n.pl.* the first gatherings of the produce of the season; the first profits of any office or undertaking.

first-hand ('hand), *n.* the mate of a fishing-smack: *adj.* obtained direct from the producer or grower.



COPYRIGHT, 1911, BY F. E. WRIGHT

FISH OF UNUSUAL INTEREST

firstling ('ling), *n.* the first-born; first produced.
firstly ('li), *adv.* in the first place.
first-mate ('māt), *n.* in the merchant service, the officer next in rank to the captain.
first-rate ('rāt), *adj.* of the highest excellence; having the highest quality or character: *n.* a warship of the first class: *adv.* excellently.
firth, same as frith.
fiscal (fis'kăl), *adj.* pertaining to the exchequer or public revenues; financial: *n.* a state treasurer [Spanish].
fish (fish), *n.* [*pl.* fish, fishes ('ez)], a vertebrate, cold-blooded, aquatic animal furnished with permanent gills; the flesh of fish used as food; a machine for hoisting an anchor; a piece of wood fastened to another to strengthen it; one of the signs (Pisces) of the zodiac; a counter used at cards: *v.t.* to search in quest of fish; catch (fish); seek for and bring to light; draw up; strengthen by spars: *v.i.* to try to catch fish; seek to gain or obtain something by artifice or indirect methods.
fish-beam ('bēm), *n.* a beam of timber bulging downwards.
fish-block ('blok), *n.* a hoisting-block for raising the flukes of an anchor to the gunwale.
fish-davit ('dav-it), *n.* a strong spar, or crane, for fishing the anchor.
fisher ('er), *n.* one who fishes; the pekan.
fisherman (-măn), *n.* one whose occupation it is to catch fish; a fishing-smack.
fishery ('ĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.* fisheries (-iz)], the business of catching fish; a fishing-ground; the right to fish at a particular time or ground.
fishgarth ('gärth), *n.* a fish-weir.
fishgig ('gig), *n.* a pronged instrument for spearing fish. Also fizgig.
fish-glue ('glōō), *n.* isinglass.
fish-hawk ('hawk), *n.* the osprey.
fishiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being fishy.
fishing ('ing), *n.* the art, sport, or business of taking fish; a fishing-ground; the operation of hoisting an anchor up to the gunwale of a vessel.
fish-joint ('joint), *n.* a pair of iron plates for fastening the ends of two rails together.
fish-maw ('maw), *n.* the sound of a fish.
fishmonger ('mung-gĕr), *n.* one who sells fish.
fish-sound ('sound), *n.* the swimming or air-bladder of a fish.
fish-torpedo ('tôr-pē-dō), *n.* a submarine torpedo somewhat resembling a fish in shape.
fish-weir ('wēr), *n.* a dam for stopping or preserving fish.
fish-wife ('wīf), *n.* a woman who retails fish. Also fishwoman.
fishy ('i), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, abounding in, or like, fish; dull; vacant; questionable; incredible.
fissi, *prefix,* meaning *cleft,* occurring in various scientific words, as *fissiparous,* propagating or multiplying by fission.
fissile (fis'il), *adj.* capable of being split: said of rocks.
fission (fish'un), *n.* the act of cleaving or splitting up into parts; the spontaneous division of a simple organism into two parts, each of which becomes a new individual.
fissiparous. See fissi.
fissiped (fis'i-ped), *adj.* having the toes separated: *n.* an animal belonging to the Fissipedia, a division of carnivorous mammals, including the dogs, cats, &c.
fissure (fish'ūr), *n.* a cleft or crack; a narrow opening; furrow: *v.t.* to make a fissure: *v.i.* to crack.
fist (fist), *n.* the hand when closed or clenched: *v.t.* to grip or strike with the fist.
fistic (fis'tik), *adj.* pertaining to pugilism.
fisticuffs ('ti-kufs), *n.* a combat with the fists; boxing.
fistula ('tū-lă), *n.* a deep pipe-like ulcer.
fistulose (-lōs), *adj.* of the nature of a fistula; hollow like a pipe. Also fistulous.
fit (fit), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fitted, *p.pr.* fitting], to make fit or suitable;

adapt; accommodate to anything; qualify; adjust; equip; benefit: *v.i.* to be proper or suitable: *n.* adaptation of one thing to another; suitability: *adj.* [*comp.* fitter, *superl.* fittest], convenient; suitable; prepared; qualified.

fit (fit), *n.* a sudden attack of disease attended with convulsions, and often with loss of consciousness; a temporary mental paroxysm, or attack of pain or illness; caprice.

fitch (fitsh), *n.* the pole-cat.

fitful (fit'fool), *adj.* capricious; spasmodic.

fitfully (-li), *adv.* in a fitful manner.

fitly (fit'li), *adv.* suitably; properly.

fitness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being fit.

fitter ('ẽr), *n.* one who adjusts pipes, or puts the parts of a machine together; one who fits on and shapes an article of dress; a coal-broker.

fitting ('ing), *p.adj.* suitable; appropriate: *n.pl.* the necessary fixtures, &c., of a house or shop.

fitty ('i), *adj.* subject to fits.

five (fiv), *adj.* consisting of 4 and 1: a cardinal numeral: *n.* the sum of 4 and 1: *pl.* a game resembling tennis.

fivefold ('fold), *adj.* five times as much or as great; multiplied by 5.

fix (fiks), *v.t.* to make fast, secure, or staple; direct steadily; set or place permanently; adjust; transfix; deprive of volatility; predispose: *v.i.* to become solid or firm; settle down: *n.* an awkward situation; quandary.

fixation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of fixing; stability; absence of volatility; reduction from a fluid to a solid state.

fixative ('â-tiv), *n.* something that serves to fix, as a mordant, &c.

fixed (fikst), *p.adj.* firm; lasting; settled; permanent; stable; established; resolute; not volatile.

fixed body (bod'i), *n.* a substance not readily volatilized, as a fixed oil.

fixedly (fiks'ed-li), *adv.* steadily; firmly.

fixedness (-nes), *n.* the state of being fixed; absence of volatility.

fixed star (stär), *n.* a star which retains relatively the same position in the heavens.

fixing (fiks'ing), *n.* the act of making firm, or rendering permanent; the act of adjusting or amending; a cast to carry a shaft-bearing: *pl.* ornaments, outfit, apparatus, &c.

fixity ('i-ti), *n.* stability; permanence.

fixture (fiks'tūr), *n.* that which is firmly fixed; an article of furniture fixed to a house and regarded as part of it.

fizgig (fiz'gig), *n.* a firework made of damp powder; a flirting, giddy girl.

fizz (fiz), *n.* a hissing noise; an effervescent beverage, as sparkling champagne: *v.i.* to make a fizzing noise. Also fizzle.

fjeld (fyeld), *n.* a lofty barren tableland [Norwegian].

flabbily (flab'i-li), *adv.* in a flabby manner.

fjord. Same as fiord.

flabbily (flab'i-li), *adv.* in a flabby manner.

flabbiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being flabby.

flabby ('i), *adj.* easily shaking or yielding to the touch; lacking muscle; mentally or physically feeble.

flabellate (-bel'āt), *adj.* fan-shaped.

flabellum (flâ-bel'um), *n.* [*pl.* flabella ('â)], a large fan carried by the Pope's attendants; in the Greek Church, a fan used to drive away flies from the chalice during the celebration of the eucharist.

flaccid (flak'sid), adj. flabby; weak.

flaccidity ('i-ti), *n.* the state of being flaccid.

flag (flag), *n.* a piece of cloth or bunting on which usually some device is wrought, used as a standard, ensign, signal, &c.; a plant of the genus Iris; a flagstone: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* flagged, *p.pr.* flagging], to become weary; lose vigor; hang down: *v.t.* signal with a flag; pave with flagstones.

flagellant (flaj'el-ânt), *adj.* using a whip or scourge: *n.* one who scourges himself for religious discipline.

flagellata (-ā'tâ), *n.pl.* a class of in-

COPYRIGHT 1910 BY F. E. WRIGHT

TIONS.

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES.

COPYRIGHT 1910 BY F. E. WRIGHT

fusorians with whip-like appendages.

flagellate ('el-āt), *v.t.* to whip: *adj.* having whip-like processes.

flageolet (flaj'o-let), *n.* a musical instrument of the flute class.

flagging (flag'ing), *n.* pavement of flagstones.

flagitious (fla-jish'us), *adj.* atrocious; wicked; highly criminal.

flag-officer (-of'i-sēr), *n.* an admiral.

flagon (flag'un), *n.* a large drinking vessel with a narrow mouth.

flagrant (flā'grānt), *adj.* openly wicked; heinous; glaring; notorious.

flagrante delicto (-gran'tē dē-lik'tō) [Latin], in the very act.

flagstone ('stōn), *n.* a large flat paving stone.

flail (flāl), *n.* a wooden instrument for threshing wheat, &c., by hand.

flake (flāk), *n.* a small film of anything loosely held together, as snow; a thin scaly piece of anything; a carnation with a single color in stripes on a white ground: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to form into flakes; scale or peel off.

flake-white ('whīt), *n.* pure white lead.

flaky ('i), *adj.* consisting of flakes or layers.

flam (flam), *n.* a falsehood; freak; blarney; false pretense.

flambeau ('bō), *n.* [*pl.* flambeaux ('bōz)], a lighted torch; a large ornamental candlestick.

flamboyant (-boi'ânt), *adj.* denoting a florid or showy style, especially as deficient in good taste; denoting the French Pointed Gothic, characterized by flame-like tracery.

flame (flām), *n.* fire; ardor of temper or passion; glow of imagination; excitement; a sweetheart: *v.t.* to heat; excite: *v.i.* to burst into flame; blaze.

flamen (flā'men), *n.* one of fifteen priests in ancient Rome devoted to the service of a special deity.

flaming (flām'ing), *adj.* giving forth flames; blazing; causing excitement; violent.

flamingo (flâ-ming'gō), *n.* a long-legged, web-footed, red-colored bird.

flamingo-plant (-plant), *n.* a handsome hot-house plant belonging to the arum family.

flammule (flam'ūl), *n.* a little flame, especially the small flame symbolizing Chinese and Japanese deities.

flamy (flām'i), *adj.* resembling flame; flame-colored.

flang (flang), *n.* a miner's double-pointed pick.

flange (flanj), *n.* a raised or projecting rim for preventing a wheel slipping, or as an attachment: *v.t.* to attach a flange to.

flank (flangk), *n.* the fleshy part of an animal between the ribs and hip; the side of an army, regiment, or building; that part of a fortification constructed to defend another: *v.t.* to attack or turn the flank or side of (an army); guard on the flank: *v.i.* to border or touch (with *on*): *adj.* pertaining to, or cut from, the flank.

flanker ('ēr), *n.* one of a body of troops thrown out to protect a line of march; a man who walks on the flank of grouse-drivers to keep the birds in the line required.

flannel (flan'el), *n.* a soft-textured, loosely-worn cloth with a light nap.

flanneled ('eld), *adj.* covered in flannel.

flannelet (-et), *n.* a soft cotton material resembling flannel.

flap (flap), *n.* anything broad and flexible, hanging loosely, and fastened on one side; the motion or noise of anything broad and flat; a slap; the tail of a coat: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* flapped], to strike with, or as with, a flap; let fall; move backwards and forwards rapidly: *v.i.* to move, as wings, with noise.

flapper ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, flaps; a flipper.

flare (flār), *n.* a large, unsteady, glaring light: *v.i.* to burn with a broad, unsteady light; be offensively showy in dress.

flash (flash), *n.* a sudden, quick, transitory blaze or light; sudden outburst, as of merriment, wit, or passion; a short, transient state; a body of water driven by violence; a sluice above a shoal on navigable rivers for easing the water for the

passage of boats: *v.t.* to cause to act, burst, or appear suddenly; cover with a thin coating of colored glass: *v.i.* to shine with a sudden, quick, transient blaze or light; act, or burst forth, suddenly; gleam; splash: *adj.* pertaining to thieves or their language; cheap and gaudy; sham; vulgarly ostentatious or showy.

flash light (-līt), *n.* a momentary, brilliant light for taking photographs.

flashily ('i-li), *adv.* in a flashy manner.

flashiness ('i-nes), *n.* gaudiness.

flashing ('ing), *n.* a name for various operations in glass-making: *pl.* pieces of lead or other metal used as a cap-joint to keep roofs, &c., watertight: *adj.* emitting flashes.

flashing-point (-point), *n.* the temperature, below the burning-point, at which the vapor of a volatile liquid will ignite and explode: used as a test for illuminants.

flashy ('i), *adj.* brilliant, but empty; gaudy.

flask (flåsk), *n.* a small bottle; a vessel, usually metal or leather, for holding powder or shot.

flat (flat), *adj.* level; even; smooth; prostrate; horizontal; insipid; positive; downright; low: said of prices; dull: said of sales; without interest; wanting relief or prominence: said of figures in painting; sounded below the true pitch: *n.* a level or extended plain; a shallow; shoal; story or floor of a house; the broad or plane part of a thing; surface without relief or prominence; depression in thought or language; a musical sign (♭) which lowers the succeeding note half a tone; one of the halves of a scene which meet in the middle of the stage of a theater; a person easily duped: *adv.* in a level or prostrate position.

flatfish ('fish), *n.* any fish with a compressed body, having its eyes situated on one side, and the under side colorless, as the sole.

flatten ('n), *v.t.* to lay flat; make level or even; beat down; depress; make dull, insipid or tasteless; lower in tone: *v.i.* to become flat or level; become insipid.

flatter (ẽr), *v.t.* to gain over or please by complimentary speech; soothe; persuade; raise false hopes or expectations: *v.i.* to employ flattery.

flattering (-ing), *p.adj.* pleasing to pride or vanity; fallacious; partial.

flattery ('ẽr-i), *n.* [*pl.* flatteries (-iz)], insincere complimentary speech; adulation; false praise.

flatting ('ing), *n.* the act or process of making flat or smooth; the process of rolling metal into sheets by cylindrical pressure; the sounding of a note below the true pitch; a method of house painting by which the paint appears lusterless; a coat of size laid over gilding to protect it.

flatulence ('ū-lens), *n.* distension of the stomach, caused by gases generated within it; emptiness; conceit. Also flatulency.

flatulent ('ū-lent), *adj.* affected with, or tending to produce, flatulence; pretentious; conceited.

flatwise ('wīz), *adv.* with the flat side downwards.

flaunt (flânt and flawnt), *v.i.* to make an ostentatious display in dress: *v.t.* behave or exhibit pertly or impudently: *n.* the act of flaunting; a boast; brag.

flav, *prefix,* occurring in various scientific compound words, meaning *yellow.* Also flavi, flavo.

flavor ('vẽr), *n.* a particular smell or taste: *v.t.* to impart a flavor to.

flavoring (-ing), *n.* an essence or extract for giving a flavor to anything.

flaw (flaw), *n.* a blemish; inherent defect; crack: *v.t.* to make a flaw in; crack.

flax (flaks), *n.* a plant of the genus Linum, the fiber of which is spun into linen cloth.

flaxen ('en), *adj.* resembling, or made of, flax; of golden color: said of the hair. Also flaxy.

flaxseed ('sēd), *n.* linseed.

flay (flā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* flayed, *p.pr.* flaying], to strip off, skin; torture.

flea (flē), *n.* a small blood-sucking insect of the genus Pulex, remarkable for its agility and irritating bite.

fleabane ('bān), *n.* a plant of the aster family.

flea-bite ('bīt), *n.* the bite of a flea; the red spot it causes; a trifling wound or trouble; a very small quantity.

fleaking ('king), *n.* a light covering of reeds under the thatch of a house.

fleam (flēm), *n.* a lancet for bleeding cattle.

fleck (flek), *n.* a streak or spot: *v.t.* to streak or spot; variegate.

flection. Same as flexion.

fledge (flej), *v.i.* to acquire the full plumage or feathers necessary for flight.

fledgling ('ling), *n.* a young bird just fledged.

flee (flē), *v.t.* [*p.t.* fled, *p.pr.* fleeing], to run away from; avoid: *v.i.* to hasten away from danger; scatter; disappear.

fleece (flēs), *n.* the whole wool shorn from a sheep at one time: *v.t.* to deprive of the wool or fleece; strip; plunder by injustice or fraud; cover with, or as with, a fleece.

fleece-wool ('wool), *n.* wool cut from a living animal.

fleecy ('i), *adj.* resembling a fleece; woolly.

fleer (flēr), *n.* mockery or contempt expressed in words or gesture: *v.i.* to mock or sneer; grin contemptuously.

fleering ('ing), *p.adj.* mocking; scoffing: *n.* the act of mocking or scoffing.

fleet (flēt), *adj.* swift; rapid; nimble: *n.* a company of warships or merchant vessels; a creek or inlet: *v.t.* to move or pass rapidly over; skim.

fleeting ('ing), *p.adj.* passing quickly.

flense (flens), *v.t.* to cut up and strip the blubber from: said of a whale or seal. Also flench, flinch.

flesh (flesh), *n.* that part of an animal body underlying the skin, and composed of soft muscular tissue; animal food; pulp of fruit, &c.; the body: opposed to soul; human nature or race; carnal state or appetites; present life; kindred: *adj.* resembling flesh in color or appearance: *v.t.* to satiate or glut.

fleshings ('ingz), *n.pl.* flesh-colored tights.

fleshly ('li), *adj.* pertaining to the body; corporeal; human; carnal; lascivious: *adv.* carnally.

fleshy ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* fleshier, *superl.* fleshiest], full of flesh; plump; corpulent; succulent; gross.

Fletcherism (fletch'er-izm), *n.* a poltophagic dietetic method, introduced by Horace Fletcher, an American, in 1907.

fleur-de-lis (flōōr-de-lē'), *n.* [*pl.* fleurs-de-lis], the royal bearing or emblem of France; the name for various species of iris.

flew, *p.t.* of fly.

flexibility (fleks-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being flexible. Also flexibleness.

flexible ('i-bl), *adj.* easily bent; pliant; yielding to persuasion. Also flexile.

flexion (flek'shun), *n.* the act or process of bending; a curve; in grammar, inflection.

flexor (fleks'ēr), *n.* a muscle that acts in bending the joints: opposed to extensor.

flexure ('ūr), *n.* the act of bending; the part bent; a curve or fold; joint.

flick (flik), *n.* a light, quick stroke, as with a whip: *v.t.* to whip lightly.

flicker ('ēr), *v.i.* to move with an unsteady and quick motion; flutter with the wings: *n.* an unsteady light or movement; the golden-winged woodpecker of North America.

flickering (-ing), *n.* the state of burning unsteadily.

flier (flī'ēr), *n.* one who flies, or flees; a fugitive; that part of a machine that regulates and equalizes motion; an essay or feeler: *pl.* a straight flight of steps.

flies, *pl.* of fly.

flight (flīt), *n.* the act, process, manner, or power of flying; hasty departure; birds flying together, or

produced in the same season; a soaring forth; extravagant sally; the distance traveled by a projectile; a shower or volley; a series of steps.

flightily ('i-li), *adv.* capriciously.

flightiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being flighty.

flighty ('i), *adj.* changeful; capricious; extravagant in fancy; wild; giddy.

flimsily (flim'zi-li), *adv.* in a flimsy manner.

flimsiness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being flimsy.

flimsy ('zi), *n.* [*pl.* flimsies ('ziz)], a thin manifold paper, especially that used for making reporting copies; a bank-note: *adj.* unsubstantial; thin; weak; ineffective.

flinch (flinch), *v.i.* to shrink or draw back, as from pain, danger, &c.: *n.* the act of flinching.

flinder (flin'dĕr), *n.* a splinter; fragment.

fling (fling), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* flung, *p.pr.* flinging], to throw or hurl; drive by violence; scatter; cast to the ground: *v.i.* to flounce; throw out the legs violently: *n.* the act of throwing or casting; a sneer or gibe; kick or leap; unrestrained pleasure; dash; a Highland dance.

flint (flint), *n.* a variety of quartz; a flint implement; anything proverbially hard.

flinty ('i), *adj.* composed of, or resembling, flint; hard; obdurate.

flip (flip), *n.* a liquor of beer, spirit, sugar, &c.; a short quick stroke; a flick: *v.t.* to jerk with the fingers; strike with a short quick blow.

flip-flap (-flap), *n.* the noise caused by something flapping: *adv.* with a flapping sound.

flippancy (flip'ân-si), *n.* pertness; thoughtless fluency of speech.

flippant ('ânt), *adj.* characterized by thoughtless levity of speech, or pertness.

flipper ('ĕr), *n.* a broad fin, arm, or paddle used in swimming, as that of the whale, seal, or turtle.

flirt (flĕrt), *v.t.* move to and fro with a short rapid action; throw with a quick elastic motion: *v.i.* make love from mere amusement; coquette: *n.* a coquette; a sudden jerk or toss.

flirtation (flĕr-tā'shun), *n.* the act of flirting.

flirtatious ('shus), *n.* inclined to flirt.

flirting ('ting), *n.* coquetry: *adj.* coquettish.

flit (flit), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* flitted: *p.pr.* flitting], to remove (a thing) from one house to another [Scotch]: *v.i.* to pass lightly and swiftly along; fly away; skim; migrate.

flitch (flich), *n.* the side of a hog salted and cured.

flitter-mouse (flit'ĕr-mous), *n.* a bat.

flitting (flit'ing), *n.* the act of flying or moving lightly and swiftly; a removal.

flix (fliks,) *n.* soft fur.

float (flōt), *v.t.* to cause to rest or be conveyed on the surface of a liquid; convey without effort or will; to start, sell, or dispose of; smooth or level plaster with a float: *v.i.* to be buoyed up on the surface of a liquid or gaseous fluid; move lightly or glide without apparent effort; drift about: *n.* anything that floats on the surface of a liquid or buoys up something; a raft; the cork or quill used in angling; a ball-cock; a plasterer's tool for spreading and smoothing; the water-gauge of a steam-boiler.

floater ('ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, floats; a voter not belonging to any particular party.

floating, *p.adj.* swimming, or buoyed up, on the surface of a liquid; free to move about; circulating; not fixed or settled; ready for use: *n.* the act or state of anything that floats.

floccillation (flok-sil-ā'shun), *n.* the picking of bed-clothes by a delirious patient: regarded as a serious symptom.

floccose (flok'ōs), *adj.* covered with soft hair or wool; woolly.

flocculence ('ū-lens), *n.* the state of being flocculent.

flocculent ('ū-lent), *adj.* woolly.

flocculus ('ū-lus), *n.* [*pl.* flocculi

(-lī)], a small flake; a small tuft of down or wool-like hair.

floccus ('us), *n.* [*pl.* flocci ('sī)], the long tuft of hair which terminates the tail of certain quadrupeds, as the lion; the down on an unfledged bird.

flock (flok), *n.* a company or collection of sheep or birds; a congregation; crowd; a lock of wool; fibrous material used for stuffing upholstery, &c.: *v.i.* to come together in a flock; assemble.

floe (flō), *n.* a large flat mass of floating ice.

floe-rat ('rat), *n.* the ringed seal.

flog (flog), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* flogged, *p.pr.* flogging], to whip; chastise; to lash (the water) with the line in angling.

flogging ('ing), *n.* a whipping.

flood (flud), *n.* a great flow of water; inundation; the deluge; high tide; the sea; an abundant supply or outpouring of anything: *v.t.* to deluge; inundate; overflow.

flood-gate ('gāt), *n.* a gate in a water-way, which when opened allows the water to escape when at a certain height.

flood-tide ('tīd), *n.* the rising tide.

floor (flōr), *n.* the part of a house, room, &c., on which one treads; story; a level suite of rooms; any smooth or level area; pavement; the part of a legislative chamber occupied by the members: *v.t.* to cover with a floor; put to silence; strike down.

floorage ('āj), *n.* the area of a floor.

floorer ('ēr), *n.* a knock-down blow; an unanswerable question or argument.

flooring ('ing), *n.* materials for floors; floors collectively; pavement.

flop (flop), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* flopped, *p.pr.* flopping], to strike frequently; unfold with a jerk: *v.i.* to plump down; fall loosely and flatly: *n.* the sound caused by a soft flat body coming suddenly in contact with the ground: *adv.* suddenly.

flora (flō'rā), *n.* the wild plants of a particular region, district, or geological period; a description of such plants.

floral ('râl), *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of, flowers.

floral envelope (en'vel-ōp), *n.* the corolla and calyx of a flower.

floran ('ran), *n.* fine-grained tin ore.

floreated ('re-ā-ted), *adj.* ornamented with floral decorations. Also floriated.

florescence (flō-res'ens), *n.* the flowering of a plant.

floret ('ret), *n.* a little flower.

floretum ('rē-tum), *n.* a botanical garden specially devoted to flowers.

floricultural (-ri-kul'tūr-âl), *adj.* pertaining to floriculture.

floriculture ('ri-kul-tūr), *n.* the culture of flowers.

floriculturist ('tūr-ist), *n.* one who is skilled in floriculture.

florid (flor'id), *adj.* bright in color; brilliant with decorations; profusely embellished.

floridly (-li), *adv.* in a florid manner.

florin ('in), *n.* a European silver coin, ranging in value in different countries from 40 to 50 cents.

florist (flō'rist), *n.* one who cultivates flowers for pleasure, or sells them for profit.

flory-boat (flō'ri-bōt), *n.* a small boat for conveying passengers between a steamboat and the shore at low tide.

flosh (flosh), *n.* a receptacle into which ore is put for stamping.

floss (flos), *n.* floss-silk; the soft, downy, silken substance in the husks of certain plants; the slag on the surface of molten iron in a puddling-furnace; a small stream.

floss-silk ('silk), *n.* an inferior untwisted soft silk.

flossy ('i), *adj.* like floss; downy.

flotation (flō-tā'shun), *n.* the act or state of floating; the science of floating bodies.

flotilla (-til'â), *n.* a fleet of small vessels.

flotsam (flot'sâm), *n.* goods lost in shipwreck, and found floating upon the sea. Also flotson.

flounce (flouns), *n.* a narrow piece of cloth sewed to the skirt of a dress or petticoat, with the lower border loose and spreading; a sud-

den jerk or movement of the body, indicative of impatience: *v.t.* to furnish or trim with flounces: *v.i.* to throw about the limbs and body.

flouncing ('ing), *n.* material for flounces.

flounder (floun'dĕr), *v.i.* to struggle, roll, or proceed with difficulty, as an animal in the mire: *n.* a flat sea-fish; a bootmaker's tool.

flour (flour), *n.* the fine meal of ground wheat; a fine soft powder: *v.t.* to sprinkle flour upon.

flourish (flur'ish), *v.i.* to prosper or thrive; be vigorous; be copious or flowery in language; embellish: *v.t.* swing about or brandish; give flourishes to: *n.* a figure formed by lines or strokes fancifully drawn; the act of brandishing; a musical passage intended only for display; ostentatious parade.

flourishing (-ing), *p.adj.* prosperous; thriving; vigorous; ostentatious.

floury (flour'i), *adj.* resembling, consisting of, or covered with, flour.

flout (flout), *v.t.* to insult; treat contemptuously; jeer: *v.i.* to scoff; sneer: *n.* an insult; scoff.

flow (flō), *v.i.* to run or spread, as water; circulate; glide; rise, as the tide; melt; issue forth: *v.t.* to overflow or inundate: *n.* a current or stream; copiousness; the rise of the tide.

flower (flou'ĕr), *n.* that part of a plant which contains the reproductive organs; blossom; the best, or choicest, part of anything; the prime; a figure or ornamental expression: *pl.* a light powdery substance obtained by sublimation: *v.i.* to put forth flowers; blossom or bloom: *v.t.* ornament or cover with flowers.

floweret (-et), *n.* a little flower.

flowering-fern ('ĕr-ing-fĕrn), *n.* the Osmunda regalis.

flowery ('ĕr-i), *adj.* abounding, or adorned, with flowers; highly figurative or embellished.

flowing (flō'ing), *p.adj.* moving, or pouring forth, as a stream; copious; fluent; hanging loosely or swaying.

flown, *p.p.* of fly.

fluctuate (fluk'tū-āt), *v.i.* to roll to and fro, as a wave; undulate; rise and fall; be irresolute or wavering.

flue (flū), *n.* a pipe or passage to convey away smoke, hot air, &c.; soft downy matter; fluff.

fluency (flū'en-si), *n.* the quality of being fluent.

fluent ('ent), *adj.* possessing readiness and ease of speech; voluble; eloquent.

fluey ('i), *adj.* like flue; fluffy.

fluff (fluf), *n.* light down or fur nap: *v.t.* to spread out, as feathers: *n.* a flash.

fluffiness ('nes), *n.* the quality of being fluffy.

fluffy ('i), *adj.* consisting of, or covered with, fluff; feathery.

fluid (flū'id), *adj.* liquid or gaseous: *n.* a substance the particles of which are readily separable.

fluidity (-id'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being fluid.

fluke (flūk), *n.* the broad part of an anchor which is fixed into the ground; a flounder; a parasitic disease in sheep; a variety of potato; one of the two lobes of a whale's tail; a lucky stroke in billiards: *v.i.* to score by a lucky stroke; use the flukes in swimming: said of a whale.

fluky ('i), *adj.* like a fluke; obtained by chance.

flume (flūm), *n.* a channel for the conveyance of water.

flummery (flum'er-i), *n.* a jelly made of flour; blanc-mange; insipidity; humbug.

flung, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of fling.

flunk (flungk), *n.* a complete failure: *v.i.* to fail completely; retire through fear.

flunky ('i), *n.* [*pl.* flunkies ('iz)], a liveried servant; a toady; snob; a foolish incautious speculator. Also flunkey.

flunkyism ('i-izm), *n.* the characteristics of a flunky. Also flunkeyism.

fluoresce (flōō-o-res'), *v.i.* to exhibit fluorescence.

fluorescence ('ens), *n.* the quality existing in certain transparent bodies of giving off under the action of light a color differing from their

own; the property possessed by certain substances of becoming luminous when exposed to X-rays or other forms of radiant energy.

fluorescent ('ent), *adj.* pertaining to fluorescence; possessing the capacity of fluorescing.

fluoric (-or'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or obtained from, fluorine.

fluoride ('o-rīd), *n.* a compound of fluorine with a metallic base.

fluorine ('o-rin), *n.* an elementary gaseous body allied to chlorine.

fluoroscope (flōō'ĕr-o-skōp), *n.* a device for use in making X-ray examinations on a screen covered with fluorescent material.

fluor-spar ('ĕr-spär), *n.* a transparent or semi-transparent mineral, composed of fluoride of calcium. Also fluorite.

flurry (flur'i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* flurried, *p.pr.* flurrying], to agitate, confuse, or bewilder: *n.* sudden commotion or excitement; hurry; a sudden gust.

flush (flush), *v.t.* to cause to blush; excite; clean out with a rush of water; drive from cover: said of game birds: *v.i.* to blush; glow: *n.* a sudden rush of water; flow of blood to the face; sudden excitement or impulse; a flock of game birds suddenly started; abundance; bloom; growth; a hand of cards all of the same suit: said of cribbage; a bog or morass: *adj.* level with the surface; quite full; abundant; plentifully supplied with money; vigorous: *adv.* so as to be level.

flush deck (dek), *n.* a deck level from stem to stern.

flushing ('ing), *n.* the act of cleansing out by a copious flow of water; a glow of red in the face.

fluster (flus'tĕr), *v.t.* to confuse or agitate; hurry: *n.* agitation or confusion; excitement.

flute (flūt), *n.* a tubular wind-instrument furnished with finger-holes and keys; a long channel or groove cut in the shaft of a column; crimping or furrowing: *v.t.* to sound as a flute; form parallel grooves or channel in; crimp or furrow.

flutina (-tē'nâ), a kind of accordion.

fluting (flū'ting), *n.* a channel or groove; fluted work; a flute-shaped crimp.

flutist ('tist), *n.* a performer on the flute.

flutter (flut'ĕr), *v.i.* to move or flap the wings rapidly; move rapidly and irregularly; be in agitation or uncertainty: *v.t.* to throw into confusion: *n.* a quick and irregular motion; vibration; state of excitement or anxiety.

flutter-wheel (-hwēl), *n.* a water-wheel connected with a chute.

fluty (flū'ti), *adj.* flute-like in tone.

fluvial (flū'vi-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, growing or living in, or caused by, rivers. Also fluvatile.

flux (fluks), *n.* any flow or issue of matter; flow of the tide; a substance added to assist in the reduction of a metal by fusion: *v.t.* to melt or fuse.

fluxion (fluk'shun), *n.* the act of flowing or melting; matter that flows: *pl.* in mathematics, the analysis of infinitely small variable quantities.

fly (flī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* flew, *p.p.* flown, *p.pr.* flying], to move through, or rise in, the air with wings; pass swiftly; be driven through the air; move rapidly; run away; part with violence; burst; fade: *v.t.* to avoid or shun; cause to fly or float in the air; flutter: *n.* [*pl.* flies (flīz)], a two-winged insect of many species, including the house-fly, *Musca domestica*; an artificial fly used in angling; a disease in turnips; a hackney carriage: *adj.* wide awake.

flyblow ('blō), *n.* the egg or larva of a fly: *v.t.* & *v.i.* [*p.p.* flyblown, *p.pr.* flyblowing], to lay eggs in meat, &c., and taint it.

flying ('ing), *n.* the action of the verb *to fly*: *p.adj.* adapted for flight; floating; waving; brief, or hurried.

flying-bridge (-brij), *n.* a temporary bridge.

flying-buttress (-but'res), *n.* an arched brace for strengthening and supporting a part of a building which rises above the rest.

flying-fish (-fish), *n.* a fish with long pectoral fins, which has the power

of sustaining itself in the air for a short time.

flying-jib (-jib), *n.* a sail beyond the jib.

fly-wheel (flī'hwēl), *n.* a heavy wheel in a machine which regulates its motion.

foal (fōl), *n.* the young of a horse, ass, or camel: *v.i.* to bring forth young: said of a mare, &c.

foam (fōm), *n.* the white substance formed on a liquid by violent agitation or fermentation; spume: *v.t.* to cause to foam: *v.i.* to gather foam; be enraged; froth.

fob (fob), *n.* a small pocket, especially for a watch: *v.t.* to cheat.

focal (fō'kăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or placed at, a focus.

focal distance (dis'tăns), *n.* the distance between the optical center of a lens or mirror and the point where the rays converge.

focus (fō'kus), *n.* [*pl.* focuses (-ez), foci ('si)], the point where a system of rays of light or heat meet after being reflected or refracted; any central point: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* focused, *p.pr.* focusing], to bring to a focus or center. Also focalize (-īz).

fodder (fod'ĕr), *n.* food for horses, cattle, or sheep; a weight for lead = 21 cwt. (Also fother): *v.t.* to feed with fodder.

foe (fō), *n.* a personal enemy; ill-wisher; an adversary in war.

foehn (fōn), *n.* a warm, dry, Alpine wind, prevalent in Switzerland.

foeman (fō'măn), *n.* [*pl.* foemen ('men)], an adversary in war.

fœtal (fē'tăl), *adj.* pertaining to the fœtus.

fœticide ('ti-sīd), *n.* the destruction of a fœtus in the womb; criminal abortion.

fœtus ('tus), *n.* the young of viviparous animals in the uterus.

fog (fog), *n.* condensed watery vapor near the surface of the sea or land; bewilderment; a cloud or haze obscuring a photographic plate; the after-grass of autumn; winter pasture: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fogged, *p.pr.* fogging], to become foggy.

fog-bank ('bangk), *n.* a dense mass of fog at sea, appearing like land in the distance.

foggily (fog'i-li), *adv.* in a foggy manner; dimly.

fogginess ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being foggy.

foggy ('i), *adj.* abounding in, or filled with, fog; bewildered; obscure; obtuse.

fogy (fō'gi), *n.* [*pl.* fogies ('giz)], a person of old-fashioned or eccentric habits. Also fogey, fogie.

fohat (fō'at), *n.* a term used in occultism to denote the connecting-link between mind and matter.

foible (foi'bl), *n.* a failing or imperfection in character; the weakest part of the blade in a sword.

foil (foil), *v.t.* to baffle or frustrate; defeat: *n.* a long thin fencing weapon with a button on the end; the trail of hunted game; a thin plate, or sheet of metal; a contrast to set something off to advantage; a small arc in the tracery of a Gothic window, &c.

foist (foist), *v.t.* to place in wrongfully or surreptitiously; palm off slyly (with *in, into, upon*).

fold (fōld), *v.t.* to bend one part over another; inclose; wrap up; shut up in a pen or fold: *n.* a part bent or doubled over another; a plait; a pen for sheep; a bend of a stratum; flock of sheep; the Church.

folder ('ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, folds; a name for various instruments or contrivances for folding.

folderol (fol'de-rol), *n.* mere nonsense; an idle fancy or conceit; a silly trifle.

folding ('ing), *n.* the act or process of doubling one part over another.

folding-doors (-dōrz), *n.pl.* a pair of doors hung on opposite side-posts and meeting in the middle.

foliaceous (fō'li-ā'shus), *adj.* resembling, shaped like, or having, leaves; consisting of thin plates or laminæ.

foliage ('li-āj), *n.* leaves collectively; the artistic representation of leaves, flowers, &c., as in architectural decoration.

foliated ('li-ā-ted), *p.adj.* beaten,

formed into, or covered with, thin plates; splitting into laminæ; decorated with leaf-like ornamentation.

foliation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of leafing; the act or process of beating a metal into thin plates; lamination: said of a mineral; the number of the leaves of a book.

folio (fō'li-ō), *n.* a book of the largest size formed by folding a sheet of paper once; a page of MS. or printed matter; the right and left hand pages of a ledger, &c.; in legal documents 72 words of MS., 100 words in congressional proceedings; a case for music, &c.: *adj.* having a sheet of paper folded once: *v.t.* to page.

foliole (fō'li-ōl), *n.* a leaflet.

foliose ('li-ōs), *adj.* resembling a leaf; covered with leaves.

folk (fōlk or fŏk), *n.* people in general; nation or race; one's relatives.

folk-lore ('lōr), *n.* popular traditions, customs, beliefs, &c.

folk-song ('sông), *n.* a popular song or ballad, illustrative of the common life of the people.

follia (fol-lē'å), *n.* a kind of musical composition consisting of varieties on a given air.

follicle (fol'i-kl), *n.* a seed-vessel; a very small tube or cavity; a simple gland.

follicular (-ik'ū-lår), *adj.* like a follicle.

follow (fol'ō), *v.t.* to go or come after; pursue; succeed in order; accompany; attend; espouse the opinions or cause of; imitate or conform to; watch or attend to closely; to practice: *v.i.* to go or come after another; result: *n.* a particular stroke in billiards or crōquet.

follower (-ēr), *n.* one who follows another; a disciple, attendant, or dependent; one of the same sect or party; a maidservant's sweetheart.

following ('ō-ing), *adj.* succeeding: *n.* vocation or calling; disciples or adherents collectively.

folly (fol'i), *n.* [*pl.* follies ('iz)], want of understanding; foolishness; unbecoming conduct; criminal weakness; sin.

foment (fō-ment'), *v.t.* to bathe with warm or medicated liquids; excite; stir up or instigate.

fomentation (-men-tā'shun), *n.* the act of fomenting; warm or medicated liquids applied to a diseased part; incitement.

fomes (fō'mēz), *n.* [*pl.* fomites ('mi-tēz)], a porous substance, as wool, &c., capable of retaining germs, and thus communicating contagion.

fond (fond), *adj.* affectionate; loving; ardently attached or devoted; partial to; injudiciously, foolishly indulgent (with *of*).

fondle (fon'dl), *v.t.* to caress; treat with tenderness; handle tenderly: *v.t.* to exhibit fondness.

fondling ('dling), *n.* one who, or that which, is fondled.

fondu (fông-dōō'), *adj.* in calico printing and paper hangings, the gradual blending of one color into another.

font (font), *n.* a stone receptacle to hold the water used in baptizing; a complete assortment of a particular kind of type.

fontal ('ål), *adj.* pertaining to a font.

fontanel (fon'tå-nel), *n.* one of the six open spaces in the skull of an infant; a seton.

food (fōōd), *n.* nutriment; material.

fool (fōōl), *n.* a person devoid of reason or intelligence; idiot; one who acts in a foolish manner; a victim or butt; a compound of crushed gooseberries with cream: *v.t.* to make a fool of; treat with contempt; disappoint.

foolery ('ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* fooleries (-iz)], habitual folly; absurd conduct or action.

foolhardiness ('här-di-nes), *n.* a courage without sense.

foolhardy ('här-di), *adj.* foolishly bold; daringly rash; regardless of consequences.

fooling ('ing), *n.* foolish speech or conduct; buffoonery; banter; idle interference.

foolish ('ish), *adj.* acting without reason or judgment; weak-minded; silly; ridiculous; trifling; contemptible.

foolishly (-li), *adj.* in a foolish manner.

foolishness (-nes), *n.* folly.

foolscap (fōōlz'kap), *n.* a size of paper about 17 in. × 14 in.: originally water-marked with the cap and bells formerly worn by professional jesters.

foot (foot), *n.* [*pl.* feet (fēt)], that part of the leg on which an animal walks or stands; the lower part, base, foundation, or end of anything; that part of a boot or stocking which receives the foot; a measure = 12 in.; infantry soldiers; a certain number of syllables constituting part of a verse: *v.t.* to add a foot to, as a stocking; add figures in a column, and place the total at the bottom: *v.i.* to dance; go on foot.

football ('bawl), *n.* a large india-rubber ball encased in leather, used in the game of football.

footing ('ing), *n.* ground or support for the feet; tread; a firm or assured position; dance; an entertainment given by a new employé, &c., to his fellow workmen; state or condition.

footman ('mân), *n.* [*pl.* footmen ('men)], a livery servant who attends a carriage, waits at table, &c.

footpad ('pad), *n.* a highwayman who robs on foot.

foot-pound ('pound), *n.* the unit of energy = work required to raise 1 lb. through a space of 1 ft.

foots (footz), *n.pl.* the sediment of oil or sugar.

fop (fop), *n.* a dandy; pretentious fool.

foppery ('ĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.* fopperies (-iz)], dandyism.

foppish ('ish), *adj.* affected in dress and manners.

for (fôr), *prep.* in place of; on account of; for the sake of; notwithstanding; to the number or amount of: *conj.* because; since: prefix, meaning *thoroughly, before, greatly,* with a privative, or negative force.

forage (for'āj), *n.* food for horses and cattle; a search for provisions: *v.i.* to wander about in search of provisions: *v.t.* to supply with forage.

foraging (-ing), *n.* the act of searching for forage.

foramen (fo-rā'men), *n.* [*pl.* foramina (ram'i-nâ)], a short passage or or opening, as in a bone, or ovule.

foraminated (-ram'i-nā'ted), *adj.* furnished with small holes or foramina. Also foraminate.

foray (for'ā), *n.* a predatory expedition in border warfare: *v.t.* to plunder or ravage.

forbade, *p.t.* of forbid.

forbear (-bār'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* forbore, *p.p.* forborne, *p.pr.* forbearing], to abstain from; excuse; spare: *v.i.* to restrain one's self; be patient: *n.* an ancestor. Also forebear. [Scotch.]

forbearance ('ans), *n.* patience; indulgence; self-command.

forbid (-bid'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* forbade, *p.p.* forbidden, forbid, *p.pr.* forbidding], to prohibit; command not to do; oppose.

forbidding ('ing), *p.adj.* repellent; disagreeable.

force (fôrs), *n.* active power; vigor; strength; energy; violence; power to persuade or convince; validity; legality; efficacy; meaning; troops; armanent; a trained or organized body; unlawful violence to property or person; any cause that produces, or tends to produce, motion, or a change of motion, in a body; a waterfall: *v.t.* to compel; overpower by strength; impel; push; press; strain; cause to grow or ripen by artificial means: *v.i.* to endeavor.

forced (fôrst), *p.adj.* strained; affected.

forcemeat (fôrs'mēt), *n.* meat chopped fine and seasoned.

forceps (fôr'seps), *n.* pincers or pliers for seizing and extracting anything.

forcible (fôr'si-bl), *adj.* characterized by mental or physical power; vigorous; violent.

forcibly ('si-bli), *adv.* in a forcible manner; vigorously; violently.

ford (fôrd), *n.* a shallow part of a stream, &c., which can be crossed by men or animals: *v.t.* to wade

through, or pass over without swimming.

fore, a *prefix* meaning *before, in front,* much used in composition: its meaning is usually self-evident.

fore and aft (åft), the entire length of a ship.

forearm (fōr'ärm), *n.* the arm between the wrist and elbow: *v.t.* to prepare for attack or resistance before the time of need.

forebear. See under forbear.

forebode (-bōd'), *v.t.* to presage, especially evil; feel a presentiment of: *v.i.* to foretell (evil).

forebow ('bō), *n.* the pommel of a saddle.

forecast ('kåst), *n.* a previous contrivance; foresight; prediction of the weather: *v.t.* (fōr-kast'), to plan or calculate beforehand; foresee; predict.

forecastle (fōk'sl), *n.* the part of a vessel forward of the foremost, where the seamen take their meals and sleep.

foreclose (fōr-klōz'), *v.t.* to cut off from the right of redemption: said of a mortgage.

forefather ('fäth-ēr), *n.* a male ancestor.

Forefather's Day ('fä-thērz dā), *n.* Dec. 21, the day when the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth, Mass., 1620: observed as an anniversary in New England, &c.

foregather (-gath'ēr), *v.i.* to assemble; associate (with *with*).

forego (-gō'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* forewent, *p.p.* foregone, *p.pr.* foregoing], to renounce or refrain from; give up: *v.t.* precede.

forehead (for'ed), *n.* that part of the face between the eyes and the hair; brow.

foreign (for'en), *adj.* belonging to another nation or country; alien; exotic; extraneous; remote.

forel ('el), *n.* a kind of parchment used for covers of books.

foreland (fōr'land), *n.* point of land projecting into the sea; headland.

forelock ('lok), *n.* a lock of hair growing on the forehead; a linchpin.

foreman ('mån), *n.* [*pl.* foremen ('men)], the spokesman of a jury; an overseer.

foremost ('mōst), *adj.* chief; first.

forensic (fō-ren'sik), *adj.* pertaining to, or used in, courts of justice or public debate.

forensic medicine (med'i-sin), *n.* medical jurisprudence.

forereach (fōr-rēch'), *v.t.* to gain upon: *v.i.* to forge ahead in stays: said of a vessel.

forerun (-run'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* foreran, *p.p.* forerun, *p.pr.* forerunning], to run before; precede; announce.

forerunner ('ēr), *n.* a messenger sent before; herald; something that precedes a person or event.

foresail ('sāl), *n.* a large square sail, the principal one on the foremast.

foreshore ('shōr), *n.* that part of a beach or shore situated between the high and low water marks.

foreshorten (-shôrt'n), *v.t.* to depict (figures as they appear to the eye when viewed obliquely) so as to convey the impression of full length.

foreskin ('skin), *n.* the prepuce.

forespeech ('spēch), *n.* a preface.

forest (for'est), *n.* a large extent of ground covered with trees; woodland; an uncultivated tract of land, more or less covered with trees and undergrowth: *adj.* pertaining to a forest; rustic; sylvan: *v.t.* to cover with trees or forest.

forestall (-stawl'), *v.t.* to be beforehand with; anticipate; buy up in advance.

forestay ('stā), *n.* a strong rope reaching from the foremast-head to the bow of a vessel to strengthen the foremast.

forester (for'est-ēr), *n.* one skilled in forestry, or an officer who has charge of a forest; an inhabitant of a forest or wild region.

forestry ('est-ri), *n.* the art of cultivating forests or managing timber.

foretop (fōr'top), *n.* the platform at the head of a foremast.

foretopmast (-måst), *n.* the mast immediately above the foremast.

forewind ('wind), *n.* a favorable wind.

forfeit (fôr'fit), *n.* a fine or penalty:

v.t. to lose (some position, right, or advantage) by breach of conditions, omission, or conduct: *adj.* alienated or lost.

forfeiture ('fi-tūr), *n.* the act of forfeiting; that which is forfeited; penalty.

forfend (-fend'), *v.t.* to ward off.

forgave, *p.t.* of forgive.

forge (fōrj and fôrj), *v.t.* to fashion (a piece of metal) by heating and hammering; form into shape; invent; counterfeit, with intent to defraud; impel forward: *v.i.* to be guilty of the crime of forgery; go slowly or with difficulty: *n.* an open fire in which a blacksmith heats irons by forced draught, and fashions the metal while hot; a place where metal is forged; smithy; workshop.

forgeable ('â-bl), *adj.* capable of being forged.

forger ('ēr), *n.* one who commits the crime of forgery; a fabricator.

forgery (-i), *n.* the act of counterfeiting the handwriting of another with intent to defraud; the act of counterfeiting coin.

forget (fôr-get'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* forgot: *p.p.* forgotten, *p.pr.* forgetting], to lose the remembrance of; overlook or neglect; slight.

forgetable ('ă-bl), *adj.* liable to be forgotten.

forgetful ('fool), *adj.* apt to forget; careless; negligent; heedless.

forgetfully (-li), *adv.* in a forgetful manner.

forgetfulness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being forgetful; loss of remembrance; neglect.

forget-me-not ('mē-not), *n.* a perennial plant with small bright sky-blue flowers.

forgivable (-giv'â-bl), *adj.* that may be forgiven.

forgive (-giv'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* forgave, *p.p.* forgiven, *p.pr.* forgiving], to pardon; remit, as a sin, offense, debt, &c.: *v.i.* to exhibit forgiveness.

forgiveness ('nes), *n.* pardon; remission.

forgotten, *p.p.* of forget.

fork (fôrk), *n.* an instrument with two or more prongs; anything resembling, or branching like, a fork; the branch or space caused by the junction of two roads or rivers: *v.t.* to raise, throw, or dig with a fork; steal: *v.i.* to branch off.

forked (fôrkt), *adj.* shaped like a fork; opening into two or more parts; zigzag, as lightning.

forlorn (-lôrn'), *adj.* abandoned; deserted; destitute; miserable; bereft; hopeless.

forlorn-hope (-hōp), *n.* a body of men detached for some service of exceptional peril; a hopeless enterprise.

form (fôrm), *n.* the external appearance or shape of anything; image; likeness; orderly arrangement; beauty; symmetry; determinate shape or structure; established practice, or ritual; a mold or pattern; an official formula; a long bench without a back; a class; state of high condition or fitness; the bed or seat of a hare; types, plates, &c., imposed in a chase ready for printing (forme): *v.t.* to give shape to; create; mold to a particular pattern; conceive or imagine; constitute; devise; adjust: *v.i.* to take shape.

formal ('âl), *adj.* according to form or established rules; precise; ceremonious; conventional; essential; having the outward form without the inward reality.

formaldehyde (fôrm-al'de-hīd), *n.* a gas obtained by the partial oxidation of methyl alcohol, used largely as a disinfectant and as an antiseptic.

formalin (fôrm'âl-in), *n.* a 40 per cent solution of formaldehyde, used for preserving specimens for biological work. Also formol.

formalism (-izm), *n.* exact and scrupulous observance of outward forms and conventional usages, especially in religious duties.

formalist (-ist), *n.* a scrupulous observer of outward forms.

formality ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* formalities (-tiz)], strict adherence to external or customary forms; ceremony; method or mode.

formally (-li), *adv.* in a formal manner.

formate (fôr'māt), *n.* a salt of formic acid.

formation (-mā'shun), *n.* the act of forming; that which is formed; structure; figure; production; a group of strata of nearly the same age having certain common characteristics.

formative ('mâ-tiv), *adj.* giving or serving to form; plastic; germinal: *n.* a word formed by adding a prefix, or suffix.

former ('mēr), *adj.* preceding in time or place; first mentioned: *n.* a maker; author.

formerly (-li), *adv.* anciently; some time ago.

formic ('mik), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced by, ants; derived from formic acid.

formic acid (as'id), *n.* a colorless corrosive acid consisting of oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon, obtained from oxalic acid and glycerine: originally obtained from the bodies of red ants.

formicant ('mi-kant), *adj.* weak: said of the pulse.

formication (-mi-kā'shun), *n.* irritation of the skin, resembling that made by the creeping of ants.

formidable ('mid-â-bl), *adj.* exciting dread; fearful; powerful.

formidably (-li), *adv.* in a formidable manner.

formula ('ū-lâ), *n.* [*pl.* formulas (-lâz), formulæ (-lē)], a prescribed form, rule, or model; a group of symbols, expressing the composition of a chemical compound; a formal statement of faith or doctrine; a prescription; the expression of a rule by algebraic symbols.

formulary (-ri), *n.* [*pl.* formularies (-riz)], a book of stated and prescribed forms, or of prayers, ritual, &c.; a formula.

formulate ('ū-lāt), *v.t.* to put into the form of, or reduce to, a formula; fix or state, in definite terms.

formyl ('il), *n.* the hypothetical base of formic acid.

fornicate (fôrn'i-kāt), *v.i.* to commit fornication: *adj.* arched; vaulted.

fornication (-i-kā'shun), *n.* the illicit sexual intercourse of unmarried persons; adultery; idolatry; an arching or vaulting.

fornix (fôr'niks), *n.* [*pl.* fornices ('ni-sēz)], in anatomy, an arch-shaped part; the upper shell of an oyster.

forsake (-sāk'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* forsook, *p.p.* forsaken, *p.pr.* forsaking], to leave; desert; abandon; depart from.

forsooth (-sōōth'), *adv.* verily; in truth.

forswear (-swār'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* forswore, *p.p.* forsworn, *p.pr.* forswearing], to swear falsely; commit perjury: *v.t.* to deny on oath; abjure.

fort (fôrt), *n.* an inclosed fortified place; castle; fortress.

fortalice ('â-lis), *n.* a small fort, or fortified outwork.

forte (fôrt), *n.* one's strong point, or special talent.

forth (fôrth), *adv.* onward in time, place, or order; forward; abroad; away.

forthcoming (-kum'ing), *adj.* ready, or about to appear: *n.* a coming forth.

forthwith (-with), *adv.* immediately.

fortieth (fôr'ti-eth), *adj.* next in order after 39th: *n.* one of 40 equal parts.

fortification (-ti-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the art or science of fortifying; a military defensive work; a strengthening.

fortifier ('ti-fī-ẽr), *n.* one who fortifies.

fortify ('ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fortified, *p.pr.* fortifying], to strengthen against attack by military works; make strong; encourage or confirm: *v.i.* to erect works of defense.

fortitude ('ti-tūd), *n.* mental strength to endure suffering or adversity with courage; patient endurance.

fortnight (fort'nīt), *n.* 14 days.

fortnightly (-li), *adv.* once every 14 days.

fortress ('res), *n.* a large permanent fortified place for defense or security; castle.

fortuitous (-tū'i-tus), *adj.* happening by chance; accidental.

fortuity ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* fortuities

(-tiz)], an accidental occurrence; chance.

fortunate ('tū-nāt), *adj.* happening by good fortune; lucky; auspicious; successful.

fortunately (-li), *adv.* luckily; auspiciously.

fortune ('tūn), *n.* the good or ill that happens to mankind; chance; fate; estate; wealth; possessions; future destiny.

fortune-hunter (-hun'tẽr), *n.* one who seeks to marry an heiress, or wealthy woman.

forty ('ti), *adj.* one more than 39: *n.* the sum of 10 and 30.

forum (fōr'um), *n.* [*pl.* fora ('ā), forums ('umz)], the public place of meeting in ancient Rome, where the law courts, public offices, &c., were situated: hence a place of public resort, or court of law.

forward (fōr'wẽrd), *adv.* onward; in advance; toward the forepart: *adj.* situated near the front; early in season or preparation; ready; prompt; presumptuous; unreserved; not over modest; eager; earnest; impertinent: *interj.* on! *v.t.* to help forward; quicken or hasten; improve; transmit.

forwardness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being forward; impertinence; pertness.

forwarder (-ẽr), *n.* one who forwards or promotes; a merchant who transmits goods; the workman who forwards the rough work in bookbinding to the finisher.

forwards. Another form of forward, *adv.*

fossil (fos'il), *n.* any organic body which by burial in the earth's strata has become petrified; a person antiquated in his ideas: *adj.* pertaining to, of the nature of, or converted into, a fossil; dug from the earth; antiquated.

fossiliferous (-if'ẽr-us), *adj.* containing fossils.

fossilize (-īz), *v.t.* to petrify: *v.i.* to become antiquated.

foster ('tẽr), *v.t.* to nourish; nurse; rear up; sustain or support; cherish.

foster-brother (-bru*th*'ẽr), *n.* a brother by nursing, but not by birth.

foster-child (-chīld), *n.* a child nursed or reared by one who is not its parent.

fother. Same as fodder.

fought, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of fight.

foul (foul), *adj.* offensive, morally or physically; dirty; impure; scurrilous; filthy; hateful; loathsome; disgraceful; unfair; cloudy and stormy; contrary, as a wind; thick with weeds, &c.; entangled, as an anchor: *n.* a wilful collision: *v.t.* to make foul or dirty; sully or defile; come into collision with: *v.i.* to become foul or dirty.

foulard (fōō-lärd'), *n.* a light silk, or silk-cotton washable dress fabric; a silk handkerchief for wear round the neck or head.

foumart ('märt), *n.* the pole-cat.

found, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of find.

found (found), *v.t.* to lay the basis of; build; fix firmly; establish; originate; form by melting a metal and pouring it into a mold; cast.

foundation (foun-dā'shun), *n.* the basis or lowest part of a structure; groundwork; the principles or origin of anything; an endowment or endowed institution; the first stitches in knitting or crocheting.

founder (foun'dẽr), *n.* one who founds or originates; builder; one who casts metal: *v.t.* to sink by filling with water; disable or make lame: said of a horse: *v.i.* to fill and sink; go lame.

foundling (found'ling), *n.* a child found whose parent is unknown.

foundry ('ri), *n.* [*pl.* foundries ('riz)], the place where metal casting is carried on.

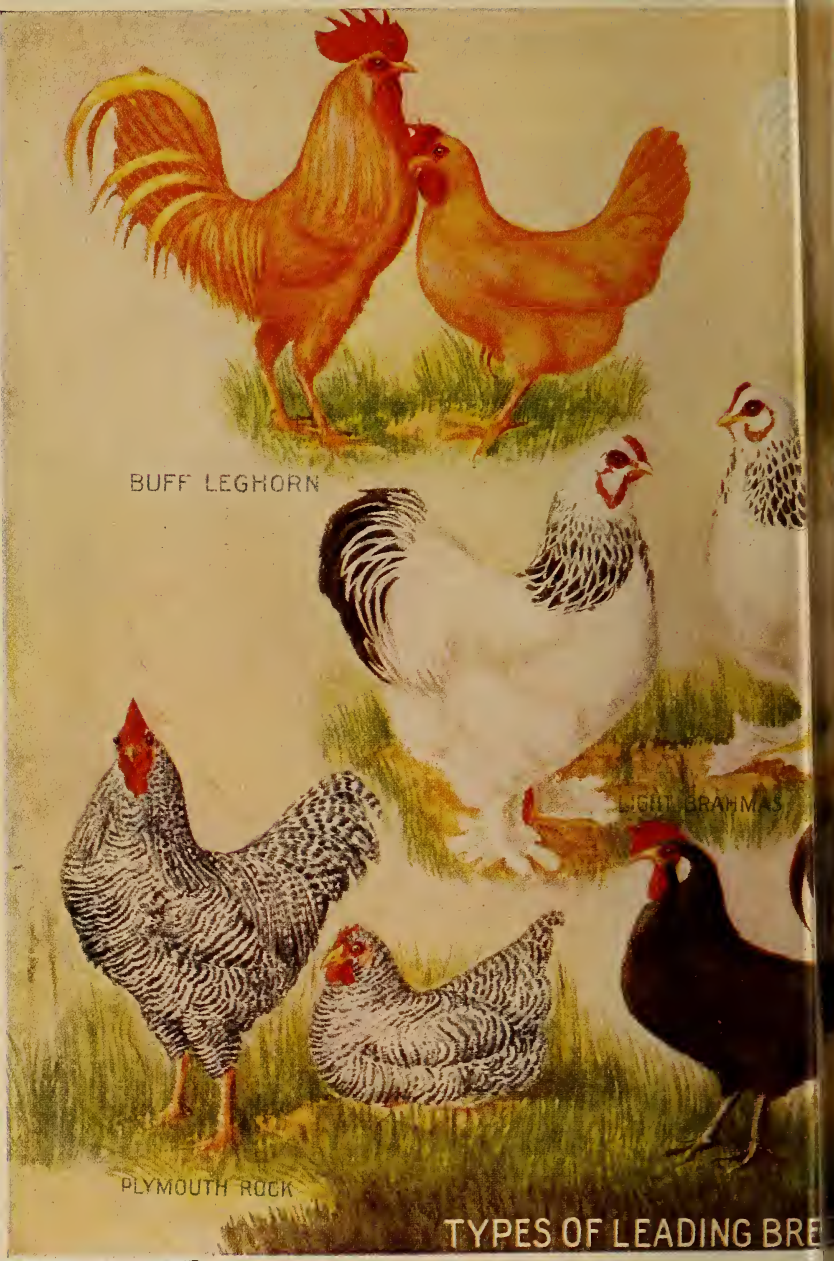
fount (fount), *n.* a fountain or spring; original source.

fountain (foun'tân), *n.* a natural or artificial spring of water; the head or source of a river; a jet or spout of water; the first cause or origin.

fountain-head (-hed), *n.* the spring from which a stream flows; the first source.

fountain-pen, *n.* a pen having a reservoir of ink in the holder.

four (fōr), *adj.* consisting of 1 more than 3; a cardinal numeral: *n.* the



COPYRIGHT 1907 BY F. E WRIGHT

AMERICAN PURE BRED FOWLS

TYPES OF LEADING BREEDS OF AMERICAN PURE BRED FOWLS

COPYRIGHT 1907 BY F. E. WRIGHT

sum of 3 and 1; a four-oared boat, or its crew.

fourchette (fōōr-shet'), *n.* a forked surgical instrument; the wish-bone of a bird; the frog of a horse's foot.

fourfold (fōr'fōld), *n.* a quantity four times as much: *adj.* four times told.

fourgon (fōōr-gôn'), *n.* a military ammunition wagon, or baggage carriage.

Fourierism (fōō'ri-ēr-izm), *n.* the socialistic and coöperative system advocated by Fourier, the French socialist.

four-in-hand (fōr'in-hand), *n.* a coach drawn by four horses and driven by one person; a necktie, worn tied in a knot so as to leave the ends hanging vertically: *adv.* with a team of four horses.

fourneau (fōōr-nō'), *n.* the chamber of a mine in which the powder is placed.

four-o'clock ('ō-klok), *n.* a flower, the Marvel of Peru.

fourscore ('skōr), *adj.* 80.

fourteen ('tēn), *adj.* consisting of 4 more than 10: *n.* the sum of 4 and 10.

fourteenth ('tēnth), *adj.* fourth in order after 10th: *n.* one of 14 equal parts.

fourth (fōrth), *adj.* next in order after third: *n.* one of 4 equal parts; a musical interval of two tones and one semitone.

Fourth, *n.* the fourth day of July; Independence Day.

fourthly ('li), *adv.* in the fourth place.

fovilla (fō-vil'ä), *n.* the gummy fertilizing protoplasmic liquid of pollen grain.

fowl (foul), *n.* a gallinaceous bird, especially the domestic cock or hen; poultry; birds collectively: *v.i.* to catch or kill wild birds for sport or food.

fowler ('ēr), *n.* one who catches or kills wild birds for sport or food.

fowling ('ing), *n.* the act or practice of catching or shooting wild birds.

fowling-piece (-pēs), *n.* a light gun used for ordinary sporting.

fox (foks), *n.* a canine mammal with a long bushy tail, belonging to the genus Vulpes, notorious for its cunning: hence a sly, cunning person; a small strand of rope, formed by twisting several rope-yarns together: *v.t.* to make sour, or turn reddish; repair: said of boots; watch slyly: *v.i.* to turn sour or become reddish; act as a spy.

fox-bats ('batz), *n.* a genus of bats with a fox-like head.

fox-brush ('brush), *n.* the tail of a fox.

foxed (fokst), *p.adj.* stained, as timber, or spotted, as prints, books, &c., with a reddish discoloration; repaired with leather: said of a boot.

foxglove ('gluv), *n.* a plant of the genus Digitalis, especially the purple foxglove, the leaves of which are used medicinally.

fox-grape ('grāp), *n.* a variety of grape.

foxhound ('hound), *n.* one of a breed of dogs used for fox-hunting.

foxiness ('i-nes), *n.* sly cunning, or shrewdness; the state of being decayed, or sour.

fox-squirrel ('skwēr-el), *n.* the North American tree squirrel.

foxtail ('tāl), *n.* the name of various species of grass; the tail of a fox.

foxy ('i), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a fox; cunning; crafty; reddish-brown; soured; discolored.

foyer (fwä-yā'), *n.* the lobby of a theater.

fracas (frā'käs), *n.* a noisy quarrel.

fraction (frak'shun), *n.* a part broken off; act of breaking; the state of being broken; a part of a unit, as ¼.

fractional (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or constituting, a fraction; very small.

fractious ('shus), *adj.* unruly; cross.

fracture ('tūr), *n.* a part broken; a break caused by violence; separation; the direction in which a mineral breaks so as to show its texture: *v.t.* to break, or crack, as a bone, &c.

fragile (fraj'-il), *adj.* easily broken; weak; delicate.

fragilely (-li), *adv.* in a fragile manner.

fragileness (-nes), *n.* the state of being fragile.

fragility (frâ-jil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being fragile.

fragment (frag'ment), *n.* a part broken off from a whole; an imperfect part.

fragmental (-âl), *adj.* pertaining to, or composed of, fragments, disconnected; made of parts of preëxistent rock; conglomerate. Also fragmentary.

fragmentation (-tā'shun), *n.* fission.

fragrance (frā'grâns), *n.* the state or quality of being fragrant. Also fragrancy.

fragrant ('grânt), *adj.* sweet-smelling.

frail (frāl), *adj.* fragile; brittle; weak, physically or morally; infirm: *n.* a basket made of rushes.

fraise (frāz), *n.* palisading formed of inclined or horizontal stakes.

framable (frām'â-bl), *adj.* capable of being framed.

frame (frām), *n.* something constructed or composed of parts fitted and joined together; that on which anything is held or stretched; any contrivance for inclosing, admitting, or supporting something; a compositor's stand; an inclined table of planks for washing ore; shape; temper; state: *v.t.* to fit (one thing) into another; shape or form; adjust or regulate; invent; adapt: *v.i.* to wash ore on a frame.

frame-bridge ('brij), *n.* a timber bridge.

framer ('ẽr), *n.* one who frames; a contriver.

framework ('wẽrk), *n.* that which incloses or supports something else.

franc (frangk), *n.* a French coin, the unit of monetary value = 19.3 cents.

franchise (fran'chīz), *n.* the constitutional right of suffrage; a particular privilege or right granted by a sovereign or by a legislative body to an individual, or to a corporation; the district or jurisdiction to which a particular privilege extends.

Franco, a form used in composition to denote France, or French, as the *Franco*-German war.

francolin (frang'ko-lin), *n.* a bird allied to the partridge.

frangibility (franj-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being frangible.

frangible ('i-bl), *adj.* easily broken.

frank (frangk), *adj.* open or ingenuous; candid; outspoken; unreserved: *n.* a signature that exempts mail-matter from payment of postage; a letter privileged to go post-free: *v.t.* to send or have conveyed free of charge.

frankincense ('in-sens), *n.* a fragrant inflammable resin burnt as incense.

frankly ('li), *adv.* candidly, openly.

frankness ('nes), *n.* candor; openness.

frantic (fran'tik), *adj.* violently mad or distracted; outrageous; transported by passion.

frantically (-âl-li), *adv.* in a frantic manner.

frap (frap), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* frapped, *p.pr.* frapping], to strengthen or draw together by ropes crossing each other; undergird.

frappé (-pā'), *adj.* chilled with ice.

fraternal (frā-tẽr'nâl), *adj.* pertaining to, becoming, or like, brothers.

fraternally (-li), *adv.* in a fraternal manner.

fraternize (frat'ẽr-nīz), *v.i.* to associate or hold fellowship as brothers.

fraternity (frā-tẽr'ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* fraternities (-tiz)], brotherly relationship; a body of men associated together by a common bond of interest, especially of a religious character; men of the same profession or class.

fratricide (frat'ri-sīd), *n.* the crime of killing a brother; one who kills a brother.

fraud (frawd), *n.* deceit; artifice; trick; cheat; a humbug.

fraudulence ('ū-lens), *n.* deceitfulness; trickery; unfairness.

fraudulent ('ū-lent), *adj.* characterized by, founded on, or obtained by, fraud.

fraught (frawt), *adj.* laden; charged.

fraxin (fraks'in), *n.* a crystalline substance obtained from the bark of the ash tree. Also fraxinin.

fray (frā), *n.* a riot; quarrel; a chafe or rub: *v.t.* to chafe or wear away.

fraying ('ing), *n.* the act of wearing away by friction; the peeling off of the velvet of a deer's horn.
freak (frēk), *n.* sudden or capricious change of mind, or whim; a prank; an abnormal animal or plant: *v.t.* to variegate; spot or streak.
freckle (frek'l), *n.* a brownish spot in the skin: *v.t.* to mark with freckles: *v.i.* to become freckled.
freckly ('li), *adj.* marked with freckles.
free (frē), *adj.* [*comp.* freer, *superl.* freest], without restraint; at liberty; permitted; liberal; generous; open; free from guilt; independent; familiar; licentious; not arbitrary or despotic; spirited; not attached or fixed; uncombined; invested with the franchise, &c. (with *of*): *v.t.* to set at liberty; emancipate; rid or exempt; clear: *adv.* gratuitously.
free-board ('bōrd), *n.* that part of the side of a ship between the upper side of the deck and the water-line.
freebooter ('bōōt-ēr), *n.* one who roves about for plunder or pillage; buccaneer.
free city (sit'i), *n.* a city having an independent franchise and government.
freedman (frēd'mân), *n.* [*pl.* freedmen ('men)], a slave who has been legally emancipated.
freedom (frē'dum), *n.* the state of being free; liberty; independence; ease in performance; particular privilege; absence of conventionality; undue familiarity.
free-hand ('hand), *adj.* drawn by the hand without the aid of instruments.
free-handed (-ed), *adj.* generous; liberal.
freehold ('hōld), *n.* an estate or tenement held by fee-simple, fee-tail, or for life.
free-lance ('lâns), *n.* one of a class of mediæval soldiers who sold their services to fight for the highest bidder; one who acts, speaks, or writes irrespective of any party.
freeman ('mân), *n.* [*pl.* freemen ('men)], one in the enjoyment of liberty; one possessed of certain franchises or municipal privileges.
Freemason ('mā-sn), *n.* a member of a secret society in the Middle Ages, consisting formerly of skilled craftsmen, now a social association professing principles of brotherly love, charity, and mutual aid.
Freemasonry (-ri), *n.* the system, rites, &c., of the Freemasons.
free port (pōrt), *n.* a port where no duties are levied on merchandise.
Free-soil ('soil), *adj.* opposed to the extension of slavery: said of the party formed at Boston, United States, 1848, to restrict slavery.
freestone ('stōn), *n.* a sandstone suitable for working.
freethinker ('thingk-ēr), *n.* one who forms his opinions independently of others; one who rejects revelation in religion, and dogmatic belief; a latitudinarian.
free trade (trād), *n.* trade with other countries unrestricted by tariffs or customs duties.
free-will ('wil), *adj.* voluntary; holding the theological doctrine that man is free to exercise his will for good or evil.
freezable (frēz'â-bl), *adj.* that may be frozen.
freeze (frēz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* froze, *p.p.* frozen, *p.pr.* freezing]; to congeal or harden into ice; kill by cold: *v.i.* to be congealed with cold; be chilled with cold; be at or below the temperature of 32°.
freezing-point ('ing-point), *n.* 32° above 0° in the Fahrenheit scale (0° Centigrade), at which water freezes.
freight (frāt), *n.* the goods with which a vessel is loaded; cargo; goods carried by rail; the sum paid or charged for the conveyance of goods: *adj.* used for conveying goods: *v.t.* to load with goods for conveyance; hire or charter.
freightage ('āj), *n.* charge for freight; cargo.
freight-car ('kär), *n.* a railway car for transporting freight.
freighter ('ēr), *n.* one who freights a ship or car; shipper; a vessel for conveying freight.
French (french), *adj.* pertaining to France, its inhabitants, or language.

frenchify ('i-fī), *v.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* frenchified, *p.pr.* frenchifying], to infect with French manners, characteristics, or customs.

french leave (-lēv), *n.* departure without ceremony or notice.

frenzied (fren'zid), *p.adj.* affected with frenzy; delirious.

frenzy ('zi), *n.* [*pl.* frenzies ('ziz)], violent agitation; temporary madness; fury: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* frenzied, *p.pr.* frenzying], to throw into a frenzy; render mad.

frequency (frē'kwen-si), *n.* the repeated occurrence of a thing at short intervals.

frequent ('kwent), *adj.* recurring often: *v.t.* (frē-kwent') to resort to, or visit often.

frequentative ('tā-tiv), *adj.* in grammar, noting repetition, as certain verbs.

frequently (-li), *adv.* often; repeatedly.

fresco (fres'kō), *n.* [*pl.* frescos, frescoes ('kōz)], a method of wall-painting in water-colors on fresh plaster: *v.t.* to decorate or paint in fresco.

fresh (fresh), *adj.* new; recent; unfaded; uninjured by time; in good condition; not forgotten; healthy; strong and active; not wearied; lively; brisk; pure and cool; not salt; inexperienced; intoxicated: *n.* a spring; freshet; the union of fresh and salt water in a river.

freshen ('en), *v.t.* to make fresh; render less salt; revive; slacken (a rope) to relieve the part exposed to friction: *v.i.* to become vigorous; grow fresh; lose saltness.

freshet ('et), *n.* a flood caused by melting snow or heavy rain.

freshman ('măn), *n.* [*pl.* freshmen ('men)], a college student in his first year.

fresh-water ('waw-tēr), *adj.* pertaining to, living in, found in, or formed in, fresh water; accustomed to river navigation or the coasting trade.

fret (fret), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fretted, *p.pr.* fretting], to wear away by friction; injure by rubbing; corrode; agitate; vex; irritate; make rough on the surface; ornament with raised or interlaced work; variegate: *v.i.* to be worn away by friction or corrosion; be agitated or irritated; utter peevish complaints: *n.* the act or process of fretting; an ornament formed by small bands or fillets interlacing each other at right angles; perforated or interlaced ornamental work; an agitation on the surface of a liquid; chafing, or irritation; a small piece of ivory or wood on the keyboard of certain stringed instruments.

fretful ('fool), *adj.* peevish; irritated.

fret-saw ('saw), *n.* a long, thin, narrow saw with fine teeth, used for cutting frets.

fretté (-tā'), *adj.* decorated with fretwork. Also fretted.

fretwork ('wĕrk), *n.* carved, raised, or open ornamental work.

friability (frī-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being friable. Also friableness.

friable ('â-bl), *adj.* readily crumbled, or reduced to powder.

friar ('ēr), *n.* one of a mendicant order of monks in the Roman Catholic Church.

friary (-ri), *n.* a monastery.

fricassee (frik-â-sē'), *n.* a dish of chicken, rabbit, or other meat cut into small pieces, stewed and fried with gravy or sauce: *v.t.* to make into, or dress like, a fricassee.

fricative ('â-tiv), *n.* a name for certain letters, as *th*, *sh*, *zh*, produced by the friction of the breath issuing through the narrow aperture of the organs of articulation.

friction ('shun), *n.* the act of rubbing; attrition; resistance to the motion of a body, caused by contact with the surface upon which it moves; the act of rubbing to stimulate the circulation of the blood vessels; irritation or disagreement caused by divergence of opinion.

frictional (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced by, friction.

Friday (frī'dā), *n.* the sixth day of the week: named from the Scandinavian deity Frigga, the goddess of love.

fried, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of fry.

friend (frend), *n.* one attached to another by affection, regard, or esteem; an intimate acquaintance; a supporter or favorer of a cause, &c.; an ally; a term of salutation.

Friend, *n.* a member of the Society of Friends.

friendliness ('li-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being friendly.

friendly ('li), *adj.* pertaining to a friend; having the characteristics of a friend; amicable; affable; genial; convenient; favorable: *adv.* amicably.

friendship ('ship), *n.* intimacy; united with affection or esteem; mutual attachment; good-will.

Friesian (frē'zian), *adj.* pertaining to Friesland, its inhabitants, or its language. Also Frisian.

frieze (frēz), *n.* the middle part of the entablature of a column between the architrave and cornice: usually ornamented with sculpture, &c.; a coarse woolen cloth with a rough shaggy nap on one side.

frigate (frig'at), *n.* formerly a warship with an upper flush deck, carrying from 24 to 50 guns.

frigate-bird (-bērd), *n.* a swift raptorial bird allied to the pelican.

frigeratory (frij'ēr-a-tō-ri), *n.* a cooling or refrigerating chamber.

fright (frīt), *n.* a sudden and violent fear; alarm; a person whose dress or appearance is ridiculous.

frighten ('n), *v.t.* to terrify.

frightful ('fool), *adj.* terrible; dreadful; alarming; shocking; grotesque.

frightfully (-li), *adv.* terribly; grotesquely.

frigid (frij'id), *adj.* without warmth; wintery; cold in temperament; stiff; formal; dull.

frigidity (fri-jid'i-ti), *n.* the state of being frigid; coldness.

frijole (frē-hō'lē), *n.* a bean much cultivated in Mexico as an article of food.

frill (fril), *n.* a pleated or crimped edging of fine linen to a garment, as a shirt front, &c.; ruffle: *pl.* affectation of manner; ornamentation of dress, &c.: *v.i.* to ruffle or shiver the feathers with cold: said of a hawk: *v.t.* to make into a frill.

frilling ('ing), *n.* gathered trimming or edging for garments.

fringe (frinj), *n.* an ornamental border of hanging cords, &c.; any border or edging resembling a fringe: *v.t.* to border with, or as with, a fringe.

fringy ('ji), *adj.* fringe-like.

frippery (frip'ēr-i), *n.* old clothes or furniture; the place where old clothes are sold; trade in second-hand clothes: *adj.* trumpery; contemptible.

frisk (frisk), *v.i.* to gambol or dance in frolic: *n.* a gambol, dance, or frolic.

frisket (fris'ket), *n.* a light frame for holding down the sheet while the impression is being printed.

friskiness ('ki-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being frisky.

frisky ('ki), *adj.* lively in action; sprightly; gay; frolicsome.

frit (frit), *n.* the mixture of sand and fluxes from which glass is made after being calcined and baked in a furnace prior to fusion: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fritted, *p.pr* fritting], to decompose and melt partially.

frit-fly ('fli), *n.* a small fly injurious to wheat.

frith (frith), *n.* an inlet of the sea at the mouth of a river; estuary [Scotch]. Also firth; a kind of weir for capturing fish.

fritter (frit'ēr), *v.t.* to waste by degrees; cut up as meat into small pieces for frying: *n.* a small piece of meat cut for frying; a small cake with meat or fruit in it.

frivolity (fri-vol'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* frivolities (-tiz)], levity; a trifling act, thought, or action.

frivolous (friv'o-lus), *adj.* trifling; trivial; petty; silly; inclined to levity.

frizette (fri-zet'), *n.* a small piece of hair worn as a bang. Also frisette.

frizz (friz), *v.t.* to curl or crisp; form into little hard burrs: said of the nap of cloth: *n.* that which is frizzed, as hair.

frizzle (friz'l), *v.t.* to curl on hot coals; curl or frizz: *n.* a crisped lock of hair.

fro (frō), *adv.* away from; backward.

frock (frok), *n.* a loose upper garment worn by children and women; dress; a monk's habit; a coarse over-garment worn by laborers, &c.; an undress regimental coat.

frock-coat ('kōt), *n.* a close-fitting strait-bodied coat with wide skirts of the same length before and behind.

frog (frog), *n.* a small tailless amphibious animal of the genus Rana; a tender horny substance growing in the middle of the sole of a horse's foot; a spindle-shaped button or toggle used for fastening military cloaks, ladies' mantles, &c.; a section of a railway line where the rails diverge.

frogged (frogd), *adj.* ornamented or fastened with frogs.

frogging ('ing), *n.* ornamentation with frogs; fishing with frogs as live bait.

frolic (frol'ik), *n.* a scene of merry-making or gaiety; a sportive outburst; wild prank: *adj.* sportive; merry or gay: *v.i.* to indulge in tricks of mirth and levity; play wild pranks.

frolicsome (-sum), *adj.* full of frolic.

from (from), *prep.* out of, away; since; noting source or beginning, distance, logical or physical sequences.

frond (frond), *n.* the union of a leaf and a branch; the leaf of a fern, palm, or seaweed.

frons (fronz), *n.* [*pl.* frontes (fron'tēz)], the forehead.

front (frunt), *n.* the forehead; the forepart or foremost of anything; van; the most conspicuous part: impudence or boldness; a false shirt-bosom or dickey: *adj.* situated at the front: *v.t.* to stand, or be situated, opposite to, or over against: *v.i.* to have the front turned in a particular direction.

frontage ('āj), *n.* the front part of a building or its area.

frontal (fron'tăl), *adj.* pertaining to the front or forehead: *n.* something worn on the forehead; an ecclesiastical hanging in front of an altar; a small pediment over a window or door.

frontier (fron'tēr), *n.* the boundary or limits of a country: *adj.* pertaining to, or situated near, the boundary of a country; contiguous.

frontispiece (fron'tis-pēs), *n.* an illustration facing the front page of a book.

frontlet (frunt'let), *n.* a fillet or band worn on the forehead; a Jewish phylactery; the margin of the head of a bird behind the bill.

fronton (fron'ton), *n.* the entrance to a building ornamented.

frost (frôst), *n.* minute frozen particles of moisture; the temperature of the atmosphere which causes the congelation of water; hoar-frost; an enterprise ending in failure: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, hoar-frost; injure by frost; sharpen (horses' shoes) in frosty weather.

frosted ('ed), *p.adj.* covered with, resembling, or injured by, frost.

frostily ('i-li), *adv.* with frost, or excessive cold.

frostiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being frosty.

frosting ('ing), *n.* a preparation of fine sugar and white of egg for covering cakes; rough powdered glass used in decorative work.

frosty ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* frostier, *superl.* frostiest], producing, or accompanied with, frost; frozen; hoary; cold or distant in manner.

froth (frôth), *n.* the mass of bubbles formed on the surface of a liquid by agitation, or fermentation; foam; superficial knowledge; vapid eloquence.

frothily ('i-li), *adv.* in a frothy manner.

frothiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being frothy.

frothy ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* frothier, *superl.* frothiest], full of, or composed of, froth; empty; frivolous; unsubstantial.

frousy. Same as frowsy.

frow (frou), *n.* a German or Dutch woman; slattern; (frō) potato-flour;

COPYRIGHT, 1910, BY F. E. WRIGHT

RUIT
CURRANT
PERSIMMON
FIG
GRAPE
MULBERRY
OLIVE
RASPBERRY
STRAWBERRY
GOOSEBERRY
WHORTLEBERRY
BLACKBERRY

COPYRIGHT, 1910, BY F. F. WRIGHT

FRUITS AND THEIR BLOSSOMS

a tool used for cleaving shingles, staves, &c.

froward (frō'wĕrd), *adj.* perverse; wayward.

frown (froun), *n.* a contraction of the brows indicative of displeasure, &c.: *v.i.* to contract the brows to indicate displeasure, &c.; scowl; lower.

frowyz (frou'zi), *adj.* musty; untidy.

froze, *p.t.* of freeze.

frozen (frōz'en), *p.adj.* congealed, benumbed, or killed with cold; icy: wanting in warmth of feeling or sympathy.

fructify (fruk'ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fructified, *p.pr.* fructifying], to make productive; fertilize: *v.i.* to bear fruit.

fructose ('tōs), *n.* sugar in ripe fruit or honey.

frugal (frū'găl), *adj.* thrifty; economical.

frugality ('i-ti), *n.* thrift; economy.

frugally (-li), *adv.* with economy.

frugivorous (frū-jiv'ō-rus), *adj.* fruit-eating.

fruit (frūt), *n.* the product of a tree or plant containing the seed; product; result or profit; offspring: *v.i.* to produce fruit.

fruitage ('āj), *n.* fruit collectively; product.

fruiterer ('ĕr-ĕr), *n.* one who deals in fruit.

fruitful ('fool), *adj.* yielding fruit; prolific.

fruitfully (-li), *adv.* abundantly.

fruitfulness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being fruitful.

fruiting ('ing), *p.adj.* bearing fruit.

fruition (frū-ish'un), *n.* the bearing of fruit; realization; enjoyment derived from use or possession.

fruity (frūt'i), *adj.* full-flavored; rich.

frumenty (frū'men-ti), *n.* food made of wheat and boiled milk.

frustrate (frus'trāt), *v.t.* to defeat or disappoint; thwart; nullify: *adj.* vain; useless; void.

frustrum ('trum), *n.* [*pl.* frustra ('trā)], that part of a solid next the base, as a cone, pyramid, &c., which is left after cutting off the top.

fry (frī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fried, *p.pr.* frying], to cook or roast with fat in a pan over a fire: *v.i.* to be cooked with fat in a pan; be subjected to intense heat: *n.* a dish of things fried; a swarm of young fish.

fuchsia (fū'shi-ă), *n.* a garden plant with handsome pendulous elongated flowers.

fuddle (fud'l), *v.t.* to stupefy with drink; intoxicate: *v.i.* to become intoxicated.

fudge (fuj), *n.* a made-up story: *interj.* nonsense!: *v.t.* to make or do in a bungling, careless manner: *v.i.* to contrive by imperfect or improvised means.

fuel (fū'el), *n.* combustible material for supplying a fire; anything that serves to inflame or sustain passion or excitement.

fugacious (fū-gā'shus), *adj.* fleeting; volatile; falling off very early.

fugal ('găl), *adj.* pertaining to a fugue.

fugh (fōō), *interj.* an exclamation of disgust.

fugitive (fū'ji-tiv), *adj.* unstable; volatile; fleeting; not permanent; fleeing from danger, pursuit, or duty: *n.* one who flees from danger, pursuit, or duty; a runaway or deserter; one who takes shelter with another power to escape punishment.

fugitively (-li), *adv.* in a fugitive manner.

fugleman (fū'gl-măn), *n.* [*pl.* fuglemen (-men)], a trained soldier who stands in front of a line of men and leads them by his movements in their drill.

fugue (fūg), *n.* a musical composition in which the parts follow each other with repetitions at certain intervals.

fuguist ('ist), *n.* a composer or performer of fugues.

fulcrum (ful'krum), *n.* [*pl.* fulcra ('krā), fulcrums ('krumz)], that part of a lever on which it rests.

fulfill (fool'fil), *v.t.* to complete or accomplish; execute; perform or carry out, as that which is promised, foretold, or anticipated.

fulfillment ('ment), *n.* accomplishment; completion; execution.
fulgency (ful'jen-si), *n.* brightness; splendor.
full (fool), *adj.* filled; having no empty space; well supplied; stored; saturated; satiated; copious; rounded out; plump; expressing much; clear; distinct; sonorous; having the whole disk illuminated: said of the moon: *n.* the highest state, extent, or measure: *v.i.* to pucker: *v.t.* scour and thicken, as cloth, in a mill: *adv.* without diminution or qualification; directly; quite. [*Full* is used in composition to express *full extent* or *degree*, its meaning being generally self-evident, as *full*-armed, *full*-fledged, &c.]
full age, *n.* age of twenty-one years.
full-back ('bak), *n.* in football, the player furthest from the goal of the opposing side.
full-butt ('but), *adv.* meeting directly and violently.
full-dress ('dres), *n.* dress required for formal or ceremonial occasions.
full-drive ('drīv), *adv.* with full speed or vigor.
fuller ('ẽr), *n.* one who fulls cloth.
fuller's-earth ('ẽrz-ẽrth), *n.* a soft clay used for fulling cloth and the removal of grease.
fully (fool'i), *adv.* completely; abundantly.
fulminate (ful'mi-nāt), *v.t.* to cause to explode; send out or utter (a threat or denunciation, as a papal bull): *v.i.* to thunder; make a loud sudden noise; detonate: *n.* a detonating compound formed of a salt of fulminic acid.
fulminating powder (-ing pou'dẽr), *n.* an explosive substance which on being struck detonates with a loud report.
fulminic acid (-min'ik as'id), *n.* an acid composed of cyanogen and oxygen.
fulsome (ful'sum), *adj.* offensive; gross.
fulvous (ful'vus), *adj.* tawny; saffron-colored.
fulwa (ful'wȧ), *n.* the butter-tree of India; the butter obtained from it.
fumarole (fū'mȧ-rōl), *n.* a small hole from which volcanic smoke issues.
fumble ('bl), *v.i.* to grope or feel about; handle or attempt something in an awkward manner: *v.t.* to manage awkwardly.
fume (fūm), *n.* vapor or exhalation, especially of a narcotic or suffocating nature; mental irritation or agitation: *v.i.* to emit smoke; pass off in gas or vapor; to be in a passion: *v.t.* fill with gas or vapor; exhale.
fumigate ('i-gāt), *v.t.* smoke; perfume; disinfect by the action of smoke or vapor.
fumitory ('i-tō-ri), *n.* a plant, the leaves of which were formerly used as a specific for skin diseases.
fun (fun), *n.* mirth; drollery; sport: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* funned, *p.pr.* funning], to indulge in fun.
funambulist (fū-nam'bū-list), *n.* a rope-walker or -dancer.
function (fungk'shun), *n.* the discharge or performance of any duty, office, or business; faculty; power; the office of any organ, animal or vegetable; public or official ceremony; any mathematical quantity considered as formed from another quantity, the change in the one affecting the other correspondingly: *v.i.* to perform a function; act.
functional (-ȧl), *adj.* pertaining to, or performing, a function; official.
functionary (-a-ri), *n.* [*pl.* functionaries (-riz)], one who holds an office, or discharges some trust; an official.
fund (fund), *n.* established stock or capital; money set apart for carrying out some permanent or temporary object; a permanent debt due by a government on which interest is paid at a certain rate per cent.; a stock in reserve: *pl.* money: *v.t.* to place in, or convert into, a fund.
fundament ('ȧ-ment), *n.* the base of the body; anus; foundation.
fundamental ('ȧl), *adj.* pertaining to a foundation or basis; essential; primary: *n.* a primary or essential principle; basis; the note on which a chord is formed [Mus.].
fundamental bass (bās), *n.* that part in musical harmony which

BLAST FURNACE FOR SMELTING IRON ORES

contains the fundamental notes of chords.

fundamentally (-li), *adv.* in a fundamental manner.

funded (fund'ed), *p.adj.* converted into a permanent loan; invested in the public funds.

funded debt (det), *n.* that part of a public debt for the payment of the interest of which certain funds are appropriated.

funding ('ing), *n.* the act or process of converting money lent to the government into a permanent fund bearing a fixed rate of interest; investment in government stocks or funds.

fundus (fun'dus), *n.* the base or depth of anything.

funeral (fū'nēr-ăl), *n.* the ceremony of burying a dead human body and the procession of mourners accompanying it: *adj.* pertaining to, befitting, or used at, a funeral.

funereal (-nē're-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or suitable for, a funeral; mournful; sad.

funereally (-li), *adv.* in a funereal manner.

fungous (fung'gus), *adj.* pertaining to the nature of fungi; spongy; excrescent; growing up suddenly.

fungus ('gus), *n.* [*pl.* fungi (fun'ji), funguses (-ez)], a cryptogamous plant not containing chlorophyll, as a mushroom, toadstool, &c.; a spongy excrescence.

funicle (fū'ni-kl), *n.* a small cord, ligature, or fiber.

funicular (-nik'ū-lăr), *adj.* pertaining to, composed of, or resembling, a funicle or funiculus; rope-shaped.

funiculus ('ū-lus), *n.* [*pl.* funiculi (-li)], a small cord, ligature, or fiber; a little stalk or cord-like appendage uniting a seed with the placenta.

funk (fungk), *n.* an overpowering or offensive odor; cowardice; a kick; ill-temper [Scotch]; fright: *v.i.* to be in a state of cowardly fear; to kick backwards [Scotch].

funnel (fun'el), *n.* a wide-mouthed conical vessel terminating in a spout for pouring liquids into close vessels; the chimney of a steamship or steam-engine.

funneled ('eld), *adj.* having, or resembling, a funnel.

funnily ('i-li), *adv.* in a funny manner.

funning ('ing), *n.* merry jesting.

funny ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* funnier, *superl.* funniest], comical; droll; provoking laughter; ludicrous; queer; curious; strange: *n.* a long narrow clinker-built pleasure boat rowed with sculls.

funny-bone (-bōn), *n.* the lower part of the elbow over which the nerve of the ulna passes.

fur (fēr), *n.* the soft hair of certain animals, growing thickly upon the skin; morbid matter collected on the tongue; the calcareous coating on the interior of a boiler, &c.: *pl.* the dressed skins of fur-bearing animals, used for apparel or ornament: *adj.* consisting, lined, or trimmed, with fur: *v.t.* [*p.t.* furred, *p.pr.* furring], to cover, line, or trim with fur; cover with a calcareous deposit or morbid matter.

furbelow ('be-lō), *n.* an ornament of feminine attire.

furbish ('bish), *v.t.* to make bright by rubbing, polishing, or burnishing; renovate.

furcate ('kāt), *adj.* forked.

furious (fū'ri-us), *adj.* full of fury; frenzied; mad; tempestuous.

furl (fērl), *v.t.* to roll up and secure to something, as a sail, flag, &c.

furlong (fēr'lông), *n.* 1-8th of a mile.

furlough ('lō), *n.* leave of absence: *v.t.* to grant leave of absence to.

furnace ('nās), *n.* a chamber or apparatus for producing a violent heat to reduce ores, metals, &c.; severe trial.

furnish ('nish), *v.t.* to supply with what is requisite; fit out; equip: *v.i.* to improve in flesh and condition: said of a racehorse.

furnishing (-ing), *n.* the act of providing with furniture.

furniture ('ni-tūr), *n.* the necessary equipments of a house, ship, or a trade; outfit; equipage; trappings of a horse.

furore (fū'rōr, or fū-rō're), *n.* a great outburst of excitement or enthusiasm.
furrier (fur'i-ēr), *n.* one who prepares or sells furs; fur-dresser.
furrow (fur'ō), *n.* a trench made in the ground by a plow; a groove; wrinkle: *v.t.* to plow; make grooves or wrinkles in.
furry (fur'i), *adj.* covered with, or consisting of, fur.
further (fur'*th*ēr), *adj.* more distant; additional: *adv.* to a greater distance or degree; moreover; also: *v.t.* to promote; help forward.
furtherance (-ăns), *n.* advancement.
furthermore (-mōr), *adv.* moreover; besides.
furthermost (-mōst), *adj.* most remote.
furthest (*'th*est), *adj.* most distant in time or degree: *adv.* at, or to, the greatest distance.
furtive (fēr'tiv), *adj.* sly; secret; stealthy.
fury (fū'ri), *n.* [*pl.* furies ('riz)], violent or uncontrollable rage; madness; one of the three avenging deities of Greek mythology; a termagant woman.
furze (fērz), *n.* a hardy spiny shrub, belonging to the bean family.
furzy ('i), *adj.* covered with furze.
fuse (fūz), *v.t.* to liquefy by heat; melt: *v.i.* to become melted by heat; blend, as if melted: *n.* a small tube filled with an inflammable material, or a cord impregnated with such material, used for exploding gunpowder, &c.
fusee (fū-zē'), *n.* a kind of match, used for igniting tobacco; a grooved cone in a watch, &c., around which the chain is wound.
fusel-oil ('zel-oil), *n.* an oily poisonous product produced in rectifying grape-, potato-, or corn-spirit.
fusible (fūz'i-bl), *adj.* capable of being fused.
fusil (fū'zil), *n.* the old flint-lock musket.
fusileer ('zi-lēr), *n.* the name of several British line regiments. Also fusilier.
fusillade (-zi-lād'), *n.* a simultaneous discharge of firearms: *v.t.* to shoot down or kill by a fusillade.
fusinist ('zin-ist), *n.* an artist who draws with charcoal crayons.
fusion ('zhun), *n.* the act or process of melting by heat; the state of being fused or melted; union by, or as by, melting.
fuss (fus), *n.* unnecessary or irritating activity, especially in small matters; disorderly bustling about; confusion; stir: *v.i.* to worry.
fussy ('i), *adj.* making a fuss.
fustanelle (-tă-nel'), *n.* the short white skirt worn by modern Greeks.
fustian ('chăn), *n.* a kind of coarse twilled cotton cloth, as corduroy, velveteen, &c.; an inflated or pretentious style in writing or speaking; bombast: *adj.* made of fustian; bombastic.
fustiness ('ti-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being fusty.
fusty ('ti), *adj.* [*comp.* fustier, *superl.* fustiest], ill-smelling; moldy; meddlesome; officious.
futile ('til), *adj.* vain; useless.
futilely (-li), *adv.* in a futile manner.
futility (-til'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being futile.
futtocks (fut'oks), *n.pl.* the upright curved ribs of a ship springing from the keel.
futtock-shrouds ('ok-shrouds), *n. pl.* the short shrouds which go to the shrouds above.
future ('tūr), *adj.* that will be hereafter: *n.* time yet to come; a tense in grammar; a commodity, &c., sold or bought for future delivery.
futurity ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* futurities (-tiz)], time to come; future events.
fuzz (fuz), *n.* fine minute particles of down, wool, &c.: *v.i.* to fly off in fuzz.
fuzzy ('i), *adj.* covered with, or like, fuzz.
fy. Same as fie.
fyke (fīk), *n.* a kind of fish-trap.

gab (gab), *n.* idle chatter; loquacity; a hook on the eccentric rod of a steam-engine; the mouth [Scotch]: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gabbed, *p.pr.* gabbing], to chatter.

gabardine (-ēr-dēn'), *n.* a coarse smock frock.

gabble (gab'l), *v.t.* to utter rapidly without sense: *v.i.* to chatter incoherently: *n.* rapid incoherent talk.

gabion (gā'bi-un), *n.* a large cylindrical bottomless basket filled with earth: used for purposes of military defense, &c.

gabionnade (gā-bi-o-nād'), *n.* a defensive work formed of gabions.

gable (gā'bl), *n.* the triangular end of a building.

gablet (gā'blet), *n.* a small ornamental gable: used for the summit of niches, &c.

gad (gad), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gadded, *p.pr.* gadding], to roam about in a purposeless manner: *n.* the act of roaming about without an object; an iron or steel pointed mining tool; a gadfly.

gadfly ('flī), *n.* [*pl.* gadflies ('flīz)], a fly that stings cattle.

gadolinite ('ō-li-nīt), *n.* a silicate of yttrium.

gadwall ('wawl), *n.* a large fresh-water duck, esteemed as game.

Gael (gāl), *n.* a Scottish Highlander.

Gaelic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or belonging to, the Keltic inhabitants of the Scottish Highlands, or to their language: *n.* the language of the Gaels. Also Gadhelic, Galic.

gaff (gaf), *n.* a large hook for landing salmon, &c.; a boom or yard to extend the upper edge of a fore-and-aft sail; a low-class theater, &c., admission to which is a penny: *v.t.* to seize or land with a gaff.

gaff-topsail ('top-sl), *n.* a light sail set above a gaff.

gag (gag), *n.* something placed in the mouth to hinder speech: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gagged, *p.pr.* gagging], to stop the mouth of, with, or as with, a gag; silence by force; introduce one's own words, &c., into: said of an actor, &c.

gage, gauge (gāj), *n.* a standard of measure; the number of feet a vessel sinks in the water; position of one ship to another and the wind; a measuring rod; the distance between the rails of a railway line: *v.t.* to ascertain the capacity or contents of; estimate.

gageable (gāj'ā-bl), *adj.* that may be gaged.

gager (gāj'ēr), *n.* one who gages. See gauger.

gagger ('ēr), *n.* one who gags; a T-shaped piece of iron used by founders.

gahnite (gän'īt), *n.* a greenish and dark-brown mineral; zinc-spinel.

gaiety (gā'e-ti), *n.* [*pl.* gaieties (-tiz)], the state or quality of being gay; merriment; pleasure; finery.

gaily (gā'li), *adv.* merrily; finely.

gain (gān), *n.* advantage; profit; a mortise: *v.t.* to obtain, as profit or advantage; earn; win; arrive at: *v.i.* to improve or make progress; increase; advance.

gainsay ('sā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gainsaid, *p.pr.* gainsaying], to contradict; speak against; oppose.
gairish, same as garish.
gait (gāt), *n.* manner of walking; way or course.
gaiter ('ēr), *n.* a covering of cloth for the ankle, fitting over the top of the boot; a shoe with a cloth top.
gala ('lā), *n.* a festive show; pomp.
galactic (gā-lak'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the secretion or flow of milk; pertaining to the Milky Way.
galacto, a *prefix* meaning *milk,* forming compound words, as *galacto*phagus, feeding on milk.
galanga (-lang'gā), *n.* the name for various species of Alpinia, from the rootstocks of which an aromatic medicine, used in China, is obtained.
galantine (gal'ân-tin), *n.* a dish composed of chickens, veal, or other white meat, boned, seasoned, tied up, boiled, and served cold in its own jelly.
galatea (-â-tē'â), *n.* a cotton fabric with blue and white stripes.
Galaxy ('aks-i), *n.* the Milky Way.
galaxy, *n.* an assemblage of splendid persons or things.
galbanum ('bā-num), *n.* an odorous and bitter gum resin used in medicine.
gale (gāl), *n.* a strong wind, less violent than a tempest; a quarrel; noisy merriment; bog myrtle.
galeate (gā'le-āt), *adj.* wearing, covered with, or shaped like, a helmet.
galena (ga-lē'nā), *n.* sulphide of lead.
galiot (gal'i-ot), *n.* a heavily-built two-masted trading vessel.
galipot ('i-pot), *n.* a white resinous juice which exudes from pine trees.
gall (gawl), *n.* the bile; anything very bitter; malignant feeling; rancor; the gall-bladder; the morbid excrescence of plants caused by insects; gall-nut; a wound caused by friction; low-lying marshland with rank vegetation: *v.t.* to break the skin of by friction; wear away; vex; fret; harass; impregnate with an infusion of gall-nuts: *v.i.* to fret; be vexed, &c.
gallant (gal'ânt), *adj.* brave; high-spirited; chivalrous: *n.* a person of sprightly and gay manners; a beau.
gallant (gal-ant'), *adj.* showing courtesy and respectful deference to women: *n.* a man who is attentive to women (used either in a good or bad sense): *v.t.* to pay court to; accompany or escort.
gallantly (gal'ânt-li), *adv.* bravely (gal-ant'li) politely.
gallantry ('ânt-ri), *n.* [*pl.* gallantries (-riz)], bravery; heroic courage; polite and deferential attention to women; court paid to women for immoral purposes; intrigue.
gallate ('āt), *n.* a salt of gallic acid.
gallatin ('â-tin), *n.* coal tar oil used in the Bethell process for preserving timber.
galleass ('e-as), *n.* a large low-built three-masted vessel propelled by sails and oars, and carrying twenty or more guns.
galleon ('e-on), *n.* a large Spanish three-decked vessel, formerly used as a warship, or as a merchantman for trading to South America.
galleried ('ēr-id), *adj.* furnished with galleries.
gallery ('ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* galleries (-iz)], a long apartment serving as a means of communication to others; corridor; the upper seats of a theater, church, assembly-room, &c.; a building, or room, used for the exhibition of works of art, &c.; a covered passage in a work for defense, or for communication; a balcony at the stern of a large ship.
galley ('li), *n.* [*pl.* galleys ('liz)], a low, flat, one-decked vessel propelled by oars, and sometimes with sails, formerly rowed by slaves or convicts; an open boat used by British men-of-war, river police, and customs officers; the cook-house of a ship; a flat, oblong frame for holding composed type.
Gallic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to ancient Gaul, or modern France.
gallic acid (as'id), *n.* an organic crystalline compound found in gall-nuts, tea, &c.
Gallican ('i-kan), *adj.* pertaining to Gaul, or France, or the Roman Catholic Church in France.

Gallicism ('i-sizm), *n.* a French idiom.
Gallicize ('i-sīz), *v.t.* to conform to the French idiom.
galling (gawl'ing), *p.adj.* chafing; irritating.
gallinipper (gal'i-nip-ẽr), *n.* a large mosquito.
gallipot ('i-pot), *n.* a small glazed earthenware jar.
gallium ('i-um), *n.* a metallic element.
gallivant ('i-vant), *v.i.* to flirt; idle or gad about with women.
gallivat ('i-vat), *n.* a large, two-masted, quick-sailing boat, used by Malay pirates.
gallnut (gawl'nut), *n.* a round excrescence produced on the oak by the puncturing of the leaf-buds by an insect, the gall-beetle. The gall contains tannin, and is used in the manufacture of ink, dyeing, &c.
gallon (gal'un), *n.* a liquid measure = 4 quarts; a dry measure = 1-8th of a bushel.
galloon (-ōōn'), *n.* a cotton, silk, or worsted fabric used for dress trimmings; a thin tape made of metal woven in silk, worsted, &c., used for uniforms.
gallop ('up), *n.* the rapid forward springing movement of a horse; the act of riding at a gallop: *v.i.* to run with leaps, like a horse; ride a horse at a gallop; hasten.
gallopade (-lō-pād'), *n.* a lively dance; music appropriate to it; a curvetting or sidelong gallop.
galloper (-ẽr), *n.* one who gallops.
galloping (-ing), *p.adj.* going at a gallop; progressing very quickly.
gallows ('ōz), *n.* a wooden structure consisting of two uprights with a cross bar on the top; used for hanging criminals; execution by hanging.
gallstone (gawl'stōn), *n.* a concretion formed in the gall bladder or biliary duct.
galore (gā-lōr'), *adv.* in great plenty.
galosh (gā-losh'), *n.* an overshoe of india-rubber. Also goloshe.
galvanic (gal-van'ik), *adj.* pertaining to galvanism; voltaic; spasmodic.
galvanic-psychometer (-sī-kom'e-tẽr), *n.* an electrical device for detection of falsehood.
galvanism (-izm), *n.* that branch of electric science which treats of currents arising from the chemical action of certain bodies placed in contact, or an acid on a metal.
galvanography (-vā-nog'rā-fi), *n.* a method of reproducing by the electrotype process copies of stone and metal objects, so as to resemble a copper-plate engraving.
galvanometer (-vā-nom'e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the presence, extent, and direction of an electric current.
galvanometry (-nom'e-tri), *n.* the art, science, or process of measuring currents of electricity.
galvanoscope ('os-kōp), *n.* an instrument for measuring delicate currents of electricity.
gambier (gam'bēr), *n.* a vegetable extract used medicinally as an astringent, and for tanning and dyeing.
gambit ('bit), *n.* an opening in chess in which a pawn, or piece, is sacrificed to obtain a favorable position for the action of the more important pieces.
gamble ('bl), *v.i.* to practice gaming; play for money; risk money on an event or contingency: *v.t.* to squander in gaming (with *away*).
gambler ('blẽr), *n.* one who gambles, especially one who gambles as a business.
gamboge (-bōōj'), *n.* a yellow gum-resin obtained from Cambodia, used as a pigment, and as a drastic purgative.
gamboised ('boizd), *adj.* quilted or padded.
gambol ('bol), *n.* a dancing or skipping about for joy or sport; frolic: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gamboled, *p.pr.* gamboling], to skip about sportively; frolic.
gambrel ('brel), *n.* the hock of a horse; a bent stick, resembling a horse's leg, used by butchers.
gambrel-roof (-rōōf), *n.* a curved roof.
gambroon (-brōōn'), *n.* a twilled linen fabric used for linings.

game (gām), *n.* a sport or diversion; fun; frolic; a single match at play; the advantage required in order to win; wild animals pursued and killed by shooting or hunting; any object of pursuit: *pl.* athletic contests: *adj.* pertaining to game; ready; plucky: *v.i.* to play at any sport or diversion; play for a stake or prize.

game-cock ('kok), *n.* a cock bred and trained for fighting.

game-fowl ('foul), *n.* one of a breed of fancy poultry, of a pugnacious disposition, kept for fighting.

gameful ('fool), *adj.* sportive.

gamely ('li), *adv.* pluckily.

gamesome ('sum), *adj.* merry; sportive.

gamete (gam'ēt), *n.* a protoplasmic body that in conjunction with another forms a zygote.

gamin ('in), *n.* a precocious street child; street Arab.

gaming (gām'ing), *n.* the act of playing games for stakes; gambling.

gammon ('un), *v.t.* to impose upon (a person by inducing him to believe improbable stories); hoax; to defeat at the game of backgammon; cure by salting and smoking; attach or fix a bowsprit to (a ship: *n.* a hoax; imposition; the buttock of a hog salted and smoked: *interj.* nonsense!

gamut (gam'ut), *n.* the lines and spaces upon which musical notes are written or printed: hence entire range or extent.

gamy (gām'i), *adj.* having the flavor of game.

gander (gan'dēr), *n.* a male goose.

gang (gang), *n.* persons associated for some purpose; a part of a ship's crew selected for special duty; a lode or course; a discreditable political faction; the matrix in which an ore is imbedded. Also gangue.

gangboard ('bōrd), *n.* a plank with pieces of wood fastened on it for going on board a vessel.

ganger ('ēr), *n.* the foreman of a gang of workmen, especially of navvies or platelayers.

ganglion ('gli-on), *n.* [*pl.* ganglia (-ă), ganglions (-onz)], an enlargement in the course of a nerve; an encysted tumor on a tendon.

ganglionic (-gli-on'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a ganglion.

gangrene ('grēn), *n.* the first state of mortification: *v.t.* to mortify: *v.i.* to become mortified.

gangue, see under gang.

gangway (gang'wā), *n.* a narrow platform of horizontal planks used as a temporary passageway, or to enter a ship; a passage into or out of any place; a passageway between two rows of seats; that part of a ship's side, within or without, by which persons enter or depart; the waist of a vessel or clear way by the side of the bulwarks; the main level in a mine.

gannet ('et), *n.* the solan goose.

gantlet, same as gauntlet.

gaol, same as jail.

gap (gap), *n.* an opening; cleft; passage; hiatus; breach: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gapped, *p.pr.* gapping], to make a gap in.

gape (gāp), *v.i.* to open the mouth wide, as from drowsiness, wonder, &c.; yawn; open as a fissure or chasm: *n.* yawn; the opening between the mandibles of birds: *pl.* a disease in poultry.

garage (gä-räj'), *n.* a stable or station for automobiles; from the French *garer* to shelter or secure.

garb (gärb), *n.* a dress; external form: *v.t.* to clothe.

garbage ('āj), *n.* offal; refuse.

garble (gär'bl), *v.t.* to cleanse by sifting; select such parts of as are wanted or may serve some particular purpose.

garboard ('bōrd), *n.* the first plank fastened to the keel on the outside.

garçon (-sông'), *n.* a boy; waiter [French].

garden ('dn), *n.* a piece of ground set apart for the cultivation of flowers, fruit, vegetables, &c.; a place specially delightful or fertile: *v.t.* to cultivate as a garden: *v.i.* to lay out and cultivate a garden.

gardening ('dn-ing), *n.* horticulture.

gare (gār), *n.* coarse wool growing on the legs of sheep.

garfish (gär'fish), *n.* a marine fish with a long body and spear-like snout.
garget ('get), *n.* a disease in cattle.
gargle ('gl), *n.* a medicinal liquid for washing the throat and mouth: *v.i.* to wash the throat and mouth with a gargle.
gargoyle ('goil), *n.* in Gothic architecture, a projecting stone water-spout, often in the form of a grotesquely-shaped man or animal.
garibaldi (gar-i-bäl'di), *n.* a loose blouse-shaped shirt, usually red.
garish (gar'ish), *adj.* gaudy; dazzling.
garland (gär'länd), *n.* a chaplet or wreath made of flowers, &c., a collection of choice extracts of prose or poetry; a netted provision-bag used by sailors; in heraldry, a wreath of laurel, or oak-leaves and acorns: *v.t.* to deck or adorn with a garland.
garlic ('lik), *n.* a bulbous-rooted plant of the lily family, with a strong pungent taste and unpleasant smell.
garment ('ment), *n.* any article of clothing: *pl.* clothing collectively.
garner ('nēr), *n.* a granary: *v.t.* to store for preservation in, or as in, a granary; gather up.
garnet ('net), *n.* a precious stone.
garnish ('nish), *v.t.* to adorn; embellish with something laid round a dish: *n.* an ornament or decoration; something laid round a dish as an embellishment.
garnishee (-ē'), *n.* the person in whose hands the property of another is attached pending the satisfaction of the claims of a third party.
garnishment (-ment), *n.* an embellishment; a warning or summons; especially a notice to a party not to pay money, &c., to a defendant, but to appear in court.
garniture ('ni-tūr), *n.* embellishment.
garpike ('pīk), *n.* the garfish.
garret (gar'et), *n.* the uppermost room of a house.
garrison ('i-sn), *n.* a body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified place; a fortified place with troops, guns, &c.: *v.t.* to furnish (a fortified place) with troops.
garrot ('ot), *n.* a kind of torniquet; a sea-duck.
garrote (-rōt'), *n.* an instrument for strangling a criminal: used in Spain; strangulation: *v.t.* to execute with a garrote or by strangling; seize by the throat so as to render a person helpless and then to rob him.
garroter ('ēr), *n.* one who is guilty of the crime of garroting.
garrulity (-rōō'li-ti), *n.* incessant and inconsequent loquacity.
garrulous (-lus), *adj.* characterized by garrulity; verbose.
garter (gär'tēr), *n.* an elastic band, &c. by which a stocking is held up on the leg; the distinctive badge of the Order of the Garter, the highest order of British knighthood (instituted about 1348 by Edward III.): *v.t.* to bind or fasten with a garter; invest with the Order of the Garter.
garter-fish (-fish), *n.* a long thin-bodied fish.
garter-snake (-snāk), an innocuous yellow striped snake, common in America.
garth (gärth), *n.* a fish-weir.
gas (gas), *n.* [*pl.* gases ('ez)], matter in its most rarefied state: opposed to fluid, and solid; carburetted hydrogen used for lighting and cooking; empty talk: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gassed, *p.pr.* gassing], to impose upon by empty talk: *v.i.* to boast or indulge in empty talk.
gasconade (-kun-ād'), *n.* boastful or blustering talk: *v.i.* to bluster; boast.
gaselier ('e-lēr), *n.* a gas-burning chandelier.
gaseous ('e-us), *adj.* having the nature or form of gas.
gash (gash), *n.* a deep or gaping wound: *v.t.* to cut deep.
gasify (gas'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gasified, *p.pr.* gasifying], to convert into gas.
gasket ('ket), *n.* a flat plaited cord by which the sails are furled or tied to the yard; hemp, &c., used for packing the piston of a steam-engine,

&c.; **a thin** round piece of rubber, metal, &c., placed between two flat surfaces to make a water-tight joint.

gasogene ('ō-jēn), *n.* an apparatus for making aërated beverages.

gasolier, another form of gaselier.

gasoline ('ō-lēn), *n.* a volatile inflammable colorless product of petroleum: used for heating purposes, &c.

gasometer (-om'e-tēr), *n.* a circular hollow reservoir for storing gas, open at the bottom and closed at the top; an apparatus for measuring gases.

gasometry ('e-tri), *n.* the science or process of measuring gas.

gasoscope ('ō-skōp), *n.* an instrument for detecting the presence of inflammable gas.

gasp (gâsp), *n.* a convulsed painful effort to catch the breath: *v.i.* to catch the breath with difficulty; crave earnestly: *v.t.* to breathe out in gasps (with *away*).

gasping ('ing), *n.* convulsive or difficult breathing.

gassing (gas'ing), *n.* pretentious talk.

gassy ('i), *adj.* impregnated with gas; given to pretentious talk; inflated.

gastero, a *prefix*, meaning *the stomach*: found in various compound scientific words, as *gastero*pod, one of the gasteropoda. Also gastro.

gasteropoda (gas-tēr-op'o-dâ), *n.pl.* a division of univalve mollusks, which move by means of a broad muscular foot under the belly, including the snails and slugs. Also gastropoda.

gasteropodous (-dus), *adj.* pertaining to the gasteropoda.

gastralgia (-tral'ji-â), *n.* neuralgia of the stomach; stomachache.

gastric ('trik), *adj.* pertaining to the stomach.

gastric juice (jūs), *n.* a thin acid fluid secreted in the mucous membrane of the stomach: the chief agent in digestion.

gastritis (-trī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the stomach.

gastro-cephalitis (sef-â-lī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the stomach and brain.

gastro-enteritis (-en-te-rī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the stomach and intestines.

gastronomic (-trō-nom'ik), *adj.* pertaining to gastronomy. Also gastronomical.

gastronomically (-âl-li), *adv.* in a gastronomic manner.

gastronomist (-tron'o-mist), *n.* an epicure.

gastronomy (-tron'o-mi), *n.* the art of good eating, or the preparation of food.

gastropoda, same as gasteropoda.

gatch (gach), *n.* plaster.

gate (gāt), *n.* a frame of wood, iron, &c., closing an entrance or passage, usually moving on hinges; a large entrance to a city, castle, &c.; an avenue; entrance; power.

gather (ga*th*'ēr), *v.t.* to assemble; collect; bring into one place; pick up; glean; pluck; accumulate; pucker or plait; infer: *v.i.* to congregate; generate pus; increase; ripen: *n.* a plait or pucker in cloth, made by drawing thread through the folds.

gathering (-ing), *n.* the act of assembling together; an assemblage; a charitable contribution; an abscess or suppurating tumor.

gatling gun (gat'ling-gun), *n.* a cannon with numerous small barrels, which are discharged in succession by turning a handle.

gaud (gawd), *n.* finery; ornament. Also gaudery.

gaudily ('i-li), *adv.* in a gaudy manner.

gaudiness ('i-nes), *n.* the quality of being gaudy.

gaudy ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* gaudier, *superl.* gaudiest], showy; vulgarly gay or fine.

gauge (gāj), same as gage.

gauger ('ēr), *n.* one who gauges; an officer of excise who ascertains the contents of casks.

gauging ('ing), *n.* the art or science of measuring the contents of vessels of capacity.

Gaul (gawl), *n.* an inhabitant of ancient Gaul or France.

COPYRIGHT, 1910, BY F. E. WRIGHT

FAMOUS GEMS AND PRECIOUS STONES

DIAMONDS

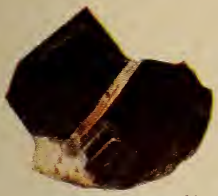
1. The Great Mogul (Russia), 279 carats (rough, 793 carats); 2. The Koh-i-Noor (Great Britain), before recutting, 186 1-16 carats; 3. The Orlow, or Orloff (Russia), 194 carats; 4. The Shah of Persia (Russia), 95 carats; 5. The Regent (France), 136½ carats (rough, 410 carats): 6. The Star of the South (Brazil), 124 carats: 7. The Grand Duke of Tuscany (Austria), 139½ carats; 8. The Pigott (England), 82 carats; 9. The Nassac (England), 48 carats: 10. The Pacha of Egypt (Egypt), 49 carats; 11. The Pole Star (Russia) 40 carats; 12. The Sancy (France) 33 carats; 13. The Hope (England), 44 carats; 14. The Koh-i-Noor (England), after recutting, 103¾ carats; 15. The Tiffany Yellow Diamond (United States).

PRECIOUS GEMS

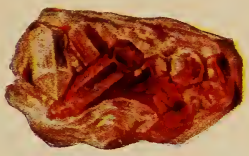
16. Hungarian Opal; 17. Persian Turquoise; 18. Oriental Ruby; 19. Emerald; 20. Siam Ruby; 21. Olivine; 22. Oriental Pearl; 23. Sapphire; 24. Cat's Eye; 25. Moonstone; 26. Lapis-Lazuli; 27. Amethyst.

gaunt (gänt), *adj.* pinched and lean.
gauntlet (gänt'let), *n.* a military or naval punishment, formerly practiced, by which the culprit was compelled to run between two lines of soldiers or sailors, who chastised him with rods, ropes, &c.; a series of unpleasant events; a mailed glove, or one with a long wrist-extension. Also gantlet, gantlope.
gauntleted (-ed), *adj.* wearing a gauntlet.
gaur (gawr), *n.* a large fierce, dark-colored ox found in Indian jungles; Bengal bison.
gauze (gawz), *n.* a very thin light transparent silk or cotton fabric; light open-work material, as wire gauze.
gauzy ('i), *adj.* thin and semi-transparent, like gauze.
gave, *p.t.* of give.
gavel (gav'el), *n.* a small mallet; a small unbound sheaf; toll or custom: *v.t.* to bind into sheaves.
gavial (gā'vi-ăl), *n.* the crocodile of the Ganges, with a long, narrow snout.
gavotte (gă-vot'), *n.* a lively, but dignified, dance of the minuet class; a dance-tune in common time.
gawk (gawk), *n.* a simpleton; cuckoo.
gawkiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being gawky.
gawky ('i), *adj.* awkward; ungainly: *n.* a tall, awkward, stupid person.
gay (gā), *adj.* lively; merry; full of spirits; cheerful; sportive; given to pleasure; licentious.
gayal ('ăl), *n.* a short-horned, semi-domesticated East Indian ox.
gaze (gāz), *v.i.* to look earnestly and fixedly: *n.* a steady, fixed look.
gazelle (gă-zel'), *n.* a small, elegant, swift-footed antelope, with large, soft, black eyes.
gazette (-zet'), *n.* English government bi-weekly newspaper containing official announcements; newspaper: *v.t.* to publish in a gazette.
gazetteer (gaz-e-tēr'), *n.* a dictionary of geographical names.
gear (gēr), *n.* accoutrements; apparatus; tackle; harness; dress; the moving parts of machinery: *v.t.* to put gear on; harness; dress.
gearing ('ing), *n.* a train of toothed wheels for transmitting motion; ropes and tackle.
gear-wheel ('hwēl), *n.* a cog-wheel.
gecko (gek'ō), *n.* the wall-lizard.
gee (jē), *v.i.* to turn to the off side; to move; stir.
geese, *pl.* of goose.
gelatinate (jel'ă-ti-nāt), *v.t.* to convert into gelatine or a jelly-like substance: *v.i.* to be converted into gelatine. Also gelatinize.
gelatine ('ă-tin), *n.* a transparent nitrogenous animal substance found in bones, hoofs, connective tissue, &c., from which it is extracted by boiling, &c.; animal jelly. Also gelatin.
gelatine process (prō'ses), *n.* a method of photo-engraving by taking a negative on a gelatine film impregnated with a bichromate.
gelation (-ā'shun), *n.* solidification.
geld (geld), *v.t.* to castrate: said of horses; deprive of any essential part.
gelding ('ing), *n.* castration; a young horse which has been castrated.
gelid (jel'id), *adj.* intensely cold; icy.
gelidity ('i-ti), *n.* intense cold; iciness.
gelose (jel'ōs), *n.* a vegetable gummy isinglass prepared from seaweed and Chinese moss.
gem (jem), *n.* a precious stone; leaf-bud; any perfect or rare object; jewel: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gemmed, *p.pr.* gemming], to adorn with, or as with, gems.
gemel-window (-win'dō), *n.* a window with two bays.
geminate ('i-nāt), *adj.* growing or occurring in pairs.
gemination (-i-nā'shun), *n.* duplication.
Gemini ('i-nī), *n.pl.* one of the signs in the zodiac (Castor and Pollux); the Twins.
gemmule ('ūl), *n.* a small bud; an ovule; a kind of cell produced by certain molds.
gemmy ('i), *adj.* full of, set with, or resembling, a gem; spruce.

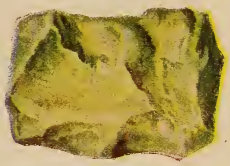
gemote (ge-mōt'), *n.* an assembly; the court of the hundred, or local court.
gemsbok (gemz'bok), *n.* the South African antelope.
genappe (je-nap'), *n.* a smooth worsted yarn, used for fringes, &c.
gendarme (zhäng-därm'), *n.* [*pl.* gendarmes], in France and Belgium, an armed policeman.
gendarmerie ('e-rē), *n.* gendarmes collectively.
gender (jen'dĕr), *n.* the grammatical distinction of sex, expressed by suffixes, prefixes, or by a different word: *v.t.* to produce.
genealogical (jē-nē or jen-e-â-loj'i-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to genealogy; exhibiting descent.
genealogist (-al'ō-jist), *n.* one skilled in tracing pedigrees or genealogy.
genealogize ('ō-jīz), *v.i.* to trace family lineage.
genealogy ('ō-ji), *n.* [*pl.* genealogies (-jiz)], family pedigree; lineage; the science that treats of tracing pedigrees.
genera, *pl.* of genus.
general (jen'ĕr-ăl), *adj.* relating to a whole genus, kind, class, order, or race; not special or particular; pertaining to the majority; not restricted; usual; ordinary; common; extensive but not universal; indefinite; taken as a whole; senior or highest, as Postmaster-General: *n.* the whole; the chief part; a general principle or statement; the populace; the commander of an army division or brigade; the chief of a religious order; the roll of a drum to summon troops (usually *generale*).
generalissimo (-is'i-mō), *n.* a commander-in-chief.
generality ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* generalities (-tiz)], the state of being general: opposed to specific; bulk; majority.
generalization ('i-zā'shun), *n.* the act or result of generalizing; an induction.
generalize ('ĕr-al-īz), *v.t.* to reduce to, or arrange in, a genus or genera; infer inductively, as a general principle from particular instances.
generally (-ăl-i), *adv.* commonly; in the main; without exact limitation.
generalship (-ship), *n.* the office, rank, or military skill of a general; skilful tactics or leadership.
generate ('ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to produce; procreate; originate; trace out or form by motion.
generation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act or process of generating; a single succession in natural descent; people of the same period; progeny.
generative ('ĕr-â-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to generation; having the power to generate.
generator ('ĕr-ā-tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, generates; a machine in which steam or gas is produced; the principal sound or sounds by which other musical sounds are produced.
generic (je-ner'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a genus, kind, or class: opposed to specific; comprehensive. Also generical.
generically (-ăl-li), *adv.* with respect to a genus or generic characteristics.
generosity (jen-ĕr-os'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* generosities (-tiz)], the quality of being generous; liberality; magnanimity; munificence.
generous (-ĕr-us), *adj.* characterized by liberality; munificent; bountiful; high-minded; honorable; strong; stimulating.
genesis ('e-sis), *n.* the act or process of producing or originating; beginning.
genet (-et'), *n.* an animal allied to the civet, valued for its fur; the fur of a cat made in imitation of genet. Also genette.
genet ('et), *n.* a small Spanish horse. Also jennet.
genial (jēn'i-ăl), *adj.* kindly and sympathetic in disposition; cordial; contributing to cheerfulness and life; agreeably warm and cheerful.
geniality ('i-ti), *n.* the quality of being genial; cheerfulness.
genially (-li), *adv.* in a genial manner.
geniculate (je-nik'ū-lāt), *adj.* having knee-like joints.
genie, same as jinn.



1 TOURMALINE (New York).



2 TOURMALINE (Ural).

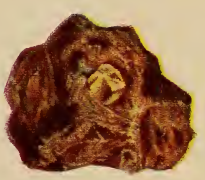


3 CHRYSOPRASE.

4 EMERALD (Peru).

5 CHRYSOBERYL (Ural).

6 TURQUOISE.



7 DIAMOND.

8 SPINEL RUBY.

9 GARNET.

10 TOPAZ (Ural).

11 AQUAMARINE (Ural).

12 LAPIS-LAZULI.

13 BLOODSTONE.

14 TOPAZ (Brazil).

15 OPAL.

16 AMETHYST.

COPYRIGHT, 1910, BY F. E. WRIGHT.

PRECIOUS GEMS AS THEY ARE FOUND

genii, *pl.* of genius.
genital (jen'i-tăl), *adj.* pertaining to generation.
genitival ('i-tiv-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to the genitive case.
genitive ('i-tiv), *n.* a grammatical case, indicating origin, possession, or relation.
genius (jēn'ius), *n.* innate bent of mind or disposition; remarkable aptitude or natural endowment for some special pursuit, &c.; character or essential principle; embodiment; a person possessed of high mental powers or faculties (*pl.* geniuses): a good or evil spirit supposed to preside over the destinies of men (*pl.* genii).
genoblast (jen'ō-blăst), *n.* the nucleus of an impregnated ovum.
Genoese (-ō-ēz'), *adj.* pertaining to Genoa, or to its inhabitants. Also Genovese.
genre (zhäng'r), *n.* a style of painting or sculpture representing some scene of common life.
gens (jenz), *n.* [*pl.* gentes (jen'tēz)], among the ancient Romans, a clan, house, or subdivision of a curia.
genteel (jen-tēl'), *adj.* graceful or elegant in manners or dress; polite; well bred.
gentian ('shiăn), *n.* a bitter herb with tonic roots.
Gentile ('tīl), *adj.* belonging to a non-Jewish people: *n.* one who is not a Jew.
gentility (-til'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* gentilities (-tiz)], high or gentle birth; good breeding; social status and refinement.
gentle ('tl), *adj.* mild and refined in manner and disposition; kindly; moderate in action; peaceful; docile; easy; well born or descended: *n.* the larva of the flesh-fly; a trained falcon.
gentle-folks (-fōks), *n.pl.* persons of good birth or breeding.
gentleman (-măn), *n.* [*pl.* gentlemen (-men)], one who is entitled to bear a coat of arms; a well-bred and honorable man; a person of independent income; a term of politeness, used in addressing an assembly.
gentlewoman (-wōōm'ăn), *n.* [*pl.* gentlewomen (-wim'en)], a woman of good birth and breeding; lady.
gently (jen'tli), *adv.* in a gentle manner.
gentry ('tri), *n.* the upper class of society.
genuflection (-ū-flek'shun), *n.* bending of the knee, especially in worship. Also genuflexion.
genuine ('ū-in), *adj.* real; unadulterated; belonging to, or derived from, the original or true stock; not hypocritical; open.
genus (jē'nus), *n.* [*pl.* genera (jen'-ēr-ă)], that which has under it several species or sub-genera, having certain common characteristics; in logic, a class made up of two or more species or subordinate classes.
geo, a *prefix*, meaning *earth*, forming the first element of many scientific words, as *geo*botanical, pertaining to geographical botany.
geocentric (jē-ō-sen'trik), *adj.* pertaining to the center of the earth; having the earth as the center; viewed from the earth as a center.
geode ('ōd), *n.* a rounded nodule of stone, usually hollow and lined with crystals.
geodesy (-od'e-si), *n.* the science of measuring large portions of the earth's surface; the determination of the earth's figure and size.
geodetic (jē-ō-det'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, determined by, or carried out by, geodesy. Also geodetical.
geodetically (-ăl-li), *adv.* by geodesy.
geodetic line (līn), *n.* the shortest line between any two points on the earth's surface.
geographer (-og'ră-fĕr), *n.* one who is versed in, or a writer on, geography.
geographical (-ō-grăf'i-kăl,) *adj.* pertaining to geography.
geographically (-li), *adv.* with reference to geography.
geography (-og'ră-fi), *n.* [*pl.* geographies (-fiz)], the science that describes the surface of the earth, and its division into continents, kingdoms, &c.

geological (-ō-loj'i-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to geology.
geologically (-li), *adv.* according to geology.
geologist (-ol'ō-jist), *n.* one versed in geology.
geology ('ō-ji), *n.* the science that investigates the structure of the earth, the successive physical changes it has undergone, and the causes which have operated in producing such alterations in the crust of the globe.
geometer (-om'e-tĕr), *n.* a geometrician.
geometric (-ō-met'rik), *adj.* pertaining to geometry. Also geometrical.
geometrician (-om-e-trish'ăn), *n.* one who is skilled in geometry.
geometry (-om'e-tri), *n.* that branch of mathematics that treats of the measurements of lines, angles, surfaces, and solids.
geophagism (jē-of'a-jizm), *n.* the habit of earth-eating, common among some Indian and negro tribes.
georgic (jôr'jik), *adj.* pertaining to husbandry or rural: *n.* a poem on agriculture.
geotropism (jē-ot'rō-pizm), *n.* a tendency in the roots of certain plants to turn in the direction of the earth.
geranium (-rā'ni-um), *n.* a plant of various species, cultivated for its handsome scarlet or white flowers.
germ (jĕrm), *n.* the rudimentary form of an organism; origin; first principle.
German (jĕr'măn), *adj.* pertaining to Germany, its inhabitants, or language; of the same stock or parentage; germane.
germander (-man'dĕr), *n.* a wild plant of the mint family with a blue flower, used sometimes as a substitute for hops.
germane (jĕr-mān'), *adj.* related; akin; relevant; appropriate.
Germanic (-man'ik), *adj.* pertaining to Germany; Teutonic.
Germanism (-izm), *n.* a German idiom, custom, or characteristic; love of German institutions.
germanium (-mā'ni-um), *n.* one of the metallic elements.
Germanize (-īz), *v.t.* to make German, in language, customs, &c.
German-millet (-mil-et), *n.* an edible grain obtained from a grass.
German-silver (-sil-vĕr), *n.* a white alloy of zinc, nickel, and copper.
German-text (-tekts), *n.* a black letter type similar to Old English and modern German.
germicide (jer'mi-sīd), *n.* a substance used to destroy disease germs.
germinal ('mi-năl), *adj.* pertaining to a germ or seed-bud.
germinant ('mi-nănt), *adj.* sprouting; gradually developing.
germinate ('mi-nāt), *v.i.* to sprout or bud; begin to develop into a higher form.
germination (-nā'shun), *n.* the first act of growth in a seed, bud, or germ.
germule (jĕrm'ūl), *n.* a small or incipient germ.
gerrymander (ger'i-man-dĕr), *v.t.* to divide, as a state, voting district, &c., so as to give an unfair advantage to a particular political party; misrepresent; garble.
gerund (jer'und), *n.* a kind of verbal noun.
gestation (jes-tā'shun), *n.* pregnancy.
gestatory ('tā-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to gestation.
gesticulate (-tik'ū-lāt), *v.i.* to make gestures or motions, as in speaking or attracting attention.
gesticulator (-lā-tĕr), *n.* one who gesticulates.
gesture ('tūr), *n.* a movement of the face, body, or limbs, to express ideas, emotions, &c.
get (get), *v.t.* [*p.t.* got, *p.p.* got, gotten, *p.pr.* getting], to obtain; procure; win; gain; acquire; deserve; meet with; realize; learn; procreate; prevail upon: *v.i.* to arrive at; become; find time, opportunity, &c.; depart quickly.
getter ('ĕr), *n.* one who gets or acquires.
getting ('ing), *n.* acquisition; profit.
get-up ('up), *n.* style, as of dress, &c.
gewgaw (gū'gaw), *n.* a showy trifle.

geyser (gī'sēr), *n.* an intermittent hot or boiling spring from which water or mud is ejected. Also geysir.

ghastliness (gâst'li-nes), *n.* the quality or state of being ghastly.

ghastly ('li), *adj.* death-like; pale; haggard; cadaverous; horrible.

ghaut (gawt), *n.* in India, a mountain pass; chain of mountains; a flight of steps to a river, or to a temple; approach; a wharf. Ghat.

gherkin (gĕr'kin), *n.* a small cucumber used for pickling.

Ghetto (get'ō), *n.* [*pl.* ghettos ('ōz)], ghetti ('i)], the Jews' quarter.

ghost (gōst), *n.* the spirit of a deceased person; apparition; the soul; breath of life; shadow; remotest likelihood; a false image due to some defect in a lens.

ghostly ('li), *adj.* pertaining to the soul; spiritual; supernatural.

ghoul (gōōl), *n.* a supposed demon who robs graves and feeds on the flesh of the dead.

giant (jī'ânt), *n.* a man of extraordinary bulk or stature; one possessed of great physical or intellectual power; one of a race of monstrous size who, according to classic mythology, assailed the gods: *adj.* like a giant; huge.

giaour (jour), *n.* the term applied by Mohammedans to unbelievers, especially Christians.

gibber (gib'ĕr), *v.i.* to speak incoherently.

gibberish (-ish), *n.* rapid incoherent talk: *adj.* incoherent.

gibbet (jib'et), *n.* a gallows: *v.t.* to hang on a gibbet; expose to public scorn or ridicule.

gibbon (gib'un), *n.* a long armed anthropoid ape of Southern Asia.

gibbosity (-os'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* gibbosities (-tiz)], a round or swelling prominence.

gibbous ('us), *adj.* protuberant; irregularly rounded; between full and half-full: said of the moon; humpbacked. Also gibbose.

gibe (jīb), *n.* a scoff; taunt; sneering or sarcastic expression: *v.t.* to sneer at; taunt: *v.i.* to use gibes; cast reproaches; sneer; scoff.

giblet (jib'let), *n.* one of the edible internal parts of a fowl, goose, &c.

gid (gid), *n.* a disease in sheep.

giddiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being giddy.

giddy ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* giddier, *superl.* giddiest], having a confused whirling sensation in the head; frivolous; fickle.

gift (gift), *n.* something given or bestowed; present; donation; offering; benefaction; natural talent.

gifted ('ed), *adj.* talented.

gig (gig), *n.* a two-wheeled open chaise drawn by one horse; a rotary machine for raising nap on cloth; a long ship's boat, rowed by alternate oars, and usually reserved for the commanding officer; a racing boat; a whirligig; a fish-gig: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gigged, *p.pr.* gigging], to fish with a fish-gig.

gigantic (jī-gan'tik), *adj.* huge; colossal.

giggle (gig'l), *v.i.* to laugh in a nervous, foolish, tittering manner: *n.* a nervous, silly laugh.

gild (gild), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gilded, gilt, *p.pr.* gilding], to overlay or wash with gold; give a fair external appearance to; illuminate: *n.* another form of guild.

gilding ('ing), *n.* the art or process of overlaying or covering with gold; gold leaf, powder, &c., applied to a surface; a superficial covering designed to give a fair external appearance.

gill (gil), *n.* the respiratory organ of aquatic animals, especially fishes; the wattle of a fowl; a deep, narrow glen through which a rivulet flows: *pl.* the thin spore-bearing lamellæ, or plates, under a cap of certain fungi, as a mushroom.

gill (jil), *n.* 1-4th of a pint; ground-ivy; a wanton girl; sweetheart.

gilling (gil'ing), *n.* a salmon of the second year.

gillyflower (jil'i-flou-ĕr), *n.* one of various plants of the mustard family, as the wall-flower, stock, &c.

gilt (gilt), *adj.* covered with, or yellow like, gold: *n.* gilding.

gimbal (jim'bâl), *n.* one of two brass rings moving within each other at

right angles: used for suspending a mariner's compass, chronometer, &c.

gimcrack ('krak), *adj.* showy, but of no value; trumpery: *n.* a pretty, useless thing; toy.

gimlet (gim'let), *n.* a small boring-tool with a pointed screw at the end: *v.t.* to make a hole in with a gimlet.

gimp (gimp), *n.* a kind of interlaced silk twist or trimming interwoven with wire or cord; used for furniture, dresses, &c.: *v.t.* to border with gimp.

gin (jin), *n.* an aromatic alcoholic liquid flavored with juniper berries; a trap or snare; a machine for clearing cotton fibers from the seeds; a portable hoisting-machine; a pile-driving machine: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* ginned, *p.pr.* ginning], to catch in a trap; clear cotton.

ginger ('jĕr), *n.* the scraped and dried root of a pungent aromatic East & West Indian plant.

gingerade (-ād'), *n.* an aërated beverage flavored with ginger.

ginger-beer (-bēr), *n.* an effervescent beverage made from ginger, yeast, cream of tartar, and sugar.

gingerbread (-bred), *n.* a dark colored cake made of flour, ginger, molasses, sugar, &c.

gingerly (-li), *adv.* cautiously; daintily.

gingham (ging'ăm), *n.* a cotton dress-cloth dyed in the yarn before weaving; an umbrella.

gingko (ging'kō), *n.* a Japanese tree with handsome foliage; the maidenhair tree.

ginn, same as jinn.

ginseng (jin'seng), *n.* an herb with an aromatic root, much valued in China.

Gipsy (jip'si), *n.* [*pl.* Gipsies ('siz)], one of a wandering, dark-skinned, and dark-eyed race, of Eastern, probably Hindu, origin; the language of the Gipsies (Romany); a person of dark complexion; a hoydenish girl: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gipsied, *p.pr.* gipsying], to picnic or camp out in the woods. Also Gypsy.

giraffe (ji-raf'), *n.* the camelopard.

girandole (jir'ăn-dōl), *n.* a branching chandelier; a kind of rotating firework.

girasol ('ă-sol), *n.* a variety of opal; the fire-opal. Also girasole.

girba (gir'bă), *n.* a stiff leather water vessel, used in Africa.

gird (gĕrd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* girded, girt, *p.pr.* girding], to surround with a flexible substance; bind; encircle; gibe; taunt.

girder ('ĕr), *n.* the main beam in a floor.

girdle (gĕr'dl), *n.* a belt or zone for the waist; anything that encompasses like a girdle; a circular band round the shaft of a column: *v.t.* to bind with, or as with, a girdle; enclose; to make a cut round the bark of the trunk of a tree and so kill it.

girl (gĕrl), *n.* a female child; young unmarried woman.

girt (gĕrt), *p.t.* of gird: *p.adj.* moored so taut by two cables as not to swing to the wind or tide.

girth (gĕrth), *n.* the band by which the saddle is kept secured on a horse; the circumference of a tree, animal, &c.; anything that binds or encircles.

gist (jist), *n.* the substance of a matter; main point; object.

gittern (git'ĕrn), *n.* a cithern.

give (giv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* gave, *p.p.* given, *p.pr.* giving], to bestow; confer without price or reward; grant; yield; deliver; supply; enable; emit: *v.i.* to give gifts; yield to pressure; grow moist: *n.* elasticity.

gizzard (giz'ărd), *n.* the muscular part of the intestinal canal in certain birds.

glabrous (glā'brus), *adj.* bald; smooth.

glacé (-sā'), *adj.* iced or cooled: *n.* a thin shiny silk.

glacial ('shi-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or caused by, ice.

glaciate ('shi-āt), *v.t.* to cover over with, or transform into, ice.

glacier (glā'shi-ĕr or glas'i-ĕr), *n.* a vast accumulation of ice and snow found in the valleys and ravines of lofty mountains which moves slowly

down the slopes till it melts or breaks off into icebergs.

glacis (glā'sis), *n.* a sloping bank of earth directly in front of a fortification and designed for its defense; a protective slope on an ironclad to throw off hostile shot.

glaçure (-sūr'), *n.* a thin glaze on the finer sorts of pottery.

glad, *adj.* [*comp.* gladder, *superl.* gladdest], in a state of hilarity; joyous; gay; pleased; cheerful; satisfied.

gladden ('n), *v.t.* to make glad: *v.i.* to rejoice.

glade (glād), *n.* an open space or passage in a wood or forest; an open space surrounded by ice.

gladiate (glad'i-āt), *adj.* sword-shaped.

gladiator ('i-ā-tẽr), *n.* in ancient Rome a professional swordsman who fought in the arena with other men or animals; a combatant.

gladiatorial (-ā-tō'ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to gladiators or their combats.

gladiolus (glā-dī'ō-lus), *n.* the sword-lily.

gladsome (glad'sum), *adj.* joyous; gay; pleased; cheerful.

Gladstone ('stōn or 'stun), *n.* a four-wheeled pleasure-carriage carrying two passengers; a long narrow traveling bag with a wide mouth.

glair (glār), *n.* the white of egg, used as size or varnish; any sticky or glairy matter.

glairy ('i), *adj.* consisting of glair.

glaive, same as glave.

glamour (glam'ẽr), *n.* a charm on the eyes causing them to see things differently from what they are in reality; fascination; witchery: *v.t.* to fascinate. Glamer.

glance (glâns), *n.* a sudden shoot of light; quick passing look of the eye; a quick momentary view; a lustrous ore: *v.i.* to shoot a sudden ray; view with a quick movement of the eye: *v.t.* to shoot or dart suddenly or obliquely; allude to in passing.

gland (gland), *n.* a bodily organ by which secretion is carried on; small secreting organ for sap in plants; an acorn; a name for various mechanical contrivances.

glanders ('ẽrz), *n.pl.* a contagious disease in horses, in which mucus is discharged profusely from the nostrils.

glandular ('ū-lăr), *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or having glands; covered with hairs tipped with glands: said of a plant.

glandule ('ūl), *n.* a small gland.

glare (glār), *n.* a bright dazzling light; overpowering luster; a fierce piercing look: *v.i.* to shine with a dazzling overpowering light; look with fierce piercing eyes; be excessively gaudy in dress or ornamentation: *adj.* having a smooth slippery surface, as ice.

glaring ('ing), *p.adj.* emitting or reflecting a dazzling light; gaudy.

glass (glâs), *n.* a hard, brittle, transparent substance formed of silica and certain metallic oxides; an instrument or vessel made of glass; a drinking glass, or the quantity contained in it; a mirror; lens; a telescope, or barometer: *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, glass; vitreous: *v.t.* to mirror, or reflect in a mirror; glaze.

glasswort ('wẽrt), *n.* a plant from which a soda is obtained; used in glass-making.

glauberite (glaw'bẽr-īt), *n.* a mineral formed of sulphate of lime, and sulphate of soda.

glauber's-salt ('bẽrz-sawlt), *n.* sulphate of soda, used medicinally as a strong purgative.

glaucous (glaw'kus), *adj.* sea-green; green with a bluish-grey tinge; covered with bloom of a bluish-white color.

glave (glāv), *n.* a cutting weapon fixed to a pole, somewhat resembling a halbert, formerly used by foot soldiers. Also glaive.

glaze (glāz), *v.t.* to furnish with glass; overlay with a transparent substance resembling glass: *v.i.* to become glassy or glazed: *n.* the vitreous or glassy coating on potter's ware.

glazier ('zhẽr), *n.* one whose business is to set glass in windows, &c.

glazing ('ing), *n.* a glaze; the operation of setting glass, or applying a glaze; window-panes; glass; semi-

transparent colors passed thinly over other colors to tone down their effect.

gleam (glēm), *n.* a stream or shoot of light; brightness: *v.i.* to emit brightness; shoot, or dart, as rays of light.

glean (glēn), *v.t.* to gather, as grain that the reapers have left; collect little by little, or piece by piece; infer: *v.i.* to gather gleanings: *n.* a collection made by gleaning; a collection, as of herrings.

gleaning ('ing), *n.* the act of collecting after reapers; that which is collected laboriously from various sources.

glebe (glēb), *n.* land belonging to a parish church, or ecclesiastical benefice; in mining, a plot of land containing ore.

glede (glēd), *n.* the kite.

glee (glē), *n.* gaiety; mirth; exhilaration; a musical composition for voices in harmony.

gleeful ('fool), *adj.* merry, joyous.

gleet (glēt), *n.* a thin mucous discharge resulting from gonorrheal disease.

glen (glen), *n.* a narrow valley; a secluded hollow between hills.

glib (glib), *adj.* voluble; flippant: *n.* the tongue; smooth talk.

gliddery (glid'ēr-i), *adj.* slippery.

glide (glīd), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* glided, *p.pr.* gliding], flow or move along smoothly and noiselessly; to slur [Music]: *n.* the act of gliding; a gliding movement; a slur [Music].

gliff (glif), *n.* a glimpse; brief interval; sudden fear.

glim (glim), *n.* a light or candle.

glimmer ('ēr), *v.i.* to shine faintly and intermittently: *n.* a faint intermittent light; sheen.

glimpse (glimps), *n.* a weak, faint light; transient view; slight trace: *v.t.* to catch a glimpse of: *v.i.* to glance; appear for the moment.

glin (glin), *n.* a haze on the horizon at sea, indicative of a storm.

glint (glint), *n.* a gleam of light; sly glance: *v.i.* to gleam or flash out.

glioma (glī-ō'mâ), *n.* a tumor of rapid growth on the brain, spinal cord, or auditory nerve.

glissade (glis-ād'), *n.* the act of sliding down a glacier; a glide in dancing: *v.i.* to slide, especially down a glacier.

glissando (-sän'dō), *n.* in pianoforte playing, a run by sliding the fingers over the keys; in violin-playing, a quick slur.

glisten (glis'n), *v.i.* to sparkle with light; shine: *n.* a glitter.

glitter (glit'ēr), *v.i.* to sparkle with light; gleam; be showy, attractive, or specious: *n.* brilliancy; specious luster.

glizade (gli-zād'), *n.* a sliding movement of the foil in fencing.

gloam (glōm), *v.i.* to begin to grow dark, like twilight; exhibit sullenness or gloom.

gloaming ('ing), *n.* twilight: *adj.* pertaining to twilight.

gloat (glōt), *v.i.* to stare or gaze earnestly or with admiration, often in a bad sense with feelings of lust and cruelty.

global (glō'bâl), *adj.* pertaining to a globe; world-wide.

globate ('bāt), *adj.* globe-shaped.

globe (glōb), *n.* a spherical body; ball; the terraqueous earth (with *the*); a sphere on which are represented the divisions of the earth, &c. (*terrestrial globe*), or the heavenly bodies (*celestial globe*).

globe-fish ('fish), *n.* a fish capable of inflating itself to a globular shape.

globeflower ('flou-ēr), *n.* a plant of the crowfoot family with globular-shaped flowers.

globe-trotter ('trot-ēr), *n.* an extensive traveler.

globi, a *prefix* in various scientific words, meaning *a ball,* or *ball-shaped.* Globo.

globin ('bin), *n.* a constituent of red blood corpuscles.

globular (glob'ū-lâr), *adj.* globe-like; spherical. Also globose.

globule ('ūl), *n.* a small spherical particle; a minute homœopathic pill; a blood- or lymph-corpuscle.

globulin ('ū-lin), *n.* an albuminous proteid substance forming one of the constituents of the blood and cellular tissue of plants.

glome (glōm), *n.* a roundish head of flowers.
glomerate (glom'ēr-āt), *adj.* gathered into a roundish head or mass.
glonoin (glon'ō-in), *n.* a pure nitroglycerine.
gloom (glōōm), *n.* partial darkness; obscurity; melancholy; depression; sadness; sullenness: *v.i.* to be, or become, cloudy or partially dark; present a gloomy aspect: *v.t.* to make gloomy; deject or sadden.
gloomily ('i-li), *adv.* in a gloomy manner.
gloominess ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being gloomy.
gloomy ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* gloomier, *superl.* gloomiest], overspread with, or enveloped in, darkness; dismal; melancholy; dispirited; cheerless; morose.
gloria (glō'ri-ā), *n.* an ascription of praise, especially the *Gloria in Excelsis* and *Gloria Patri*; a musical setting of these.
glorification (-ri-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of glorifying; exaltation to honor and dignity; a jollification.
glorify ('ri-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* glorified, *p.pr.* glorifying], to raise in honor and dignity; magnify and honor in worship; adore; beautify.
gloriole ('ri-ōl), *n.* a circle of light.
gloriosa (-ri-ō'sā), *n.* a genus of plants of the lily family, with bright red or yellow flowers.
glorious ('ri-us), *adj.* full of glory; illustrious; celebrated; magnificent; exalted.
glory ('ri), *n.* [*pl.* glories ('riz)], splendor; magnificence; brightness; praise ascribed in adoration; distinction; renown; honor; the Divine perfection or presence; the felicity of heaven; in art, a circle of rays surrounding the head of a saint: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gloried, *p.pr.* glorying], to rejoice or exult (with *in*).
gloss (glos), *n.* luster from a polished surface; specious show; an explanation or comment to elucidate some difficulty or obscurity in the text; a plausible, specious representation: *v.t.* to explain by notes or comments; palliate by plausible representation; varnish; make glossy: *v.i.* to annotate.
glossa ('ă), *n.* [*pl.* glossæ ('ē)], the tongue, especially of insects.
glossarial (-ā'ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a glossary.
glossary ('ă-ri), *n.* [*pl.* glossaries (-riz)], a dictionary of obsolete, obscure, or technical words.
glossily ('i-li), *adv.* in a glossy manner.
glossiness ('i-nes), *n.* superficial luster.
glossitis (-ī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the tongue.
glosso-, a *prefix* in scientific words meaning *tongue*, or *tongue-like*, as *glosso*cele, protrusion of the tongue due to inflammation.
glossograph (glos'ō-grăf), *n.* an instrument for recording the vibrations of the tongue in speaking.
glossography (-og'ră-fi), *n.* an anatomical description of the tongue.
glossology (-ol'ō-ji), *n.* that branch of anthropology which treats of the classification of languages; comparative philology.
glossonomy (-on'ō-mi), *n.* the science of language and the laws which govern it.
glossy ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* glossier, *superl.* glossiest], having a lustrous smooth surface; smooth and plausible.
glottal (glot'ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced by, the glottis.
glottic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to the tongue.
glottis ('is), *n.* the small elastic oblong opening at the top of the windpipe.
glove (gluv), *n.* a hand-covering with a separate sheath for each finger: *pl.* boxing-gloves: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a glove.
glover ('ēr), *n.* a maker or seller of gloves.
gloving ('ing), *n.* glove-making.
glow (glō), *v.i.* to shine with intense heat; radiate heat and light; be incandescent; be red or flushed; be animated with passion, love, zeal, &c.: *n.* intense or shining heat: incandescence; redness, or brightness of color; passion; ardor.

glower (glou'ẽr), *v.i.* to stare with a threatening or angry countenance; frown.

glowworm (glō'wẽrm), *n.* a beetle, the wingless female of which emits a shining green light at night.

gloxinia (gloks-in'i-â), *n.* a genus of tropical plants with bell-shaped flowers.

gloze (glōz), *v.t.* to gloss over.

glucic acid (glōō'sik as'id), *n.* a colorless honey-like compound obtained by the action of acids from cane-sugar.

glucinum (-sī'num), *n.* a metallic element resembling magnesium.

glucose ('kōs), *n.* the particular form of sugar existing in many animal and vegetable organisms: it is produced for commercial use by the action of sulphuric acid on starch.

glue (glōō), *n.* a tenacious viscid cement made by boiling some animal substance to a jelly: *v.t.* to unite or cement with glue.

gluey ('i), *adj.* like glue; sticky.

glum (glum), *adj.* gloomy; moody; sullen.

glume (glōōm), *n.* the husk of corn or grasses.

glut (glut), *n.* a superabundance: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* glutted, *p.pr.* glutting], to fill to repletion; oversupply.

gluten (glōō'ten), *n.* a tough grey albuminous substance obtained from wheat and other grains.

glutinous ('ti-nus), *adj.* viscid; gluey.

glutton (glut'n), *n.* one who eats to excess; a carnivorous animal, the wolverine.

gluttonize (-īz), *v.i.* to act as a glutton.

gluttonous (-us), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, gluttony.

gluttony (-i), *n.* *pl.* gluttonies (-iz)], the act or habit of eating to excess.

glyceric (glis'er-ik), *adj.* obtained from glycerine.

glyceride (-īd), *n.* an ether of glycerine.

glycerine (glis'ẽr-in), *n.* a sweet colorless viscid liquid obtained from oils, fat, &c.: used extensively in various manufactures and medicine. Also glycerin.

glycerol, another name for glycerine.

glycogen (glī'kō-jen), *n.* a white insoluble starch-like substance obtained from the livers of animals.

glycol (glī'kōl, or 'kol), *n.* a viscid liquid, intermediate between glycerine and alcohol.

glyph (glif), *n.* a perpendicular fluting.

glyphic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to carving or sculpture: *n.* a hieroglyphic.

glyphography (-og'rå-fi), *n.* a method of producing engravings in relief for printing, similar to electrotypy, after etching the picture on a copperplate covered thinly with wax.

glyptic (glip'tik), *adj.* pertaining to engraving on gems; figured: *n.pl.* the art of engravging designs on precious stones, ivory, &c.

glyptograph ('tō-gräf), *n.* a design cut or engraved on a gem.

gnarl (närl), *n.* a knot on the trunk or branch of a tree.

gnarled ('d), *adj.* full of knots; distorted.

gnash (nash), *v.t.* to strike together, as the teeth: *v.i.* to grind the teeth in anger or agony.

gnat (nat), *n.* a small stinging winged insect of several species, allied to the mosquito.

gnaw (naw), *v.t.* to bite off, or eat away, by degrees; corrode; bite in agony, rage, or despair; fret: *v.i.* to exercise the teeth in biting repeatedly; act as if by continual biting.

gneiss (nīs), *n.* a crystallized rock composed of quartz, mica, and feldspar.

gnome (nōm), *n.* a fabulous deformed, diminutive goblin, supposed to dwell in the earth or to be the guardian spirit of miners; a pithy or sententious saying.

gnomic ('mik), *adj.* dealing in, or containing, pithy or sententious sayings; didactic. Also gnomical.

gnomide ('mid), *n.* a female gnome, supposed to keep guard over diamonds.

gnomiometrical (-mi-ō-met'ri-kăl), *adj.* employed in the measurement of angles.

gnomon ('mon), *n.* the style which by its shadow on a dial shows the time of day; the figures made up of the two complements of a parallelogram, together with either of the parallelograms about the diameter.

gnomonics ('iks), *n.pl.* the science of dialing.

gnosiology (nō-si-ol'ō-ji), *n.* that branch of philosophy that treats of the principles of cognition.

gnosis ('sis), *n.* higher knowledge or insight.

Gnostic (nos'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the Gnostics or the adherents of Gnosticism.

gnostic, *adj.* knowing; shrewd.

Gnosticism ('ti-sizm), *n.* a system of religion and Greek and Oriental philosophy (1st-6th century A.D.) intermediate between Christianity and paganism.

gnu (nōō), *n.* a ruminant horned animal with a head resembling a buffalo, of the antelope kind, inhabiting South Africa.

go (gō), *v.i.* [*p.t.* went, *p.p.* gone, *p.pr.* going], to depart; proceed; move on; pass from one state or place to another; conduce; contribute; be habitually used or said; pass current; succeed; fall out or terminate; move by mechanism; strike, as a clock; act in harmony with; fit or suit; be expended; carry young in the womb: *n.* the fashion; enterprise or push; difficulty or scrape; a glass of spirits.

goa ('ă), *n.* the Tibetan gazelle.

goad (gōd), *n.* a pointed stick to urge on cattle: *v.t.* to urge on with, or as with, a goad; stimulate: *v.i.* to act as a goad.

goaf (gōf), *n.* [*pl.* goaves (gōvz)], a place left in the old workings of a coal mine; the coal-waste left there.

goal (gōl), *n.* the winning post at a race or at football: hence, the end aimed at.

goat (gōt), *n.* a ruminating horned quadruped with long hair.

goatee (gō-tē'), *n.* a goat-like beard.

gobble (gob'l), *v.t.* to swallow hastily or greedily: *v.i.* to utter a cry like a turkey: *n.* the noise of a turkey; a quick straight stroke in putting at golf.

gobelin (gō'be-lin, gō'blin, gō-be-lăng'), *n.* a superior kind of French tapestry.

go-between ('bē-twēn), *n.* an intermediary.

goblet (gob'let), *n.* a drinking-vessel with a stem and without a handle.

goblin ('lin), *n.* an evil, mischievous spirit; gnome; fairy.

goby (gō'bi), *n.* [*pl.* gobies ('biz)], a fish of peculiar shape.

go-by ('bī), *n.* avoidance; evasion.

go-cart ('kärt), *n.* a contrivance for teaching children to walk; a child's cart; a light village cart.

God (god), *n.* the Supreme Deity, and self-existent Creator or Upholder of the Universe.

god, *n.* a supernatural being conceived of as possessing divine powers or attributes; idol; a person or thing deified or honored to excess; an occupant of the upper gallery of a theater.

godchild ('chīld), *n.* one for whom one is sponsor at baptism.

goddess ('des), *n.* a female deity; a woman of superior charms or excellence.

godfather ('fä-*th*ēr), *n.* one who acts as sponsor to another at baptism: *v.t.* to act as godfather to.

Godhead ('hed), *n.* the Divine essence, nature, and attributes; the Supreme Deity.

godhood ('hood), *n.* divinity.

godliness ('li-nes), *n.* piety; devotion.

godly ('li), *adj.* devout; pious.

God-man ('man), *n.* the union of deity and manhood in Jesus Christ.

godmother ('mu*th*-ēr), *n.* a female sponsor at baptism.

godroon (gō-drōōn'), *n.* fluting or beading of olive shape.

God's-acre (godz'ā-kēr), *n.* a churchyard.

godsend (god'send), *n.* unexpected assistance or acquisition.

godspeed ('spēd), *n.* success.

godwit ('wit), *n.* a curlew-like bird.

goer (gō'ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, goes.
goffer (gof'ĕr), *v.t.* to form flutes in; crimp.
goffering (-ing), *n.* fluting for frills, &c.; indented ornamentation on the edge of a book.
goggle (gog'l), *v.i.* to strain or roll the eyes: *adj.* staring; prominent: *n.* a strained or affected rolling of the eyes: *pl.* a particular kind of spectacles for protecting the eyes from dust, excessive light, &c.
going (gō'ing), *n.* the act of departing or moving; state of roads.
goiter (goi'tĕr), *n.* a swelling of the glands in the front part and side of the neck: prevalent in mountainous districts.
goitrous ('rus), *adj.* affected with goiter.
Golconda (gol-kon'dâ), *n.* a mine of wealth.
gold (gōld), *n.* a metallic element, soft, ductile, and of a bright yellow color when pure; money; wealth; precious or pure quality; in archery, the bull's-eye.
gold-beater ('bē-tĕr), *n.* one who beats gold into thin leaves for gilding.
gold-bug ('bug), *n.* one who advocates gold as the only money standard.
gold-carp ('kärp), *n.* the goldfish.
golden (gōld'n), *adj.* formed of, consisting of, or resembling, gold; shining; lustrous like gold; bright; most valuable; excellent.
golden age, *n.* the fabled primeval age of perfect human happiness and innocency.
golden number (num'bĕr), *n.* a number which shows the year of the moon's cycle.
golden-pheasant (-fez-ânt), *n.* a handsome Chinese pheasant.
golden rod (-rod), *n.* a tall plant of the aster family with yellow flowers.
golden rule (rōōl), *n.* the rule to treat others as we ourselves wish to be treated (cf. Matthew vii. 12).
goldfields ('fēldz), *n.pl.* auriferous deposits and diggings in Australia, Alaska, California, South Africa, &c.
goldfinch ('finch), *n.* a beautiful singing bird with yellow-streaked wings and a red throat.
goldfish ('fish), *n.* an orange-colored fresh-water fish of the carp family.
goldsmith ('smith), *n.* a worker in gold, or dealer in gold-plate.
goldylocks (-loks), *n.* a common name for various plants with yellow flowers, as the buttercup.
golf (golf), *n.* a game played with a small gutta-percha ball and club-headed sticks, the object being to drive the ball into a series of small holes with the fewest possible strokes: *v.i.* to play golf.
Golgotha (gol'gō-thâ), *n.* (Hebrew the place of a skull) the place where Jesus Christ was crucified.
golgotha, *n.* a burial place.
gommer (gom'ĕr), *n.* milled amelcorn (an inferior wheat): much used in parts of Germany as an ingredient in soups.
gomphiasis (-fī'ā-sis), *n.* looseness of the teeth.
gomuti (gō-mōō'ti), *n.* a tough hair-like fiber obtained from the sago-palm: used for cordage; ejoo.
gonad (gon'ad), *n.* a germ-gland.
gonagra (gō-nag'râ), *n.* gout in the knee.
gondola (gon'dō-lâ), *n.* a long narrow Venetian pleasure boat propelled by one oar; a flat-bottomed boat or railway car used for carrying coal, produce, &c.
gondolier (-dō-lēr'), *n.* the rower of a gondola.
gondolino (-lē'nō), *n.* a racing gondola.
gone (gon), *p.adj.* ruined; lost; characterized by faintness or weakness; carried away: said of a spar, &c.
goneness ('nes), *n.* a state of weakness or collapse.
goner ('ĕr), *n.* one who is lost or ruined.
gonfalon ('fâ-lon), *n.* standard or ensign, usually with streamers.
gong (gông), *n.* a tambourine-shaped musical instrument of bronze, which is struck by a padded stick.
goniometer (gō-ni-om'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring angles.

gono, a *prefix* in many scientific words, meaning *generation, reproduction,* as *gono*blast, a reproductive cell or bud.

gonophore (gon'ō-fōr), *n.* the generative bud or receptacle of a hydrozoan; in plants, an elongated receptacle elevating the pistil and stamens above the floral envelope.

gonorrhœa (-rē'ă), *n.* a venereal disease.

good (good), *adj.* [*comp.* better, *superl.* best], having excellent qualities; proper, fit for, adapted, or conducive to, any particular object; pious; moral; kind; well-disposed; favorable; beneficial; convenient; useful; unblemished; adequate; expedient; reliable; well-informed; full; not irritable: *n.* that which contributes to happiness; moral qualities; prosperity; benefit: *pl.* household furniture; merchandise: *interj.* an expression of assent or pleasure.

Good Friday (frī'dā), *n.* a fast held in commemoration of the crucifixion of Jesus Christ on the Friday before Easter Day.

goodliness ('li-nes), *n.* grace; physical beauty.

goodly ('li), *adj.* [*comp.* goodlier, *superl.* goodliest], good-looking; noble; considerable; pleasant.

goodman ('man), *n.* the master of a house.

goodness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being good; benevolence; excellence.

goods and chattels (chat'lz), *n.* personal property.

goodwife ('wīf), *n.* [*pl.* goodwives ('wīvz)], the mistress of a house.

goodwill (-wil'), *n.* benevolence; kindly feeling; the value a business has over and above stock-in-trade, &c.; the money paid for such value; friendly disposition.

goody ('i), *adj.* affectedly or weakly pious; namby-pamby: *n.* (*pl.* goodies) a person affectedly or weakly pious; a poor old rustic woman; a kind of sweetmeat.

googul (gōō'gul), *n.* a gum obtained from a tree of the myrrh family.

goose (gōōs), *n.* [*pl.* geese (gēs)], a web-footed domesticated bird of the genus Anser; a tailor's smoothing iron; a silly person.

gooseberry (gōōz'ber-i), *n.* [*pl.* gooseberries (-iz)], the fruit of a shrub of the genus Ribes; the shrub itself: *adj.* made of gooseberries.

gooseneck (gōōs'nek), *n.* a bent iron fitted to the extremity of a boom or yard.

goosewing ('wing), *n.* a studding-sail; the lower corner of a fore-sail or square main-sail when the body of the sail is furled.

gopher (gō'fĕr), *v.i.* to mine unsystematically: *n.* a North American burrowing, rat-like rodent; a wood mentioned in the Old Testament (Gen. vi. 14).

goral ('răl), *n.* the Nepaul antelope.

Gordian (gôr'di-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to the Phrygian King Gordius, or to the intricate knot tied by him in his harness, which Alexander the Great cut with his sword.

gordian, *n.* anything intricate or difficult.

gore (gōr), *n.* congealed or clotted blood; a triangular piece sewn into a dress, sail, &c.; a narrow or triangular piece of land: *v.t.* to pierce as with a horn; furnish with gores: said of a garment, &c.

gorge (gôrj), *n.* the throat; gullet; that which is gorged or swallowed; a narrow passage between mountains or hills: *v.t.* to swallow with greediness or in large mouthfuls; satiate: *v.i.* to feed greedily.

gorged (gôrj'd), *adj.* having a gorge; in heraldry, bearing a crown or the like about the neck.

gorgeous ('jus), *adj.* glittering in various colors; splendid; showy; inclined to magnificence.

gorget ('jet), *n.* a protective piece of armor for the throat or neck; a crescent-shaped breast-plate.

Gorgon ('gun), *n.* one of three sisters in Greek mythology whose aspect was so terrible that anyone who beheld them was turned to stone.

gorgoneia (-gō-nī'ă), *n.pl.* masks carried in the form of Gorgons' heads: used as keystones in arches.

gorilla (gō-ril'â), *n.* an African anthropoid ape some 5 ft. in height with powerful limbs; the largest ape known.

gormand (gôr'mând), *n.* a greedy or ravenous eater; glutton; a connoisseur in table delicacies.

gormandize (-īz), *v.i.* to eat greedily or voraciously.

gorse (gôrs), *n.* the common furze; whin.

gorsy ('i), *adj.* covered with gorse.

gory (gōr'i), *adj.* covered or stained with gore.

goshawk (gos'hawk), *n.* a raptorial bird of the hawk family.

gosling (goz'ling), *n.* a young goose; a catkin.

gospel (gos'pel), *n.* the announcement of the salvation of mankind by Jesus Christ; the history of the life and doctrines of Jesus Christ, contained in the four canonical books of SS. Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John; a selection from these in the Church service; the general doctrines of the New Testament; something received as infallibly true: *adj.* pertaining to the gospel.

gospeler (-ēr), *n.* an evangelist; the priest who reads the gospel at the altar.

gossamer ('â-mēr), *n.* a very fine spider's web which floats in the air; a very thin soft filmy strong gauze: *adj.* very thin, like gossamer; flimsy.

gossip ('ip), *n.* familiar or idle talk; scandal; a babbler; formerly a sponsor, neighbor, or friend: *v.i.* to tell idle tales about others; tattle; chat.

got, *p.t.* of get.

Goth (goth), *n.* one of an ancient Teutonic tribe that overran the Roman Empire (3rd and 4th centuries A.D.); an uncivilized person, especially one who is destitute of artistic taste.

Gothic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to the Goths or their language; denoting the style of architecture characterized by high and pointed arches, clustered columns, &c.: *n.* the language of the Goths; the Gothic or pointed style of architecture.

gouge (gouj), *n.* a rounded hollow chisel for cutting grooves or holes; a swindle: *v.t.* to scoop out with a gouge: *v.i.* force out the eye with the thumb or finger.

gouger ('ĕr), *n.* one who, and that which, gouges; a swindler.

gourami (gōō'râ-mi), *n.* an Oriental fish, cultivated for food. Also goramy.

gourd (gōrd), *n.* a plant and fruit of various species of the genus Cucurbita, the shell of which is used for holding liquids; a gourd-shaped vessel.

gourmet (gōōr'mā'), *n.* an epicure.

gout (gout), *n.* a painful inflammatory disease of the joints or extremities, especially of the great toe.

gouty (gout'i), *adj.* pertaining to, or affected with, gout.

govern (guv'ĕrn), *v.t.* to control by authority; regulate; direct; manage; steer; restrain; require to be in a particular mood, case, &c.: *v.i.* to exercise authority; administer the law.

governance (-åns), *n.* government; control.

governante (-ânt), *n.* a governess; duenna.

governess (-es), *n.* a lady who trains and instructs children; an instructress; teacher.

governing (-ing), *p.adj.* exercising control; prevalent; ruling.

government (-ment), *n.* the act of governing; administration of public affairs; established state of legal authority; executive power; self-control; relation between two words by which one determines the case or mood of another.

governmental (-men'tâl), *adj.* pertaining to, connected with, or proceeding from, the government.

governor ('ern-ĕr), *n.* one who is invested with supreme authority; chief ruler; tutor; a mechanical device for regulating the speed of an engine, &c.

gown (goun), *n.* a woman's outer garment, or dress; a long loose robe worn by university or professional men: the emblem of peace; a long

loose outer covering or wrapper, as a dressing-gown, &c.

gowned (gound), *adj.* attired in a gown.

gownsman (z'mân), *n.* one who wears a gown professionally; a civilian.

gowt (gout), *n.* a sluice in an embankment for letting out water.

grab (grab), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* grabbed, *p.pr.* grabbing], to seize suddenly and forcibly; snatch: *n.* a sudden and forcible seizure: a large East Indian coaster with two or three masts.

grabble ('l), *v.i.* to feel about; grope.

grabouge (grâ-bōōzh'), *n.* a card game.

grace (grās), *n.* any excellence, characteristic attraction, or endowment, natural or acquired; elegance of action or language; beauty; embellishment; the unmerited favor and love of God towards man in Christ; divine sanctifying, regenerating, and preserving influence; spiritual excellence; virtue; a brief prayer before or after meals; a respectful title of address appplied to an archbishop or duke; behavior or demeanor; indulgence or privilege; in music, an ornamental note or passage; an act, vote, or decree of the governing body of a university or college: *v.t.* to adorn or embellish; honor; dignify; favor.

graceful ('fool), *adj.* full of grace or beauty; easy and elegant in manner or demeanor.

gracefully (-li), *adv.* in a graceful manner.

grace-note ('nōt), *n.* an ornamental note.

gracious (grā'shus), *adj.* showing or bestowing grace, kindness, or mercy; affable; polite.

grackle (grak'l), *n.* a starling-like bird.

gradate (grā'dāt), *v.t.* to produce in grades; blend by gradation.

gradatim (grâ-dā'tim), *adv.* by degrees.

gradation (grā-dā'shun), *n.* a regular advance or progress, step by step; regular arrangement; a gradual blending of one tint into another; series; order.

gradatory (grad'â-tō-ri), *adj.* proceeding by gradations; suited for walking: *n.pl.* (gradatories) a series of steps leading from a cloister into a church.

grade (grād), *n.* a step or degree in rank, dignity, quality, order, &c.; the rise or descent of a railroad, &c.: *v.t.* to level and prepare (ground) for laying the rails of a railway; arrange in a regular series. *v.i.* to take rank.

gradely ('li), *adv.* decently; properly.

gradient (grā'di-ent), *adj.* advancing by steps; walking or running on legs; ascending or descending in a certain proportion *n.* the incline of a railway or road; in meteorology, the rate of atmospheric pressure or temperature.

gradine (-dēn), *n.* a sculptor's toothed chisel; a tier of seats (grâ-dāng'). .

gradual (grad'ū-âl), *adj.* proceeding by degrees; step by step; regular and slow: *n.* a response sung after the Epistle; an ancient book of anthems or scripture sentences: so called because some were chanted on the steps of the pulpit. Also graduale, grail.

gradually (-li), *adv.* in a gradual manner.

graduate ('ū-āt), *n.* one on whom an academical degree has been conferred: *v.t.* to mark with degrees or a scale; temper: *v.i.* to take or receive an academical degree; change by degrees: *adj.* having been graduated.

graduation (-ā'shun), *n.* the conferring or reception of an academical degree; regular progression; a marking into degrees or parts.

graduator ('ū-â-tēr), *n.* an instrument for dividing lines into equal minute parts; an electro-magnet for making and breaking gradually a telegraphic circuit.

gradus (grā'dus), *n.* a dictionary of Greek and Latin prosody (Gradus ad Parnassum).

graffito (gräf-fē'tō), *n.* [*pl.* graffiti ('tē)], rude writing, or sketching,

on the wall of an ancient building, as at Rome.

graft (grăft), *n.* a small shoot of a tree inserted into another tree: hence something incorporated with a foreign stock; an unlawful or irregular perquisite; a bribe: *v.t.* to insert as a shoot in another tree; join so as to receive support from another thing; in surgery, to transplant (tissue): *v.i.* to practice grafting; to accept bribe money.

grail (grāl), *n.* a dish or chalice, especially the Holy Grail (Sangreal), the cup used by Jesus Christ at the Last Supper, said to have been preserved by Joseph of Arimathea, who collected in it some of the blood which flowed from our Lord on His crucifixion; a gradual. Also graal.

grain (grān), *n.* any minute hard mass; a single seed of corn; the smallest particle or amount; a unit of weight = 1-20th of a scruple, 1-24th of a pennyweight; the arrangement of particles in a body; texture; a red dye obtained from cochineal insects: *pl.* the refuse of malted barley: *v.t.* form into grains; to paint in imitation of the grain of wood.

grainer ('ĕr), *n.* one who imitates the grain or texture of wood; a graining tool.

graining ('ing),) *n.* painting in imitation of the grain or texture of wood; a process in dyeing; the pebbling of paper or leather in bookbinding.

gram, see gramme.

grama-grass (grä'mâ-grâs), *n.* a low pasture grass of the West and Southwest United States.

gramercy (grâ-mĕr'si), *interj.* great thanks!

graminivorous (gram-i-niv'ō-rus), *adj.* feeding on grasses.

grammalogue ('â-log), *n.* in phonography, a word represented by a single sign.

grammar ('ĕr), *n.* the art of speaking or writing a language correctly; the science that treats of the principles that govern the correct use of language; an elementary treatise.

grammarian (-mā'ri-ân), *n.* one who is versed in grammar; a philologist.

grammatical (-at'ik-âl), *adj.* pertaining to grammar, or its rules.

grammatically (-li), *adv.* in a grammatical manner.

grammaticism ('i-sizm), *n.* a point in grammar.

grammaticize ('i-sīz), *v.t.* to render grammatical.

gramme (gram), *n.* the unit of weight in the metric system, 15.43 grains troy. Also gram.

grammopetalous (-ō-pet'ă-lus), *adj.* having the petals very narrow.

gramophone ('ō-fōn), *n.* an instrument for recording and reproducing speech.

grampus ('pus), *n.* a large cetacean, akin to the porpoise; a corpulent person.

granadilla (gran-â-dil'â), *n.* the edible fruit of a species of passion-flower.

granary ('â-ri), *n.* [*pl.* granaries (-riz)], a store-house for grain: a country where grain is the chief product.

grand (grand), *adj.* high in dignity or power; illustrious; chief; great; magnificent; splendid; sublime; noble; of striking excellence or impressive dignity; conceived or expressed in dignified language; comprehensive; complete; the second degree of parentage or descent: *n.* a grand piano.

grandam (gran'dam), *n.* a grandmother; an old woman.

grandchild (grand'chīld), *n.* the child of one's son or daughter.

granddaughter ('daw-tĕr), *n.* the daughter of one's son or daughter.

grandee (gran-dē'), *n.* a Spanish nobleman of the highest rank.

grandeur ('jūr), *n.* greatness; vastness; sublimity; splendor of appearance; social distinction and display; elevation of thought, sentiment, or demeanor.

grandfather (grand'fă-*th*ĕr), *n.* the father of one's father or mother.

grandiloquent (gran-dil'ō-kwent), *adj.* speaking in, or characterized by, a lofty or bombastic style.

grandiose ('di-ōs), *adj.* really or affectedly grand or impressive.
grandparent ('pār-ent), *n.* the parent of one's parent.
grandsire ('sīr), *n.* a grandfather; male ancestor.
grandson ('sun), *n.* the son of one's son or daughter.
grand vizier (viz'ēr), *n.* the chief minister of the Turkish Empire.
grange (grānj), *n.* a farm with its dwelling-house, appurtenances, &c.; a local lodge of the Patrons of Husbandry, a powerful agricultural association in the United States.
granite (gran'it), *n.* a massive crystalline rock composed of quartz, feldspar, and mica.
granitic (-it'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed of, granite.
granitoid (gran'i-toid), *adj.* resembling granite.
granivorous (grā-niv'ō-rus), *adj.* eating grain; living on seeds.
granny, abbreviation of grandmother.
grant (grânt), *v.t.* to give or confer, especially in response to a request; admit as true (what has not been proved); concede; transfer the title of, for any good consideration: *n.* the act of granting; a gift; a bestowing; an allowance; the thing conveyed; an admission or concession.
grantee (-ē'), *n.* the person to whom property is transferred by deed, &c.
granter ('ēr), *n.* one who grants.
grantor ('ēr), *n.* one who transfers property by deed, &c.
granular (gran'ū-lâr), *adj.* composed of, or resembling, grains or granules.
granulate ('ū-lāt), *v.t.* to form into grains or small masses; roughen the surface of: *v.i.* to become granular.
granule ('ūl), *n.* a small grain or particle.
granulose ('ū-lōs), *n.* the more soluble part of starch grains in plants, capable of being formed into sugar.
grape (grāp), *n.* the fruit of the grape-vine; a vine of the genus Vitis; grape-shot.
grapery ('ēr-i), *n.* a vinery.
grape-shot ('shot), *n.* a cluster of small shot arranged in tiers of three shots each between plates, so as to disperse when fired.
graphic (graf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the art of writing or delineating; vividly described; well delineated; life-like. Also graphical.
graphically (-âl-li), *adv.* in a graphic manner.
graphite ('īt), *n.* a metallic variety of carbon.
graphitic (grâ-fit'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or obtained from, graphite.
grapho, a *prefix* meaning *writing* or *delineation,* as *grapho*phone, an instrument resembling the phonograph, but having a rubber cylinder instead of one of wax. Also graph.
graphology (graf-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the art of describing character by the handwriting.
graphometer (-om'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the degrees in an angle.
graphophone, see under grapho.
graphotype ('ō-tīp), *n.* a chemical process for producing surface-blocks speedily; the chalk process.
grapnel (grap'nel), *n.* a kind of small anchor usually with flukes; heavy tongs used for lifting stone, ice, &c.
grapple (grap'l), *v.t.* to lay fast hold of: *v.i.* struggle or contend in close fight: *n.* a close fight; a seizing; close hold, as in wrestling, &c.; a mechanical device for taking hold of anything.
grasp (grâsp), *v.t.* to seize or catch at; hold by clasping or contracting: *v.i.* to endeavor to seize; struggle or grapple; lay hold of greedily; encroach: *n.* a seizure of the hand; reach of the hand; power of seizure; hold; intellectual capacity.
grasping ('ing), *p.adj.* avaricious.
grass (grâs), *n.* field or hill pasture; herbage having hollow-jointed stalks, a husky calyx, and the seed single; springtime; that which is subject to decay: *v.t.* to cover with grass or turf; bleach, by exposure on grass; pasture or graze.
grasshopper ('hop-ēr), *n.* a small nimble insect of the locust kind.

grassiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being grassy.
grass-widow ('wid-ō), *n.* a wife whose husband is abroad.
grassy ('i), *adj.* abounding in, covered with, or like, grass.
grate (grāt), *n.* a framework of iron bars to hold fuel; a set of bars: *v.t.* to rub or wear away by the friction of a rough body; produce a sound of by the friction of rough or hard surfaces; grind down; furnish with a grate: *v.i.* make a harsh noise; produce mental irritation.
grateful ('fool), *adj.* thankful; pleasurable.
gratefully (-li), *adv.* in a grateful manner.
graticulation (grā-tik-ū-lā'shun), *n.* the art of dividing a plan, &c., into small squares for reduction or enlargement.
gratification (grat-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of gratifying; satisfaction: pleasure; reward or recompense.
gratify ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gratified, *p.pr.* gratifying], to afford pleasure to; indulge; delight; humor.
grating (grāt'ing), *n.* an open framework or lattice of bars: *p.adj.* harsh; irritating.
gratis (grā'tis), *adv.* gratuitously.
gratitude (grat'i-tūd), *n.* the state of being grateful; appreciation of favors received; thankfulness.
grattoir (grât-twär'), *n.* a chipped stone or flint implement.
gratuitous (grâ-tū'i-tus), *adj.* freely bestowed; voluntary; without cause or provocation; granted without merit or claim.
gratuity ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* gratuities (-tiz)], a donation or present; free gift.
gravamen (grâ-vā'men), *n.* cause of complaint or action.
grave (grāv), *adj.* serious; solemn: thoughtful; sedate; important; in grammar, the grave, or long-sounding accent; plain; slow in movement; very deep in pitch [Mus.]: *n.* an excavation in the earth for the reception of a dead body; place of interment; place of great slaughter or mortality; the place of the dead (Hades): *v.t.* to shape or carve by cutting with a chisel; engrave.
gravel (grav'l), *v.t.* to cover with gravel; run aground on a beach: said of a vessel; embarrass; lame a horse by gravel under the shoe: *n.* fragments of rock coarser than sand, and frequently intermixed with it; a disease occasioned by the presence of calculi in the bladder and kidneys.
gravelly (-li), *adj.* composed of, or abounding in, gravel.
gravely (grāv'li), *adv.* in a grave manner.
graver ('ẽr), *n.* a cutting tool used by engravers and sculptors; an engraver, or carver in stone.
gravied (grā'vid), *adj.* covered, or served with, gravy.
gravimeter (grâ-vim'e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquid or solid bodies.
gravimetric (grav-i-met'rik), *adj.* determined by weight.
graving (grāv'ing), *n.* the act of engraving or incising; the clearing of the bottom of a ship.
gravitate (grav'i-tāt), *v.i.* to be acted upon or attracted by the force of gravity; be naturally attracted.
gravitation (-i-tā'shun), *n.* the force which attracts material bodies to each other.
gravity ('i-ti), *n.* that force which tends to draw all bodies towards the center of the earth; weight; importance; seriousness; solemnity; weight of guilt; lowness of a tone or note [Mus.].
gravy (grā'vi), *n.* [*pl.* gravies ('viz)], the fatty juice from roasting flesh.
gray, another form of grey.
grayling (grā'ling), *n.* a fresh-water fish of the salmon family.
graze (grāz), *v.t.* to furnish pasture for; touch or rub lightly: *v.i.* to eat grass; move along while grazing: *n.* a slight rub or touch.
grazier (grā'zhẽr), *n.* one who pastures cattle or breeds them for the market.
grease (grēz), *n.* soft animal fat; oily matter; inflammation of the hoof and fetlock in horses, with a

fetid discharge: *v.t.* to smear or rub with grease; cause to move easily; bribe.

greaser ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, greases; a Mexican, or Mexican creole.

greasily ('i-li), *adv.* in a greasy manner.

greasiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being greasy.

greasy ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* greasier, *superl.* greasiest], resembling, smeared, or spotted with, grease; oily; unctuous; foggy; muddy.

great (grāt), *adj.* large; chief; principal; weighty; marvelous; eminent; illustrious; high in rank or position; sublime; noble; able; accomplished; long-continued; magnanimous; high-minded; wealthy; sumptuous; proud; swollen; pregnant; intimate; denoting a step of ascending or descending consanguinity: *adv.* very much: *n.* the whole, or gross; noble, or influential, people.

Greater Britain ('ēr-brit'n), *n.* the colonies of Great Britain.

great primer (grāt prim'ēr), *n.* a size of type (see type).

great seal (sēl), *n.* the chief official seal of a kingdom, government, state, &c.

Great Spirit (spir'it), *n.* the title applied to the Supreme Being by the Red Indians.

greaves (grēvz), *n.pl.* armor to protect the legs from the ankle to the knee; the sediment of melted tallow.

grebe (grēb), *n.* a four-toed tailless diving bird.

Grecian (grē'shăn), *adj.* pertaining to Greece; a native or inhabitant of Greece; a Greek scholar.

Grecian bend (bend), *n.* a fashion prevalent among women in 1868 of bending the body forward in walking.

Grecism ('sizm), *n.* a Greek idiom.

Grecize (grē'sīz), *v.t.* to make Grecian; translate into Greek: *v.i.* to imitate the Greeks in language, manner, &c.

Greco, a *prefix* meaning *Greek.*

greed (grēd), *n.* avarice; greediness.

greedily ('i-li), *adv.* in a greedy manner.

greediness ('i-nes), *n.* the quality of being greedy.

greedy ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* greedier, *superl.* greediest], voracious; gluttonous; eagerly desirous; covetous.

Greek (grēk), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, Greece or the Greeks; Hellenic: *n.* a Grecian; the language of ancient and modern Greece; something unintelligible.

Greek Church (chērch), *n.* the Eastern or Oriental Church.

Greek-cross ('kros), *n.* a cross with four equal arms.

Greek-fire ('fīr), *n.* an inflammable material used by the ancient Greeks in warfare: said to have been inextinguishable in water.

Greek orders (ōr'dērz), *n.pl.* in architecture, the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders.

green (grēn), *adj.* having the color of growing grass or plants; of a color composed of blue and yellow; fresh; flourishing; unripe; not salted; immature; inexperienced; raw; pale; sickly; not four months old: said of a goose: *n.* the color of growing grass or plants; a color composed of blue and yellow; a grass plot or common: *v.t.* to make green: *v.i.* to become green.

greenback ('bak), *n.* a paper money (U. S. legal-tender note) with a green back, first issued in 1862.

greenfinch ('finch), *n.* the green grosbeak.

greenfly ('flī), *n.* a green plant-louse.

greenhorn ('hôrn), *n.* a simpleton; novice.

greenhouse ('hous), *n.* a conservatory.

greenroom ('room), *n.* the actors' retiring-room in a theater.

green sickness ('sik-nes), *n.* chlorosis.

greet (grēt), *v.t.* to salute in kindness or respect; congratulate: *v.i.* to exchange greetings.

greeting ('ing), *n.* salutation; welcome.

gregale (grā-gä'lā), *n.* a cold dry

northeast wind prevailing at Malta; the euroclydon.

gregarian (gre-gā'ri-ân), *adj.* living in herds; common.

gregarina (greg-â-rī'nâ), *n.* a very minute parasite belonging to the Protozoa.

gregarious (gre-gā'ri-us), *adj.* associating or going together in herds.

grege (grej), *n.* raw silk.

Gregorian calendar (kal'en-dēr), *n.* the reformed calendar introduced, 1582, by Pope Gregory XIII.

Gregorian chant (chânt), *n.* the mediæval system of choral music, introduced by Pope Gregory the Great; plain song.

gremial (grē'mi-âl), *n.* an ecclesiastical vestment worn by a bishop of the Roman Catholic Church.

grenade (gren-ād'), *n.* an explosive shell fired by a fuse and thrown by hand.

grenadier (gren-â-dēr'), *n.* originally a foot soldier who threw grenades, now a soldier of the Grenadier Guards.

grenadine (-â-dēn'), *n.* a dress fabric of thin gauzy silk or wool; a dyestuff.

grès (grā), *n.* a fine stoneware made in Germany.

grew, *p.t.* of grow.

grey (grā), *adj.* of a white color with a mixture of black; hoary; mature: *n.* the color of white mixed with black; a grey horse.

greybeard ('bērd), *n.* an old man.

greyhound ('hound), *n.* a slender swift hound used for coursing.

griddle (grid'l), *n.* a broad shallow pan, used for cooking cakes; a large sieve for sifting ore.

griddle-cake (-kāk), *n.* a thin butter cake.

gride (grīd), *v.t.* to jar harshly.

gridelin (grid'e-lin), *n.* a color mixed of white and red, or a grey violet.

gridiron ('īrn), *n.* a grated iron utensil for broiling meat or fish; a contrivance for examining and repairing the hulls of ships.

grief (grēf), *n.* mental pain on account of present or past trouble; that which causes sorrow or sadness; physical pain.

grievance (grēv'âns), *n.* a sense of wrong or oppression; just or supposed ground of complaint; an injustice; cause of annoyance.

grieve (grēv), *v.t.* to cause to experience grief; afflict mentally: *v.i.* to be in sorrow; lament.

grievous ('us), *adj.* causing grief or sorrow; hard to be borne; painful; oppressive; pitiable; atrocious; vexatious.

griffin ('in), *n.* a fabulous animal with the body and legs of a lion, the wings and beak of an eagle, and with listening ears; a watchful chaperon. Also griffon and gryphon.

grig (grig), *n.* a grasshopper; cricket; the sand-eel; heather.

grill (gril), *v.t.* to broil; torment, as if by grilling: *v.i.* to be broiled: *n.* a gridiron; grilled meat.

grillade (-ād'), *n.* the act of grilling; grilled meat.

grillage ('āj), *n.* an arrangement of sleepers and crossbeams forming a foundation in loose or marshy soil for erections.

grillé (grē-lā'), *n.* lace with a background of parallel bars.

grille (gril), *n.* an open grating or screen of wrought metal; a kind of frame for hatching fish.

grim (grim), *adj.* [*comp.* grimmer, *superl.* grimmest], of a forbidding aspect; stern and surly; hideous; frightful; cruel; unyielding.

grimace (gri-mās'), *n.* a distortion of the countenance; smirk: *v.i.* to make grimaces.

grimalkin (-mawl'kin), *n.* an old cat.

grime (grīm), *n.* foul matter; dirt deeply ingrained: *v.t.* to make dirty or grimy.

grimily ('i-li), *adv.* in a grimy manner.

griminess ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being grimy.

grimy ('i), *adj.* full of grime.

grin (grin), *n.* the act of closing the teeth and showing them; a broad smile: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* grinned, *p.pr.* grinning], to show the teeth in laughter, scorn, or pain: *v.t.* to express by grinning.

grind (grīnd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* ground, *p.pr.* grinding], to pulverize or reduce to powder by friction; sharpen or smooth by friction; grate; oppress; harass; prepare for examination; study hard: *v.i.* to perform the act of grinding; be rubbed together; turn a mill: *n.* the act of grinding; hard study for an examination; laborious and tedious work.

grinder ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, grinds; a molar tooth; one who coaches pupils for an examination.

grindstone ('stōn), *n.* a flat, circular stone for sharpening tools, &c.

grinningly (grin'ing-li), *adv.* with a grin.

grip (grip), *n.* a grasp with the hand; a holding fast; that by which anything is held firmly; a particular mode of grasping the hand, as among Freemasons; grasping power; a small ditch or trench; grippe: *v.t.* to grasp, or seize: *v.i.* to take fast hold.

gripe (grīp), *n.* a clasping with the hand or arms; a squeeze; pressure; pinching distress: *pl.* colic: *v.t.* to hold with closed fingers; grasp; hold tightly; seize; clutch; oppress; pinch: *v.i.* to take firm hold.

griping ('ing), *adj.* avaricious.

grippe (grip, or grēp), *n.* influenza. Also grip.

gripper (grip'ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, grips; a mechanical device for seizing and holding.

grisaille (gri-zāl' or gri-zā'yā), *n.* a method of painting in grey tints, so as to represent a solid body in bas-relief.

grisette (gre-zet'), *n.* a Parisian shop-girl; a French girl of the operative class who dresses coquettishly; a moth.

griskin (gris'kin), *n.* a hog's spine.

grisly (griz'li), *adj.* terrible; savage-looking.

grisly, same as grizzly.

grison (grī'sun), *n.* a carnivorous mammal of South America resembling a weasel.

grist (grist), *n.* grain for grinding; ground corn; provision or supply.

gristle (gris'l), *n.* cartilage.

gristly ('li), *adj.* cartilaginous.

grit (grit), *n.* rough, hard particles, as sand, &c.; a hard sandstone composed of sharp silicious grains; the coarse part of meal; firmness of character; courage: *pl.* oats hulled and coarsely ground.

grittiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being gritty.

gritty ('i), *adj.* composed of, containing, or resembling, grit; courageous.

grizzly ('li), *adj.* somewhat grey: *n.* the grizzly bear, a large, fierce, bear of North America.

groan (grōn), *n.* a low, deep sound uttered in pain or sorrow; a deep, rumbling sound expressive of disapprobation or ridicule; a low, dismal sound, as of the wind: *v.i.* to utter a groan; lament; be burdened: *v.t.* to express disapproval of by groans.

groat (grōt), *n.* formerly a silver coin current in England, value 4d.; a trifling sum: *pl.* hulled oats.

grocer (grō'sēr), *n.* one who sells groceries.

grocery (-i), *n.* [*pl.* groceries (-iz)], tea, coffee, sugar, spices, &c. (usually *pl.*); a grocer's shop; a grog-shop.

grog (grog), *n.* a mixture of spirits and water; spirituous liquor: *v.t.* to make into grog by the addition of water.

groggery ('ēr-i), *n.* a low drinking place; a grog-shop.

grogginess ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being groggy.

grogging ('ing), *n.* the extraction of spirits from empty casks by hot water.

groggy ('i), *adj.* tipsy; moving with an unsteady gait: said of horses; staggering as if dazed: said of a pugilist.

groin (groin), *n.* the depressed part of the human body between the thigh and the belly; the angular curve made by the intersection of two arches: *v.t.* to build or form into groins.

grommet (grom'et), *n.* a ring formed of a strand of rope laid round; an

eyelet of metal; a cannon-wad made of rope, and rammed between the powder and the ball.

groom (grōōm), *n.* a man or boy who has charge of horses; a bridegroom; the title of several officers of the royal household: *v.t.* to feed and take care of, as a groom does a horse; curry and brush.

groomsman (grōōmz'mān), *n.* one who attends a bridegroom; best man.

groove (grōōv), *n.* a channel or furrow, especially as cut by a tool; settled habit or routine: *v.t.* to form or cut a groove in.

grope (grōp), *v.i.* to feel one's way with the hands, as in the dark; seek blindly: *v.t.* to search out, as in the dark, by feeling with the hands.

gros (grō), *n.* a heavy silk fabric.

grosbeak (grōs'bēk), *n.* the name of various warblers with a large stout beak, allied to the finches.

grosgrain (grō'grān), *n.* a stout double-corded silk.

gross (grōs), *adj.* bulky; thick; coarse; rude; indelicate; flagrant; dull; heavy; corpulent; dense; whole: *n.* 12 dozen; main body; mass; entire amount.

grossuline (gros'ū-lin), *n.* a principle obtained from certain acid fruits, as gooseberries. Also grossaline.

grot (grot), *n.* a grotto [Poet.].

grotesque (grō-tesk'), *adj.* fantastically or oddly formed; extravagant; whimsical; ridiculous: *n.* whimsical ornamentation, figures, or scenery; the incongruous or uncouth in art.

grotto (grot'ō), *n.* a natural or artificial cavern in the earth.

grotto-work (-wĕrk), *n.* ornamental work in imitation of grottos.

ground (ground), *n.* the earth or soil; surface of a floor or pavement; land; territory; country; estate; foundation; cause or reason: origin; original principle; a fundamental or preparatory part in various arts; plain song: *pl.* dregs or sediment: *v.t.* to place or set on, or in, the ground; settle in first principles; base; cover with paint or plaster; run aground: *v.i.* to take the ground; place dependence on: *adj.* fundamental: *p.t.* & *p.p.* of grind.

ground-hog ('hog), *n.* the woodchuck; the aardvark.

groundsel ('sel), *n.* a weed of the aster family with yellow flowers.

ground-swell ('swel), *n.* a broad, deep, heavy, rolling sea, caused by a distant storm or earthquake.

group (grōōp), *n.* a small crowd or assemblage; a cluster; an assemblage of figures or objects forming an artistic whole; a division of organisms with certain characteristics; the chief division of a geological system: *v.t.* to form into a group.

grouse (grous), *n.* red and black heath-game; partridge; pheasant; prairie-hen.

grout (grout), *n.* mortar or cement mixed with gravel, used for foundations and joints of masonry; a fine plaster for ceilings; coarse meal: *v.t.* to surround or fill in with grout.

grouty (grout'i), cross; sulky; dreggy.

grove (grōv), *n.* a small wood; a row of trees shading an avenue.

grovel (grov'el), *v.i.* to lie prone; move with the body prostrate on the ground; be mean or debased.

groveler (-ēr), *n.* one who grovels.

groveling (-ing), *p.adj.* lying prostrate; mean; undignified.

grow (grō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* grew, *p.p.* grown, *p.pr.* growing], to cultivate: *v.i.* to increase in stature or size by natural organic development; be produced by vegetation; increase: flourish; thrive; become; advance; become fixed or attached.

growl (groul), *n.* a deep angry snarl or murmur: *v.i.* to snarl or murmur like a dog; grumble.

growler ('ēr), *n.* one who, and that which, growls; a North American perch; a four-wheeled cab; pitcher or pail of beer.

grown, *p.p.* of grow.

growth (grōth), *n.* the progressive increase of animal or vegetable bodies; advancement; increase; progress; result; effect.

grub (grub), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* grubbed, *p.pr.* grubbing], to dig up; root out of the ground; provide with food: *v.i.* to drudge or toil; perform dirty work: *n.* the larva of a beetle, moth or other insect; food; a sloven or dirty person.

grubber ('ẽr), one who, or that which, grubs.

grudge (gruj), *v.t.* to regard with envy or discontent; give or take with reluctance: *n.* secret malice or ill-will; an old dislike or quarrel.

gruel (grōō'el), *n.* a light semi-liquid food made of oatmeal, &c., for invalids.

gruesome (grōō'sum), *adj.* horrible of aspect; inspiring gloom or horror.

gruff (gruf), *adj.* rough or surly in voice or manner; harsh; hoarse.

gru-gru (grōō'grōō), *n.* the larva of a South American weevil, cooked for food as a delicacy.

grumble (grum'bl), *v.i.* to murmur discontentedly; find fault.

grumbling ('bling), *n.* the act of murmuring discontentedly.

grumous (grōō'mus), *adj.* consisting of clustered grains; thick or clotted.

grumpily (grump'i-li), *adv.* in a grumpy manner.

grumpiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being grumpy.

grumpy ('i), *adj.* surly; cross; low-spirited.

grunt (grunt), *n.* the guttural noise of a hog; an edible marine American fish: *v.i.* to make a noise like a hog.

gruyère (grōō-yār'), *n.* a Swiss or French cheese made from skim-milk.

gryposis (grī-pō'sis), *n.* an ingrowing of the nails. Also gryphosis.

grysbok (grīs'bok), *n.* a South African antelope.

guaco (gwä'kō), *n.* tropical American plant, used as a specific for snake-bites.

Guaiacum (gwi'ă-kum), *n.* a genus of tropical American and West Indian shrubs and trees from which a resin, extensively used in medicine, is obtained.

guan (gwän), *n.* a gallinaceous bird of South America.

guanaco (gwä-nä'kō), *n.* the wild llama of the Andes.

guaniferous (gwä-nif'ẽr-us), *adj.* yielding guano.

guanine ('nin), *n.* a principle found in guano, pancreatic juice, &c.

guano ('nō), *n.* the dung of sea-birds found in thick layers in South America and Africa, yielding a valuable manure.

guarantee (gar-an-tē'), *n.* an engagement made by a third person to secure the fulfillment of an agreement; one who becomes surety for the performance of another's acts: *v.t.* to undertake that another shall perform a certain stipulation; warrant; be responsible for. Also guaranty.

guarantor ('an-tôr), *n.* one who guarantees, or makes, a guaranty.

guaranty, the legal form of guarantee.

guard (gärd), *v.t.* to watch over or protect; preserve by caution; shield or defend: *v.i.* be cautious (with *against*): *n.* security or defense against injury or attack; a state of vigilance or caution; attention; any contrivance or device for security; an official in charge of a train; a man or body of men employed for defense or control.

guarded ('ed), *p.adj.* defended; careful; cautious; circumspect.

guardian ('i-ăn), *n.* one who has the care of the person or property of another; a warden: *adj.* protecting; tutelary.

guard-ship ('ship), *n.* a warship stationed at a port or harbor for its protection.

guardsman (z'măn), *n.* [*pl.* guardsmen ('men)], an officer or soldier of the guards.

guava (gwä'vâ), a tree of tropical America yielding a pear-shaped fruit, from which a jelly is made.

gubernatorial (gū-bẽr-nâ-tō'ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a governor or to his office.

gudgeon (guj'un), *n.* a small edible fresh-water fish; a person who is easily imposed upon; an iron pin or shaft on which a wheel revolves.

guerdon (gẽr'dun), *n.* a reward.

guerilla (gĕr-il'ȧ), *n.* one of an irregular force engaged in harassing an enemy in small bands; petty warfare: *adj.* belonging to, or consisting of, guerillas; pertaining to irregular warfare.

Guernsey (gĕrn'zi), *n.* a breed of dairy cattle from the island of Guernsey.

guernsey (gĕrn'zi), *n.* a close-fitting knitted woolen shirt.

guess (ges), *n.* a conjecture; the act of guessing: *v.t.* to hit upon at random; believe or think: *v.i.* to conjecture.

guess-work ('wĕrk), *n.* random conjecture; work performed by guess.

guest (gest), *n.* one who is entertained at the house or table of another.

guevi (gwȧ'vē), *n.* a South African antelope.

guffaw (guf-faw'), *n.* a rude boisterous laugh.

guffer ('ĕr), *n.* the eel-pout.

guhr (gōōr), *n.* a loose earthy deposit found in the clefts and cavities of rocks.

guib (gwib), *n.* a West African antelope.

guidable (gīd'ȧ-bl), *adj.* that may be guided.

guidance ('ȧns), *n.* direction; leading.

guide (gīd), *n.* one who leads or directs; conductor; director; a soldier or other person who obtains information for an army; that by which one directs his course; a guide-book: *v.t.* to lead or direct; influence; regulate; govern by counsel.

guide-book ('book), *n.* a handbook for the direction of travelers.

guidon (gī'dun), *n.* the forked flag of a troop of light cavalry; the flag of a guild or confraternity.

guild (gild), *n.* a fraternity; corporation; association. Also gild.

guilder ('ĕr), *n.* the Dutch florin, value about 40.2 cents.

guile (gīl), *n.* deceit; cunning; duplicity.

guileful ('fool), *adj.* full of guile.

guillemot (gil'e-mot), *n.* a species of auk.

guilloche (gil-lōsh'), *n.* a series of interwoven or twisted ornaments.

guillotine ('ō-tēn), *n.* an apparatus for beheading a criminal by means of a heavy knife sliding in two upright grooves: *v.t.* (-ō-tēn') to behead with the guillotine.

guilt (gilt), *n.* the state of one who is liable to a penalty; sin; criminality.

guiltily ('i-li), *adv.* in a guilty manner.

guiltiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being guilty.

guilty ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* guiltier, *superl.* guiltiest], justly chargeable with a crime; wicked; criminal; not innocent.

guinea (gin'e), *n.* a gold coin, formerly current in England, value 21s. or about $5.

guinea-fowl (-foul), *n.* a greyish-blue gallinaceous bird with white spots, originally from Guinea.

guinea-pig (-pig), *n.* a small domesticated South American rodent, allied to the cavy.

guipure (gē-pūr'), *n.* a kind of lace or gimp.

guise (gīz), *n.* external appearance; dress; mien.

guitar (gi-tär'), *n.* a six-stringed instrument, on the principle of the violin, played with the fingers.

gula (gū'la), *n.* [*pl.* gulæ ('lē)], *n.* the gullet; throat.

gular ('lȧr), *adj.* pertaining to the gula.

gulch (gulch), *n.* a rocky or rough narrow valley.

gulf (gulf), *n.* an arm of the sea extending into the land, intermediate in size between a bay and sea; a deep place in the earth; an abyss; whirlpool; something insatiable.

gulf stream (strēm), *n.* a vast and important warm ocean-current flowing out from the Gulf of Mexico.

gull (gul), *n.* a web-footed sea-fowl with long wings; one who is easily cheated: *v.t.* to cheat; deceive; impose upon.

gullet ('et), *n.* the throat; œsophagus.
gullibility (gul-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* capacity for being gulled.
gullible (gul'i-bl), *adj.* capable of being easily deceived.
gully ('i), *n.* [*pl.* gullies ('iz)], a channel or hollow worn by water: narrow ravine; a metal tram-rail or -plate.
gulp (gulp), *v.t.* to swallow down eagerly or in large draughts: *n.* the act of gulping; swallow.
gum (gum), *n.* the soft fleshy part of the jaws by which the teeth are surrounded; a semi-transparent viscid vegetable substance that exudes from certain trees and shrubs and hardens on the surface: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gummed, *p.pr.* gumming], to smear or unite with gum.
gum arabic (ar'ā-bik), *n.* a gum obtained from various species of acacia.
gumbo ('bō), *n.* a dish or soup made from the gummy pods of the okra; a Creole patois; prairie mud.
gumminess ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being gummy.
gummy ('i), *adj.* like gum.
gumption (gump'shun), *n.* quickness of perception; common sense; in the fine arts, the art of preparing colors.
gumptious ('shus), *adj.* shrewd; smart.
gun (gun), *n.* an instrument for discharging shot, by the force of an explosive: *v.i.* to shoot with a gun.
gunboat (gun'bōt), *n.* a warship of light draught, next in size to a cruiser, carrying several heavy guns.
guncotton ('kot-n), *n.* a highly explosive substance formed by the action of nitric and sulphuric acid upon cotton, or some other vegetable fibre.
gun-fire ('fīr), *n.* the hour at which the morning and evening gun is fired.
gunjah ('jä), *n.* the hemp plant of India. Also ganja.
gun-metal ('met-ål), *n.* an alloy of copper and tin.
gunnel, same as gunwale.
gunner ('ēr), *n.* one who works a gun; an artilleryman; a warrant-officer in the navy who has charge of the ordnance of a war-vessel and ordnance-stores.
gunnery ('ēr-i), *n.* the science of artillery.
gunning ('ing), *n.* the shooting of game with a gun.
gunny ('i), *n.* [*pl.* gunnies ('iz), a coarse heavy sackcloth of jute or hemp.
gunpowder ('pou-dēr), *n.* an explosive substance composed of sulphur, niter and charcoal; a fine kind of green tea.
Gunter's chain (gun'tērz chān), *n.* a surveyor's chain used in measuring land, 66 ft. long, and divided in 100 links of 7.92 in. each.
Gunter's scale (skāl), *n.* a large plane scale, with various lines of numbers engraved upon it, by means of which surveyors' and navigators' calculations are determined.
gunwale (gun'l), *n.* the upper edge of the side of a ship next to the bulwarks.
gurgitation (gēr-ji-tā'shun), *n.* a state of boiling, or whirling round.
gurgle (gēr'gl), *v.i.* to flow or run with a purling bubbling sound: *n.* a purling, bubbling noise.
gurglet ('glet), *n.* a porous earthen vessel for cooling water.
gurnet ('net), *n.* an edible sea-fish with a large angular head and rough bony skin. Also gurnard.
gurrah (gur'ä), *n.* a plain coarse Indian muslin.
gurry ('i), *n.* in India, a small native fort; crude oil from the livers of fish.
gush (gush,) *n.* a sudden and violent flow of a liquid from an inclosed space; outburst; an extravagant display of sentiment: *v.i.* to issue with violence and rapidity; flow copiously; be extravagantly sentimental.
gusher ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, gushes; an oil well that discharges its contents without the aid of machinery.
gusset (gus'et), *n.* a small triangular piece of cloth inserted in a garment to strengthen or enlarge a part.

gust (gust), *n.* a sudden squall; a sudden and violent outburst of passion.

gustatory ('tă-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to the taste.

gustful ('fool), *adj.* full of gusto.

gusto ('tō), *n.* zest; relish.

gusty ('i), *adj.* characterized by gusts.

gut (gut), *n.* the intestinal canal; an intestine; catgut; a narrow channel or strait: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gutted, *p.pr.* gutting], to extract the entrails of; eviscerate; to plunder, or empty entirely.

gutta-percha (-pĕr'chă), *n.* a reddish-brown horn-like substance; the inspissated juice of the gutta-percha tree (*Isonandra gutta*) of the Malay Archipelago.

gutter ('ĕr), *n.* a channel for carrying away water: *v.t.* to cut into small channels; furnish with gutters: *v.i.* to run in drops.

guttering (-ing), *n.* a making into hollows; the act of falling in drops; material for making gutters.

guttural ('ĕr-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced in, the throat: *n.* a letter produced in the throat.

gutturally (-li), *adv.* in a guttural manner.

guy (gī), *n.* a rope, chain, &c., to swing and keep steady a heavy body: an effigy, especially of Guy Fawkes; a person oddly or dowdily dressed: *v.t.* to steady or guide with a guy; ridicule; delude.

guzzle (guz'l), *v.i.* to drink greedily and immoderately: *n.* intoxicating liquor; a drunken debauch.

guzzy ('i), *n.* an East Indian cotton cloth.

gwiniad (gwin'i-ad), *n.* a Welsh trout; the powan. Also guiniad.

gymn, a *prefix* meaning *naked, destitute of,* occurring in many compound words. Also gymno.

gymnanthous (jim-nan'thus), *adj.* without calyx or corolla.

gymnasium (-nā'zi-um), *n.* [*pl.* gymnasia (-ā)], a building where gymnastic exercises are practiced; a school for the higher branches of literature and art; in ancient Greece, a place for athletic exercises, provided with baths, &c., also, in connection with it, apartments in which philosophic discussions were carried on.

gymnast ('nast), *n.* one who practices, or is expert in, gymnastics.

gymnastic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, gymnsatics.

gymnastics ('iks), *n.pl.* athletic exercises: the art of developing the physical powers by exercise.

gymnogens (jim'nō-jens), *n.pl.* plants having naked seeds, or not inclosed in an ovary.

gymnotus (jim-nō'tus), *n.* the electric eel of South America.

gyne, a *prefix* meaning *woman, female.* Also gyneco.

gynecocracy (jin-e-kok'ră-si), *n.* female rule or supremacy. Also gynecocracy.

gynecology (jin-e-kol'ō-ji), *n.* that branch of medical science which treats of the functions and diseases of women.

gyneolatry ('ol'ă-tri), *n.* excessive homage paid to women.

gypsum (jip'sum), *n.* sulphate of lime; plaster of paris.

Gypsy, same as Gipsy.

gyrate ('rāt), *v.i.* to revolve round a central point; rotate; wheel.

gyratory ('ră-tō-ri), *adj.* revolving in a circle.

gyre (jīr), *n.* a fetter for the legs: *v.t.* to fetter.

gyro, a *prefix* in various scientific words meaning a *circle, round.*

gyro-car (jī'rō-kär), *n.* the car used on a gyroscope railway.

gyropter (-rop'tĕr), *n.* a flying machine raised by a gyroscopic rotary lifter.

gyroscope (jī'rō-skōp), *n.* an instrument for demonstrating the laws of rotation; used to steady torpedo boats and other vessels; to give steadiness to flying machines.

gyroscope-railway, *n.* a single rail railway, the cars to be kept upright by the rotation in opposite directions of two powerful gyroscopes.

gyrostat (-stat), *n.* an instrument for demonstrating the dynamics of rotating rigid bodies.

ha (hä), *interj.* an expression of wonder, joy, hesitation, &c.: *v.i.* to express wonder, &c.; hesitate.

haaf (häf), *n.* a deep-sea fishing-bank off the Shetlands.

habeas corpus (hā'be-as kôr'pus, Latin have the body), a writ to produce a prisoner at a stated time and place to declare the cause of his detention.

haberdasher (hab'ĕr-dash-ĕr), *n.* a dealer in small wares, as ribbons, lace, tapes, needles, &c.

haberdashery (-i), *n.* the wares sold by a haberdasher; a haberdasher's shop.

habergeon ('ĕr-jun), *n.* a coat of mail covering the neck and breast.

habiliment (hâ-bil'i-ment), *n.* an article of clothing: *pl.* dress.

habilitate ('i-tāt), *v.i.* to become qualified.

habit (hab'it), *n.* ordinary course of conduct; general condition or tendency; disposition; established custom; dress; a woman's riding-dress; the distinctive dress worn by members of a religious order: *v.t.* to dress; furnish with a habit.

habitable ('it-â-bl), *adj.* fit to be dwelt in.

habitant ('it-ânt), *n.* a dweller; permanent resident; a farmer of French descent, in Canada and Louisiana.

habitat ('i-tat), *n.* the natural locality of animals, plants, &c., in their wild state; geographical range.

habitation (-i-tā'shun), *n.* residence or place of abode; natural locality; a Primrose League lodge.

habited ('i-ted), *p.adj.* wearing a habit or dress.

habitual (hâ-bit'ū-âl), *adj.* formed or acquired by use; customary; inveterate.

habitually (-li), *adv.* by habit.

habituate ('ū-āt), *v.t.* to make familiar by use or custom; familiarize.

habitude (hab'i-tūd), *n.* habit; customary manner or mode; familiarity.

habitué (hâ-bit'ū-ā), *n.* one who habitually frequents a place of amusement, &c.

hacienda (ä-thē-en'dâ, or has-i-en'dâ), *n.* in Spanish America, a large plantation on which the owner is resident; an isolated farm; an establishment for raising stock, farm produce, &c.

hack (hak), *v.t.* to cut irregularly and into small pieces; injure by cutting; notch; kick (the shins of another) at football; let out for hire: *n.* a notch; hollow irregular cut; a horse let out for hire; a kick on the shins at football; a carriage let out for hire; a hackney-coach; a literary drudge; a drying frame for fish; a place where green bricks are dried; a feeding rack.

hackberry ('ber-ri), *n.* a large North American forest-tree, with an edible fruit.

hackbut ('but), *n.* an arquebus.

hackee ('ē), *n.* the chipmunk.

hackia ('i-â), *n.* a lofty South American tree of the madder family.

hacking ('ing), *adj.* notching; irritating and wearing: said of a cough: *n.* the stacking of bricks for

drying; a particular method of massage; a process in gem cutting.

hackle (hak'l), *v.t.* to dress or comb, as flax or hemp; tear into pieces; mangle in cutting: *n.* an implement with sharp spikes for cleansing flax or hemp; unspun fiber; a long narrow feather in the neck of a cock, used for making artificial flies for angling; a feather fly for angling.

hackmatack ('mâ-tak), *n.* the red American larch, or tamarack.

hackney ('ni), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hackneyed, *p.pr.* hackneying], to wear out by constant use; make commonplace: *adj.* let out for hire; common or trite: *n.* a hackney-coach; a horse kept for hire; a nag.

hackney-coach (-kōch), *n.* a licensed carriage that plies for hire.

hackneyed ('nid), *p.adj.* worn out; commonplace.

had, *p.t.* of have.

haddock ('ok), *n.* a sea-fish of the cod family.

Hadean (hā-dē'ân), *adj.* pertaining to Hades.

Hades ('dēz), *n.* the abode and state of the dead.

hading (hād'ing), *n.* the deviation from the vertical of a vein or stratum; underlay.

hæma, a *prefix* meaning *blood*, occurring in many scientific words. Also hæm, hæmat, hæmo, hemo.

hæmachrome (hem'â-krōm), *n.* the coloring matter of the blood.

hæmadromometer (-drō-mom'e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for determining the velocity of the flow of blood.

hæmal (hē'mâl), *adj.* pertaining to the blood.

hæmalopia (hem-â-lō'pi-â), *n.* disease of the eye in which objects appear red.

hæmatemesis (-â-tem'e-sis), *n.* vomiting of blood from the stomach.

hæmatic (hē-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the blood: *n.pl.* that branch of physiology that treats of the blood.

hæmatoid (hem'â-toid), *adj.* blood-like.

hæmoglobin (-ō-glō'bin), *n.* same as hemoglobin.

hæmoptysis (hē-mop'ti-sis), *n.* same as hemoptysis.

hæmorrhage (hem'ō-rāj), *n.* same as hemorrhage.

hæmorrhoids ('ō-roids), *n.pl.* same as hemorrhoids.

haft (hâft), *n.* a handle of a tool or knife: *v.t.* to furnish with a haft or handle.

hag (hag), *n.* a witch; an ugly old woman; a cartilaginous fish, parasitic in the bodies of other fish.

haggard ('ârd), *adj.* worn and anxious in appearance; lean and hollow-eyed.

haggle ('l), *v.i.* to higgle.

haik (hāk), *n.* an outer woolen garment with colored stripes worn by the Arabs.

hail (hāl), *n.* frozen raindrops; a call or salutation: *v.i.* to pour down hail: *v.t.* to pour down or out like hail; call to or salute.

haily ('i), *adj.* consisting of, or like, hail.

hair (hār), *n.* one of the small horny fibrous tubes with a bulbous root growing out of the skin of a mammal; the mass of such horny fibrous tubes; minute hair-like filaments on the surface of plants.

hairsplitting ('split-ing), *adj.* making oversubtle or very minute distinctions, in reasoning or statement.

hairspring ('spring), *n.* a very fine spring to regulate the balance wheel of a watch.

hair-trigger (hār'trig-ẽr), *n.* a secondary trigger of a gun.

hairy ('i), *adj.* covered with, abounding in, or resembling, hair.

hake (hāk), *n.* an edible seafish allied to the cod.

halation (hâ-lā'shun), *n.* a halo on a photographic plate.

halberd (hal'bẽrd), *n.* a mediæval weapon consisting of a long staff to which an axe was affixed with a spear-like point. Also halbert.

halcyon ('si-un), *adj.* pertaining to the kingfisher; peaceful; happy; calm: *n.* the kingfisher: from the fable that its hatching season was in calm weather.

hale (hāl), *adj.* sound bodily; healthy;

hearty: *v.t.* to drag or draw by violence.

half (häf), *n.* [*pl.* halves (hävz)], one of two equal parts; a school term; in football, a half-back: *adv.* equally; partly: *adj.* consisting of a half; approximating.

half-and-half, *n.* a mixture of ale and porter, or of old and new ale.

half-blood ('blud), *n.* one whose parents are of different races; relationship between persons who have one parent in common.

half-breed ('brēd), *n.* a person of mixed blood: as, an Indian *half-breed.*

half-caste ('kåst), *n.* a person of an East Indian parent on one side and of a European on the other.

halibut (hal'i-but), *n.* a large edible flatfish.

halicore ('i-kōr), *n.* the dugong.

hall (hawl), *n.* a large room for the transaction of public business, entertainments, &c.; a court of justice; the first large room of a house; a manor-house; a college dining-room; the dinner served there; the public room of a corporation or guild; a minor college.

hallelujah (hal-e-lōō'yâ), *n.* (Hebrew, Praise ye Jehovah) an ascription of praise to God; a musical composition having as its theme such an ascription of praise: *adj.* singing, or containing, hallelujah. Also alleluiah.

hallelujah lass (lås), *n.* a female member of the Salvation Army.

halliard, same as halyard.

hall-mark (hawl'märk), *n.* the official mark of the Goldsmiths' Company and other English assay offices, attesting the quality of the gold and silver articles on which it is impressed: hence a mark or proof of genuineness.

halloo (hå-lō'), *interj.* an exclamation to call attention to or cheer one; a shout to attract attention, or to cheer or urge on: *v.t.* to shout out; incite or cheer on, as dogs: *v.i.* to cry out loudly. Also holloa.

hallow (hal'ō), *v.t.* to consecrate; devote to sacred purposes; revere.

Halloween (-ēn'), *n.* the Eve of All Saints or All Hallows, Oct. 31.

hallucination (hal-lōō-si-nā'shun), *n.* belief in something imaginary; delusion; error.

halo (hā'lō), *n.* a ring or circle of light round the sun or moon, caused by refraction; a ring of light or nimbus.

halogen (hal'ō-jen), *n.* an element as chlorine, bromine, iodine, and fluorine, which forms saline compounds by combining with other elements.

haloid ('oid), *adj.* resembling salt.

halt (hawlt), *n.* the act of limping; a stop in marching: *adj.* crippled or lame: *v.i.* to be lame; limp; be dubious or hesitate; to stop in marching.

halter ('ēr), *n.* one who halts; a rope for hanging criminals; a rope for leading or holding a horse: *v.t.* to put on, or secure with, a halter.

halve (hāv), *v.t.* to divide into two equal parts; fasten together, as timbers.

halves, *pl.* of half.

halyard (hal'yärd), *n.* a rope or tackle for hoisting a sail, flag, &c. Also halliard.

ham (ham), *n.* the hinder part of the thigh; a thigh of an animal, especially a pig, salted and smoked; a house; village: in place names of Anglo-Saxon origin, as Totten*ham.*

Hamamelis (-å-mē'lis), *n.* an order of shrubs, to which the witch-hazel belongs, and from which a medicinal extract is obtained.

Hamburg ('bērg), *n.* a rich kind of black grape; a breed of black domestic fowl.

hame (hām), *n.* one of the curved bars on the collar to which the traces of a draught horse are fastened.

hamerkop (ham'ēr-kop), *n.* an African bird with hammer-shaped feathers on its head.

hamiform ('i-fôrm), *adj.* hook-shaped.

hamlet ('let), *n.* a small village.

hammer ('ēr), *n.* an instrument with a handle and iron head for driving nails, beating metals, &c.; anything resembling a hammer in its action or shape: *v.t.* to beat with, or as

with, a hammer; forge; beat; work in the mind: *v.i.* to work hard.

hammer-beam (-bēm), *n.* a horizontal piece of timber projecting from the inside of a wall.

hammer-cloth (-klôth), *n.* the cloth which covers a coach-box.

hammock ('ok), *n.* a swinging bed usually of network or canvas.

hamper ('pēr), *n.* a large wicker-work basket for carrying food, &c.; the rigging of a ship: *v.t.* to put into, or inclose in, a hamper; embarrass; perplex; impede.

hamshackle ('shak'l), *v.t.* fasten the head of an animal to one of its forelegs, as a horse.

hamster ('stēr), *n.* a species of grain-storing rat with two cheek-pouches and a short tail.

hamstring ('string), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hamstrung, *p.pr.* hamstringing], to lame by cutting the tendons of the ham: *n.pl.* the strong sinews at the back of the knee.

hand (hand), *n.* the divided and terminal extremity of the human arm connected with the wrist, a similar organ terminating the fore-limb of certain animals; something resembling a hand in appearance or use; a measure of 4 in.; dexterity in manipulation or performance; right or left side; possession; style of writing; an employé who labors with his hands; a sailor; cards held; a game; pledge of betrothal; nearness; gain; advantage; agency of; index of any kind; turn of a player to serve the ball at tennis, &c.; a shoulder of pork: *v.t.* to give or transmit with, or as with, the hand; assist or lead with the hand: *adj.* pertaining to, or used by, the hand.

handicraft ('i-kråft), *n.* the work or skill of an artificer; manual skill, or labor: *adj.* pertaining to manual labor.

handily (han'di-li), *adv.* in a handy manner.

handiness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being handy.

handiwork (-wērk), *n.* work done, or produced by, the hands.

handkerchief (hang'kēr-chif), *n.* a pocket handkerchief; a silk or cotton square for the neck.

handle (hand'l), *n.* that part of a tool, vessel, &c., grasped by the hand; an instrument or occasion: *v.t.* to touch or feel with the hand; manage; manipulate; discourse on; act toward or treat; buy, sell, or invest in: *v.i.* to work with the hands.

handmaid ('mād), *n.* a female servant or attendant. Also handmaiden.

handscrew ('skrōō), *n.* a lifting-jack.

handsel ('sel), *n.* an earnest given to make good a contract; the act of using anything for the first time; a gift, especially at the time of the New Year: *v.t.* to give a handsel to; use or do for the first time.

handsome ('sum), pleasing to look upon; well-formed; elegantly dressed; graceful; liberal; generous; ample.

handy ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* handier, *superl.* handiest], dexterous; skilful; convenient; close at hand; manageable.

hang (hang), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hung, hanged, *p.pr.* hanging], to suspend; to fasten to something so as to be movable; suspend by the neck; cause to droop; display; show aloft; attach or fasten; furnish with ornaments or drapery suspended or fastened to the walls, &c.; catch fast: *v.i.* to be suspended; bend forward; be dependent upon; dangle; cling; be in a deadlock: *n.* method of hanging; manner of doing or using; general tendency; slope.

hangar (ähng'gähr), *n.* a shed or shelter for housing balloons and aeroplanes.

hangdog ('dog), *adj.* of degraded or sneaking appearance.

hanger ('ēr), *n.* one who hangs; that by which something is hung or suspended; a kind of cutlass.

hanging ('ing), *p.adj.* suspended or dangling; suggesting or involving death by hanging: *n.* the act of putting to death by the punishment of the halter: *pl.* drapery for a room.

hangman ('mân), *n.* [*pl.* hangmen ('men)], a public executioner.

hangnail ('nāl), *n.* a small piece of

skin hanging from the root of a finger-nail; an agnail.

hanif (hä-nēf'), *n.* an orthodox Mohammedan; a monotheistic Arab, before the time of Mohammed.

hank (hangk), *n.* two or more skeins of thread, silk, wool, &c., fastened together; one of the wooden rings to which a fore-and-aft sail is bent; a withy or rope for fastening a gate: *v.t.* to form into hanks.

hanker ('ēr), *v.i.* to desire eagerly (with *after*).

hanky-panky ('ki-pang'ki), *n.* jugglery: *adj.* tricky; cheating.

hanse (hans), *n.* a confederacy of merchants or commercial towns.

Hanseatic (-e-at'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the Hanse towns or their confederacy.

Hanse town (toun), *n.* a town confederated with another for mutual trade and protection.

hansom ('sum), *n.* a two-wheeled cab.

hap (hap), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* happed, *p.pr.* happing], to happen; befall casually: *v.t.* cover or wrap [Scotch]: *n.* chance; a casual event; a cloak or wrapper [Scotch].

haphazard ('haz-ärd), *n.* chance; accident: *adv.* by chance.

hapless (hap'les), *adj.* unfortunate; unlucky; unhappy.

haploma ('lō-mä), *n.* an outer cloth for an altar.

haply ('li), *adv.* by chance; perhaps.

happen ('n), *v.i.* to chance; occur.

happily ('i-li), *adv.* successfully; by good fortune; felicitously.

happiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being happy; good fortune; felicitousness.

happy ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* happier, *superl.* happiest], enjoying pleasure or good; successful; prosperous; lucky; living in concord; satisfied; propitious; felicitous.

haptic ('tik), *adj.* relating to the sense of touch.

harakiri (hä'rä-kē-ri), *n.* formerly, in Japan, a method of suicide by ripping open the bowels, permitted to nobles and military officers so as to escape the indignity of a public execution or official disgrace. Called also happy despatch: *hari-kari* (wrongly).

harangue (hå-rang'), *n.* a public address or oration, especially extempore: *v.i.* to deliver a harangue: *v.t.* to address by a harangue.

harass (har'ås), *v.t.* to annoy or vex; fatigue or weary with labor or importunity; to tire out and annoy an enemy by incessant petty attacks.

harassing (-ing), *p.adj.* fatiguing; annoying.

harassment (-ment), *n.* the act of harassing; the state of being harassed.

harbinger (här'bin-jēr), *n.* a precursor; forerunner: *v.t.* announce; foretell; usher in.

harbor ('bēr), *n.* a port or haven for ships; any place of refuge or safety; formerly an inn or lodging: *v.t.* to shelter or protect; cherish.

harborage (-āj), *n.* a port or anchorage for ships.

hard (härd), *adj.* compact and solid; firm; not easy to be pierced or broken; unyielding; difficult of accomplishment; laborious; fatiguing; cruel; oppressive; severe; keen; austere; inflexible; unfeeling; exacting; not easily granted; rough; coarse; unprosperous; uttered gutturally; stiff or formal: *adv.* forcibly; laboriously; diligently; tempestuously; closely; near; roughly; to the utmost extent; so as to become hard; with vexation, trouble, or sorrow: *n.* a roadway of hard material by the sea; a pier or landing-place: *pl.* the refuse of flax or wool; alum and salt mixed together, used for giving a white color to bread.

harden ('n), *v.t.* to make hard or harder; confirm in impudence or wickedness; toughen; inure: *v.i.* to become hard or harder.

hardihood ('i-hood), *n.* effrontery; boldness; physical endurance.

hardily ('i-li), *adv.* with hardihood.

hard-labor ('lā-bēr), *n.* work imposed as an additional punishment to a term of imprisonment.

hardly ('li), *adv.* with difficulty; scarcely; vigorously; severely; without delicacy; coarsely; unfavorably.

hardness ('nes), *n.* the quality of being hard.

hard-pan ('pan), *n.* in mining, a stratum of gravel or sand; a solid foundation.

hardship ('ship), *n.* oppression; severe labor or want; injustice.

hard-tack ('tak), *n.* large hard cracker or biscuit baked for army and navy use.

hardware ('wār), *n.* manufactured articles of metal.

hare (hār), *n.* a rodent, with long ears and a short tail, larger than a rabbit, characterized by its great timidity.

harebell ('bel), *n.* a species of campanula, the bluebell of Scotland.

harebrained ('brānd), *adj.* volatile; wild.

harefoot ('foot), *n.* a long narrow foot; a fast runner.

harehound ('hound), *n.* a harrier.

harelip ('lip), *n.* a malformation of the upper lip, which is divided in the middle.

harem (hā' or hä'rem), *n.* the apartments of the women and children in a Mohammedan house; the wives and concubines of a Mohammedan. Also hareem, haram.

hare's-foot (hārz'foot), *n.* a species of fern; a kind of clover; the foot of a hare used in making up by actors.

hare's-tail ('tāl), *n.* a species of cotton-grass allied to the bulrushes.

haricot (har'iko), *n.* a kind of stew of meat and vegetables; the kidney-bean.

hark (härk), *v.i.* to listen. Also harken.

harlequin (här'le-kwin), *n.* the performer in a pantomime who wears parti-colored garments and carries a talismanic wand: *adj.* fantastic or full of trickery; parti-colored: *v.i.* to make fun by sportive tricks.

harlequinade (-ād'), *n.* that part of a pantomime in which the harlequin appears; an extravaganza.

harlot ('lot), *n.* a prostitute.

harlotry (-ri), *n.* the trade or practice of prostitution.

harm (härm), *n.* injury; hurt; damage; moral evil or wrong-doing: *v.t.* to inflict hurt, damage, or injury upon.

harmel ('mel), *n.* an herb of the rue family used in the East as a vermifuge and disinfectant.

harmful (härm'fool), *adj.* hurtful; injurious.

harmfully (-li), *adv.* injuriously.

harmonic (här-mon'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or producing, harmony; musical; concordant; harmonious; also harmonical: *n.pl.* the science of musical sounds.

harmonica (-mon'i-kâ), *n.* a musical instrument the tones of which are produced by friction from a number of musical glasses filled to various heights with water; a mouth-organ; an oblong musical instrument consisting of a number of glass slips which are struck by a mallet. Also harmonicon.

harmonically ('ik-âl-li), *adv.* in a harmonic manner.

harmonic triad (trī'ad), *n.* the common chord, consisting of its third and perfect fifth.

harmonious (-mō'ni-us), *adj.* concordant; musical; symmetrical.

harmoniphon (-mon'i-fōn), *n.* a musical wind instrument with reeds and a keyboard.

harmonize ('mō-nīz), *v.t.* to render harmonious; cause to agree; reconcile: *v.i.* to agree; be in peace and friendship; correspond.

harmonist ('mō-nist), *n.* one who is skilled in harmony; an expounder of the harmony of the Scriptures, especially of the Gospels.

harmonium (-mō'ni-um), *n.* a reed-organ.

harmony ('mō-ni), *n.* [*pl.* harmonies (-niz)], the quality of being pleasing to the ear; unison; just adaptation of parts to one another, so as to form a connected whole; accord in feeling, sentiment, &c.; a literary work showing the agreement between parallel or similar histories or passages.

harness ('nes), *n.* the working gear of a horse; the accoutrement and armor of a knight; any arrangement, as of straps, &c., for performing some mechanical operation: *v.t.* to put harness upon; equip, as a knight.

harp (härp), *n.* a musical stringed instrument of triangular shape, played with the fingers: *v.i.* to play on the harp; dwell tediously or persistently on some particular subject (with *on* or *upon*).

harping ('ing), *n.* the act of playing upon a harp: *pl.* the breadth of a ship at the bow.

harpoon (-pōōn'), *n.* a long barb-headed spear having a line attached to the staff, for striking and killing whales: *v.t.* to strike with a harpoon.

harpsichord ('si-kôrd), *n.* a stringed instrument with a keyboard, the precursor of the pianoforte.

harpy ('i), *n.* [*pl.* harpies ('iz)], in classical mythology, one of three winged monsters, the daughters of Neptune and Terra, with a woman's face, and the body and sharp claws of a vulture, exceedingly rapacious and filthy: hence, an extortioner; a large crested American eagle.

harridan (har'i-dăn), *n.* an ugly ill-tempered old woman.

harrier ('i-ēr), *n.* a variety of dog used for hunting hares; a species of hawk.

harrow ('ō), *n.* an agricultural instrument for breaking up clods and casting earth upon sown land: *v.t.* to break up, tear, or draw over with a harrow; lacerate or torment.

harry ('i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* harried, *p.pr.* harrying], to plunder, lay waste; annoy or vex; tease; harass: *v.i.* to make predatory raids.

harsh (härsh), *adj.* discordant; jarring; rough to the ear, taste, or touch; austere.

hart (härt), *n.* the male of the red deer.

hartbeest ('bēst), *n.* a large African antelope.

hartshorn (z'hôrn), *n.* the antler of a hart; a volatile preparation of ammonia.

hart's-tongue ('tung), *n.* a British fern.

harum-scarum (hār'um-skār'um), *adj.* giddy; wild; reckless; untidy.

haruspex (hā-rus'peks), *n.* [*pl.* haruspices ('pi-sēz)], an ancient Roman diviner or soothsayer who foretold events by inspecting the entrails of sacrificial victims. Also aruspex.

harvest (här'vest), *n.* the season of reaping and gathering in the harvest: *v.t.* to gather in, as corn; reap.

harvest-home (-hōm), *n.* a harvest festival.

harvest-moon (-mōōn), *n.* the full moon which falls near the time of the autumnal equinox, about Sept. 23.

harvest-mouse (-mous), *n.* a small field mouse which builds a round nest in the stalks of corn.

hash (hash), *n.* a dish of meat cut and cooked with vegetables; a mixture: *v.t.* to chop small and mix.

hashish ('ēsh), *n.* an intoxicant made from Indian hemp; bhang.

haslet (has'let), *n.* the liver, heart, and lungs of a sheep.

hasp (hăsp), *n.* a clasp folded over a staple and secured with a padlock: *v.t.* to shut or secure with a hasp.

hassock (has'ok), *n.* a padded mat or cushion for kneeling upon in church, &c.; a kneeler.

hast, 2nd *pcr., sing., pres.t.* of have.

haste (hāst), *n.* quickness of movement; celerity; speed; urgency; precipitancy; vehemence: *v.t.* to hasten.

hasten (hā'sn), *v.t.* to cause to make haste; hurry; urge forward: *v.i.* to move wtih speed; be quick.

hastily ('sti-li), *adv.* in a hasty manner.

hasty ('sti), *adj.* [*comp.* hastier, *superl.* hastiest], precipitate; quick; speedy; eager; vehement; rash.

hasty-pudding (-pud-ing), *n.* a pudding of flour or meal and water or milk stirred together and boiled.

hat (hat), *n.* a covering for the head, with a crown and brim; a cardinal's rank and dignity.

hatband ('band), *n.* a band worn round the hat; a black cloth band worn as a token of mourning.

hatch (hach), *v.t.* to produce (young) from eggs; plot or contrive; shade by narrow lines; close with, or as with, a hatch: *n.* the number of young produced from eggs at a sitting; brood; plot; a narrow line in

engraving, or drawing; a door with an opening over it; a half-door: *pl.* doors or openings by which a descent is made from one deck of a ship to another.

hatch-boat ('bōt), *n.* a half-decked fishing-vessel with a well for holding fish.

hatchery ('ĕr-i), *n.* a place where eggs are artificially hatched, especially those of fish.

hatchet ('et), *n.* a small axe.

hatching ('ing), *n.* a kind of drawing or engraving by narrow parallel or crossed lines.

hatchment ('ment), *n.* the escutcheon or armorial bearings of a deceased person, placed in front of his house, on a tomb, in a church, &c.

hatchway ('wā), *n.* a rectangular opening in the deck of a vessel for passage below.

hate (hāt), *v.t.* to dislike intensely; abhor; detest: *n.* hatred.

hateful ('fool), *adj.* causing hate.

hathamite (hath'ă-mīt), *n.* an explosive powder of great power.

hatred ('red), *n.* bitter aversion: continued hostility of feeling; detestation.

hatted (hat'ed), *adj.* wearing a hat.

hatter ('ĕr), *n.* a maker of hats.

haubergeon (haw'bĕr-jun), *n.* a short hauberk.

hauberk ('bĕrk), *n.* a coat of armor formed of steel rings, reaching below the knees.

haughtily (haw'ti-li), *adv.* in a haughty manner.

haughty ('ti), *adj.* [*comp.* haughtier, *superl.* haughtiest], proud and disdainful; supercilious; contemptuous.

haul (hawl), *v.t.* to pull or draw with force; transport by drawing: *v.i.* to change the course of a ship; shift: said of the wind: *n.* a strong pull; draught of a net; quantity caught at one time; distance over which anything is drawn.

haulage ('āj), *n.* the act or process of hauling; charges for hauling.

hauler (hawl'ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, hauls.

haulm (hawm), *n.* the stalks or stems of grain, beans, &c.; stubble.

haunch (hänch), *n.* the fleshy part of the hip and buttock; a joint of venison or mutton; shoulder of an arch.

haunt (hänt), *n.* a place of accustomed resort: *v.t.* to visit frequently or habitually; trouble with frequent visits, as an apparition.

hautboy (hō'boi), *n.* a wind instrument of the flute class: the oboe.

hauteur (hō-tōōr'), *n.* haughty bearing or spirit.

Havana (hă-van'ă), *n.* a cigar made of Cuban tobacco.

have (hav), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* had, *p.pr.* having], to possess; take; hold or bear; enjoy; desire; be obliged; bring forth; cheat; obtain the advantage of.

haven (hā'vn), *n.* a sheltered anchorage for ships; harbor; place of shelter and safety.

haversack (hav'ĕr-sak), *n.* a strong coarse linen bag in which soldiers carry their rations when marching.

haversian canals (hă-vĕr'si-ăn kă'nalz), *n.pl.* small longitudinal canals in the bones conveying the vessels of nutrition.

havildar ('il-dăr), *n.* a native sergeant of an Indian infantry regiment.

having ('ing), *n.* the act or state of possession.

havoc ('ok), *n.* wide and general destruction; devastation.

haw (haw), *n.* the fruit of various species of hawthorn; an excrescence under the third eyelid of a horse; a hedge or inclosure; a hesitation in speech.

Hawaiian (hă-wī'yăn), *adj.* pertaining to Hawaii, its inhabitants, or language.

hawfinch (haw'finch), *n.* the common grosbeak.

hawk (hawk), *n.* a name for various species of raptorial birds allied to the eagles and falcons; a forcible effort to clear the throat of phlegm; a square board, with a short handle, for holding mortar: *v.t.* to cry, or carry about, for sale: *v.i.* to make a forcible effort to cough up phlegm; to fly trained hawks at birds on the wing.

hawkbill ('bil), *n.* a marine turtle that furnishes tortoiseshell: so named from its curved upper jaw.
hawker ('ẽr), *n.* one who cries and sells goods in the streets; peddler; falconer.
hawk-eyed ('īd), *adj.* keen sighted like a hawk.
hawkmoth ('môth), *n.* a large moth whose flight somewhat resembles that of a hawk.
hawkweed ('wēd), *n.* a plant of the aster family with yellow flowers.
hawok (hä'wok), *n.* the shell money of the aborigines of California.
hawse (hawz), *n.* that part of a ship's bows where the hawse-holes are situated.
hawser ('ẽr), *n.* a thick rope or cable.
hawthorn (haw'thôrn), *n.* a prickly shrub or tree of the rose family.
hay (hā), *n.* grass, clover, &c., cut and dried for fodder.
haycock ('kok), a conical pile of hay.
hay-fever ('fē-vẽr), *n.* a catarrh, accompanied by itching, sneezing, slight fever, and pains in the head.
haymow ('mow), *n.* a mass of hay laid up in a barn.
Haytian (hā'ti-ān), *adj.* pertaining to Hayti or its inhabitants. Also Haitian.
hazard (haz'ârd), *n.* chance; accident; risk; danger; a dice game; a stroke at billiards: *v.t.* to run the risk of; chance; put in peril.
hazardous (-us), *adj.* risky; perilous.
haze (hāz), *n.* a slight fog or mist; dimness of sight or knowledge: *v.i.* to be foggy or misty: *v.t.* pursue or harass by overwork or unpleasant tasks; play practical jokes upon, especially of a severe kind.
hazel ('l), *n.* a shrub or tree of the genus Corylus, bearing an edible nut.
haziness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being hazy.
hazing (hāz'ing), *adj.* practice of annoying or roughly handling members of an organization by their fellows.
hazy ('i), *adj.* misty; obscure.
he (hē), *pr.* [*pl.* they (thā)], the masculine pronoun of the 3rd person: *n.* a male.
hea (hē'ä), *n.* a tree of the Pacific Islands bearing a fruit from which a red stain is obtained.
head (hed), *n.* the uppermost part of the body of an animal that contains the face, brain, &c.; chief or principal part of anything; an individual; leader or commander; place of honor or authority; top; fore-part; the understanding or intellect; principal topic; a division; origin or source; pitch; crisis or height; static or latent force; froth: *adj.* principal or chief; acting against the front: *v.t.* to lead or direct; take the first place in; get in front of; direct the course of; oppose; strain: *v.i.* to move forward; come to, or form a head.
headed ('ed), *adj.* having a head; noting understanding or intellect (much used in composition, as clear-*headed*, wrong-*headed*, &c.).
header ('ẽr), *n.* a plunge or fall foremost; one who puts heads on, as in pin-making; a machine, &c., for making or removing heads; a brick or stone with its short face in front.
headfast ('fâst), *n.* a rope at the bow of a ship to secure to a wharf, &c.
heading ('ing), *n.* a title; material from which casks' heads are made; the strip on a piece of embroidery, for sewing on to a garment; the adit of a mine.
headland ('land), *n.* a promontory.
headline ('līn), *n.* a line of type displayed conspicuously at the top of a page, chapter, column of a newspaper, &c.: *pl.* the ropes at the head of a sail by which it is secured to the yard.
headlong ('lông), *adv.* head foremost; rashly; precipitously: *adj.* rash; precipitate; violent; thoughtless.
headsman (z'mân), *n.* an executioner.
headstrong ('strông), *adj.* ungovernable; self-willed.
headwind ('wind), *n.* a contrary wind.
heady (hed'i), *adj.* precipitate; intoxicating.

heal (hēl), *v.t.* to restore to health; cure; make sound; reconcile: *v.i.* to become well or sound.
healing ('ing), *p.adj.* curative.
health (helth), *n.* freedom from bodily pain or disease; vigor of mind; moral purity; righteousness; healing power; a toast or pledge.
healthful ('fool), *adj.* promoting health; salubrious.
healthfully (-li), *adv.* in a healthful manner.
healthiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being healthy.
healthy ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* healthier, *superl.* healthiest], noting a sound condition of body; enjoying, or contributing, to health.
heap (hēp), *n.* a pile or collection of things thrown together; a quantity; accumulation; crowd: *v.t.* to form into a heap; pile up; aggregate; amass.
hear (hēr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* heard, *p.pr.* hearing], to perceive by the ear; attend or listen to; give heed to; obey; accede to the wishes of; attend judicially: *v.i.* to have the sense of hearing; be told of.
hearing ('ing), *n.* the sense by which sound is perceived; audience; judicial investigation.
hearken, same as harken.
hearsay ('sā), *n.* rumor or report: *adj.* second hand.
hearse (hērs), *n.* a vehicle for the conveyance of dead bodies to the grave.
heart (härt), *n.* the organ in animals by the muscular contraction and dilation of which the blood is circulated through the arteries, &c.; the vital, inner, or chief part of anything; the seat of the affections and passions; emotion; tenderness; affection; courage; will; spirit; energy; power; resolution; secret thoughts; conscience; one of a suit of cards marked with one or more red hearts; a variety of cherry: *pl.* a card game.
heartache ('āk), *n.* sorrow; pang; grief.
heart-broken ('brō-ken), *adj.* overwhelmingly grieved.
heartburn ('bērn), *n.* a burning affection of the esophagus, caused by acidity of the stomach.
hearted ('ed), *adj.* having a heart (used in compounds, denoting generally affections, qualities, &c., as good-*hearted*, &c.).
hearten ('n), *v.t.* to give courage to; inspirit.
hearth (härth), *n.* that part of a room where the fire is made: hence the family circle.
heartily ('i-li), *adv.* cordially; energetically.
heartiness ('i-nes), *n.* cordiality; vigor.
heartsease (z'ēz), *n.* the pansy.
heartseed ('sēd), *n.* a climbing plant with seeds marked with a heart-shaped scar.
hearty (härt'i), *adj.* [*comp.* heartier, *superl.* heartiest], cordial; sincere; open; warm; strong; vigorous; good-natured; kind; healthy; having a keen appetite.
heat (hēt), *n.* the sensation produced by a hot body; caloric; the state of being hot; effervescence; agitation of sudden or violent passion; ardor; vehemence; redness or flush of the face; a course at a race; hot weather: *v.t.* to make hot; warm; excite with passion or desire; make feverish; animate: *v.i.* to become hot or warm.
heater ('ėr), *n.* one who, or that which, heats, as various mechanical contrivances.
heath (hēth), *n.* a small evergreen flowering shrub with rose-colored flowers growing on moorlands, &c.; heather; moorland, especially with heath growing upon it.
heathen (hē'*thn*), *n.* one who is ignorant of the true God; a pagan; idolater; a rude, irreligious, uncultured person.
heathendom (-dom), *n.* the state or condition of being a heathen; that part of the world inhabited by heathens.
heathenish (-ish), *adj.* pertaining to heathens; rude; ignorant, or uncultured.
heathenism (-izm), *n.* ignorance of the true God; paganism; idolatry.

heathenize (-īz), *v.t.* to render heathen.
heather (heth'ēr), same as heath.
heathy (hēth'i), *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or abounding in, heath.
heave (hēv), *v.t.* to hoist or lift up; force from the breast, as a sigh; cause to swell; throw: *v.i.* to be lifted up; swell; rise and fall alternately; struggle or toil; pant; vomit: *n.* an effort or exertion upwards; lift; the act of throwing; swell or rising; haul; struggle, effort to vomit.
heaven (hev'n), *n.* the abode of God and the blessed; the firmanent or sky; a state or condition of bliss.
Heaven, *n.* the Supreme Being.
heavenliness (-li-nes), *n.* supreme excellence.
heavenly (-li), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, heaven; celestial; divine; supremely excellent.
heaver (hēv'ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, lifts or heaves, especially one who loads or unloads goods, coal, &c.
heaviness (hev'i-nes), *n.* the quality of being heavy; dejection; grief.
heavy ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* heavier, *superl.* heaviest], ponderous; weighty; oppressive; grievous; laborious; obstructive; depressed; dull; dense; powerful; loud; indigestible; clayey: *adv.* heavily [Poet.].
heavy-spar (-spär), *n.* sulphate of barium.
Hebraic (hē-brā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the Hebrews, the Jewish language or literature.
Hebraicize ('i-sīz), *v.t.* to convert into the Hebrew idiom: *v.i.* to speak Hebrew, or adopt Hebrew customs. Also Hebraize (-ize).
Hebraism ('izm), *n.* a Hebrew idiom, or a characteristic of the Hebrews.
Hebraist (-ist), *n.* one who is learned in the Hebrew language and literature.
Hebrew ('brōō), *adj.* pertaining to the Hebrews, a Semitic race; Jewish: *n.* the Hebrew language; a Jew.
Hebrewess (-es), *n.* a Jewess.
Hecate (hek'â-tē), *n.* an ancient threefold Grecian deity possessing power over heaven, earth, and the under-world.
hecate, *n.* a witch; a hag.
hecato, a *prefix* meaning *a hundred.* Also hecaton, hect, hecto.
hecatomb ('â-tōōm), *n.* a sacrifice of a hundred oxen; any large sacrifice or slaughter.
heck (hek), *n.* a rack for fodder; latticework; a latticework grating for catching or hanging fish upon; a bend in a stream.
hectare ('tār), *n.* in the metric system, a French land measure = 100 ares, of 2.47 acres.
hectic ('tik), *adj.* constitutional; slow, but of long continuance; pertaining to hectic fever; feverish: *n.* a remittent fever accompanying consumption, characterized by a bright pink spot or flush on the cheeks.
hectogramme ('tō-gram), *n.* in the metric system, a French weight = 100 grammes, or 3.53 ounces.
hectograph ('tō-graf), *n.* an apparatus for multiplying copies of a letter or drawing, &c.
hectoliter ('tō-lē-tr), *n.* in the metric system, a French liquid measure = 100 liters, or 26.42 gallons.
hectometer ('tō-mē-tr), *n.* in the metric system, a French measure of length = 100 meters, or 328 feet, 1 inch.
hector ('tĕr), *v.t.* to bully or bluster: from Hector, the Trojan hero.
hectostere ('tō-stēr), *n.* in the metric system, a French cubic measure = 100 cubic meters.
heddles (hed'dlz), *n.pl.* in a loom, the harness for guiding the warp threads.
hedge (hej), *n.* a fence of bushes or shrubs: *v.t.* to inclose with a hedge; encircle; invest: *v.i.* to bet on both sides, so that the possibility of loss will be diminished; skulk: *adj.* mean; contemptible; of the lowest class.
hedgehog ('hog), *n.* an insectivorous mammal covered on the back with spines or prickles.
hedonic (hē-don'ik), *adj.* pertaining to hedonism.
hedonism ('dō-nizm), *n.* the doctrine that pleasure is the chief end of life.

heed (hēd), *v.t.* to regard with care; take notice of; mind; attend; regard: *n.* careful attention; regard; caution.
heedful ('fool), *adj.* cautious; attentive.
heedfully (-li), *adv.* cautiously; attentively.
heehaw ('haw), *v.i.* to bray like an ass: *n.* the bray of an ass.
heel (hēl), *n.* the hinder part of the foot; the hinder part of a boot, shoe, or stocking; anything shaped like a heel: *v.t.* to furnish with a heel: *v.i.* lean on one side, as a ship.
heel-ball ('bawl), *n.* a black waxy composition used for blacking the heels of shoes, &c., and for obtaining rubbings of brasses, &c.
heeler ('ēr), *n.* a political hanger-on.
heeling ('ing), *n.* the degree of inclination of a vessel from the perpendicular.
heel-tap ('tap), *n.* a small thickness of leather for a shoe-heel.
heft (heft), *n.* a handle; an effort; weight; the greater part or bulk: *v.t.* to try the weight of by lifting or holding in the hand.
Hegira (he-jī'rā), *n.* the flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina (662 A.D.). Also Hejira.
hegleek (heg'lēk), *n.* an African tree yielding an edible fruit, from which an intoxicating drink is made by the natives.
heifer (hef'ĕr), *n.* a young cow.
heigh-ho (hī'hō), *interj.* an expression of languor or uneasiness.
height (hīt), *n.* altitude; elevation; highest state or degree; an eminence or hill; summit; stature.
heighten ('en), *v.t.* to make high or higher; elevate; intensify; set off; increase; aggravate; improve.
heinous (hā'nus), *adj.* atrocious; extremely wicked; flagrant.
heir (ār), *n.* one who succeeds another in the possession of property, title, office, mental gifts, &c.
heir-apparent (-ap-pā'rent), *n.* one whose right to succeed is indefeasible at law if he outlives his ancestor.
heiress ('es), *n.* a female heir.
heirloom ('lōōm), *n.* any movable or personal chattel, which by its connection with an estate descends to the heir.
heir-presumptive (-prē-zump'tiv), *n.* one who will succeed as heir if his right is not barred by the birth of one nearer in succession than himself.
hejira, same as hegira.
held (held), *p.t.* of hold.
heliac (hē'li-ak), *adj.* pertaining to the sun; emerging from, or passing into, the light of the sun. Also heliacal.
Helianthus (hē-li-an'thus), *n.* a genus of plants to which the sunflower belongs.
helic, a *prefix* meaning *spiral.* Also helico.
helical (hel'i-kăl), *adj.* spiral-shaped.
helicoid ('i-koid), *adj.* coiled like the shell of a snail: *n.* a spirally-curved geometrical figure.
helicopter ('i-kop'tĕr), *n.* a direct lift flying machine; one with propellers designed to raise it vertically in the air.
helio, a *prefix* meaning *sun, caused by, or like, the sun or sunlight,* as *helio*graph, an instrument for taking a photograph of the sun, or for signaling by reflecting sunlight from one mirror to another.
heliocentric (hē-li-ō-sen'trik), *adj.* having the sun as the center.
heliochromotype ('ō-tīp), *n.* a photograph reproducing the color of the subject.
heliochromy (-ok'rō-mi), *n.* the art or process of obtaining photographs in natural colors.
heliograph, see under helio.
heliogravure (-grāv'ūr), *n.* photo-engraving or -etching.
heliolatry (-ol'ă-tri), *n.* worship of the sun.
heliometer (-om'e-tĕr), *n.* a micrometer for measuring small angles in the heavens.
heliophag ('li-ō-fag), *n.* that part of an animal that absorbs sunlight.
helioscene ('li-ō-sēn), *n.* a kind of sun-blind.
helioscope ('li-ō-skōp), *n.* a form of refracting telescope for observing the sun.

heliosis (-ō'sis), *n.* the production of spots on leaves by the continued action of the sun's rays; sunstroke.
heliostat ('li-ō-stat), *n.* an instrument by which signaling is carried on by means of a mirror, moved by clockwork.
heliotrope ('li-ō-trōp), *n.* a plant whose flowers follow the course of the sun; a green-colored variety of chalcedony with small red spots; bloodstone; the color of the flowers of heliotrope, bluish-pink.
heliotropic (-li-ō-trop'ik), *adj.* characterized by heliotropism. Also heliotropical.
heliotropism (-ot'rō-pizm), *n.* the movements of flowers or leaves towards the sun.
heliotype ('li-ō-tīp), *n.* an impression from a photograph taken on a gelatine plate hardened with alum.
helium ('li-um), *n.* an element first discovered in the spectrum of the sun and supposed to be peculiar to that body. It has recently been discovered on the earth, and a gas arising from radium has been observed to change into this element.
helix ('liks), *n.* [*pl.* helices (hel'i-sēz)], a spiral line, as of a line coiled round; a circumvolution; the margin of the external ear; a small volute; a genus of molluscs, containing the shell snails.
hell (hel), *n.* the place of the dead or of departed souls (more correctly *Hades*); the place of punishment for the wicked after death: hence any place or condition of extreme misery or evil; a gambling-house.
hellebore ('e-bōr), *n.* the Christmas rose.
Hellene ('ēn), *n.* a Greek.
Hellenic (he-len'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the ancient Hellenes or Greeks, or to Grecian art and literature.
Hellenism (hel'en-izm), *n.* a Greek idiom; Grecian culture and the love of the beautiful in art, &c.
Hellenist ('en-ist), *n.* a Jew who spoke Greek; one learned in Greek.
Hellenize ('en-īz), *v.t.* to cause to conform to Greek standards or usages; make Hellenic.
helm (helm), *n.* the apparatus for steering a ship; tiller; the place of its direction and government; a helmet [Poet.]: *v.t.* to guide or conduct.
helmet ('et), *n.* metal or leather armor for the head; the hooded upper lip of a flower.
helminthology (hel-min-thol'ō-ji), *n.* that branch of zoölogy that treats of worms.
helo, a *prefix* meaning *nail,* occurring in various scientific words, as *helo*dont, having nail-like teeth; *helo*derm, a Mexican poisonous lizard with nail-like scales.
helot (hel'ot, or hē'lot), *n.* a slave in ancient Sparta; slave or serf.
helotry (hel'ot-ri), *n.* the condition of a helot; body of helots. Also helotage.
help (help), *v.t.* to give assistance to; aid; support; sustain; succor; relieve; avoid; prevent; distribute food to at table; remedy; cure: *v.i.* to lend aid; be available or useful: *n.* assistance; aid; support; succor; relief; that which forwards or promotes; a portion of food served at a meal; a hired servant.
helpful ('fool), *adj.* affording help.
helter-skelter (hel'tēr-skel'tēr), *adv.* in hurry and confusion.
helve (helv), *n.* the handle of an axe, &c.
Helvetian (hel-vē'shân), *adj.* pertaining to Switzerland: *n.* a Swiss. Also Helvetic.
hem (hem), *n.* the edge of a garment doubled and sewn; an ejaculatory sound: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hemmed, *p. pr.* hemming], to form a hem on; to shut in; environ: *v.i.* utter the ejaculation hem.
hema, a *prefix* meaning *blood,* occurring in many scientific words. Also hem, hemato, hæma, hæm, hæmato.
hematin (hem'â-tin), *n.* the red coloring matter in the blood. Also hæmatin.
hemi, a *prefix* meaning *half,* as *hemi*sphere, half a sphere or globe.
hemicrania (hem'i-krâ-ni-â), *n.* a pain on one side of the head.
hemihedral (-hē'drâl), *adj.* having

only half the normal number of planes or faces: said of crystals.

hemiopia (-i-ō'pi-â), *n.* a defect in vision in which only the half of an object is seen.

hemiplegia (-plē'ji-â), *n.* paralysis of one side of the body.

hemisphere, see under hemi.

hemistich (-stik), *n.* in poetry, an incomplete line, or the half of a line.

hemlock (hem'lok), *n.* a wild poisonous plant of the parsley family: hemlock spruce, an evergreen tree of the pine family: the lumber made from the hemlock tree.

hemmer ('ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, hems; an attachment to a sewing machine for hemming.

hemming ('ing), *n.* the action of the verb *to hem*; hems collectively.

hemo, see hæma.

hemoglobin (hem-ō-glō'bin), *n.* an albuminoid substance in the blood forming the chief constituent of the red corpuscles.

hemoptysis (-op'ti-sis), *n.* spitting of blood.

hemorrhage (hem'ō-rāj), *n.* bleeding from the lungs, arteries, veins, &c.

hemorrhoids ('ō-roidz), *n.pl.* bleeding piles.

hemp (hemp), *n.* a plant of the nettle family, the tough fiber of which is used for cordage and various kinds of coarse linen; in the East, a narcotic and intoxicant, *hashish* (q.v.), is obtained from hemp.

hempen ('en), *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, hemp.

hemstitch ('stich), *n.* a particular kind of ornamental stitching.

hen (hen), *n.* the female of a bird, especially the domestic fowl.

henbane ('bān), *n.* a poisonous coarse hairy wild herb of the nightshade family deadly to fowls.

hence (hens), *adv.* from this place, source, or time; in consequence of this: *interj.* away! begone!

henchman (hench'mân), *n.* [*pl.* henchmen ('men)], formerly, a male attendant or servant; groom; one who serves in a political campaign under another for pecuniary considerations.

hendeca, a *prefix* meaning *eleven,* as *hendeca*hedron, a solid figure having eleven plane faces.

hendecagon (hen-dek'â-gon), *n.* a plane figure having eleven sides and eleven angles.

hendecasyllable (-sil'â-bl), *n.* a metrical line or verse of eleven syllables.

henna ('â), *n.* a tropical shrub from the powdered leaves of which a cosmetic paste is made: used in the East to dye the nails, hair, &c., a reddish-orange color.

henpecked ('pekt), *adj.* governed by one's wife.

hepar (hē'pâr), *n.* sulphide of calcium.

hepat, a *prefix* meaning *the liver.* Also hepato, as *hepato*cele, hernia of the liver.

hepatic (hē-pat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the liver.

hepatite (hep'â-tīt), *n.* fœtid sulphate of barium.

hepatocele, see under hepat.

hepatogastric (hē-pat-ō-gas'trik), *adj.* pertaining to the liver and the stomach.

hept, a *prefix* meaning *seven.* Also hepta, as *hepta*chord, a series of seven notes; a seven-stringed musical instrument.

heptad (hep'tad), *n.* a chemical atom or element that has the equivalence of seven atoms of hydrogen.

heptaglot ('tâ-glot), *adj.* written in seven languages.

heptagon ('tâ-gon), *n.* a plane figure having seven sides and seven angles.

heptagonal (-tag'ō-nâl), *adj.* having seven sides or seven angles.

heptahedron (-hē'dron), *n.* a solid figure with seven sides.

heptahexahedral (-heks-â-hē'drâl), *adj.* having seven ranges of faces one above the other, each range containing six faces.

heptarchy ('tärk-i), *n.* [*pl.* heptarchies (-iz)], a government by seven rulers, especially the seven Anglo-Saxon kingdoms estblished in England.

her (hẽr), *pron.* the objective and possessive case of the personal pronoun *she.*

herakla (he-rak'lâ), *n.* an antelope of equatorial Africa.

herald (her'âld), *n.* formerly an official who proclaimed peace and war, bore messages from a sovereign to a commander, superintended coronations and other public ceremonial functions, &c.; an official whose duty it is to grant, record, and blazon arms, trace pedigrees, &c.; a precursor: *v.t.* to introduce; proclaim; usher in.

heraldic (he-ral'dik), *adj.* pertaining to heralds or heraldry.

heraldically (-âl-li), *adv.* according to the rules of heraldry.

heraldry (her'âld-ri), *n.* the science that treats of armorial bearings, and of determining pedigrees, &c.

herb (ērb, or hērb), *n.* a plant with a soft and succulent stem that, after flowering, withers away.

herbaceous (-ā'shus), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, or feeding upon, herbs.

herbage ('āj), *n.* herbs collectively; grass; pasturage; the right of pasture on the lands of another.

herbal ('âl), *adj.* pertaining to herbs: *n.* a book descriptive of plants.

herbarium (-bā'ri-um), *n.* [*pl.* herbaria (-â)], a systematic collection of dried plants for purposes of study; a building where such a collection is kept.

herbiferous (-bif'e-rus), *adj.* producing herbs.

herbivora (-biv'ō-râ), *n.pl.* mammals that feed on herbs or vegetables.

herbivorous ('ō-rus), *adj.* feeding on herbs.

Herculean (-kū'le-ân), *adj.* pertaining to Hercules, the hero of Grecian mythology, possessed of superhuman strength: hence of exceeding strength and power; huge; vast; very difficult.

herd (hērd), *n.* a collection of beasts or cattle feeding or driven together; crowd; a keeper of cattle: *v.i.* to unite or associate, as beasts; crowd together.

here (hēr), *adv.* in, or to, this place; at this point; in the present life or state; on this occasion.

hereby (-bī'), *adv.* by virtue of this; near.

hereditable (he-red'it-â-bl), *adj.* that may be inherited. Also heritable.

hereditably (-bli), *adv.* by way of inheritance.

hereditament (her-e-dit'â-ment), *n.* property inherited.

hereditarily (he-red'i-tâ-ri-li), *adv.* by way of inheritance.

hereditary ('i-ta-ri), *adj.* passing from an ancestor to a descendant; transmitted from parent to offspring.

heredity ('i-ti), *n.* the transmission of physical or mental characteristics or qualities from parent to offspring; the tendency of an organism to reproduce the characteristics of the progenitor.

herein (hēr-in'), *adv.* in this.

hereinafter (-âf'tēr), *adv.* in this (deed, book, &c.) after or subsequently.

heresy (her'e-si), *n.* [*pl.* heresies (-siz)], an opinion or doctrine at variance with fundamental truths commonly received as orthodox, especially if leading to division.

heretic ('e-tik), *n.* one who holds, or maintains, heretical opinions.

heretical (-âl), *adj.* pertaining to, or having the character of, heresy; subversive of, or contrary to, orthodox belief.

heretically (-li), *adv.* in a heretical manner.

heretofore (hēr-tōō-fōr'), *adv.* previously; hitherto.

heritable, same as hereditable.

heritage (her'i-tāj), *n.* an estate that passes from an ancestor to a descendant; a birthright or inheritance; the people of God.

hermaphrodite (hēr-maf'rō-dīt), *adj.* having the sexual characteristics of both male and female in the same individual: *n.* an animal with both the male and female sexual organs; a plant having stamens and pistils in the same floral envelope; a brig square-rigged forward and schooner-rigged aft.

hermaphroditic (-dit'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a hermaphrodite.

hermetic (hēr-met'ik), *adj.* perfectly closed and **air-tight.** Also hermetical.
hermetically (-ăl-li), *adv.* in an air-tight manner, by means of fusion.
hermit ('mit), *n.* one who retires from society and lives in solitude, especially for devotional contemplation; an anchorite.
hermitage (-āj), *n.* the abode of a hermit; a variety of red and white French wine.
hermit-crab ('krab), *n.* one of a genus of crabs that live in the empty shells of univalve mollusks.
hermitical ('i-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or suited for, a hermit; solitary.
hern (hern), *n.* the heron. Also hernshaw.
hernani (hēr-nä'ni), *n.* a woolen or silk dress fabric.
hernia ('ni-â), *n.* a protrusion of some part of the intestine, or of some other internal organ; rupture.
hernial ('ni-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, hernia.
herniotomy (-ni-ot'ō-mi), *n.* the operation of cutting for strangulated hernia.
hernshaw, see hern.
hero (hē'rō), *n.* [*pl.* heroes ('rōz)], a demigod; a man of distinguished courage, moral or physical; the chief character in a play, novel, poem, &c.
heroic (hē-rō'ik), *adj.* having the qualities of a hero; producing heroes; larger than life; venturesome; drastic. Also heroical: *n.pl.* extravagant or boastful language.
heroic age (āj), *n.* the age in which the demigods or heroes of Greek antiquity are fabled to have lived.
heroically (-li), *adv.* like a hero.
heroic verse (vērs), *n.* epic poetry; the hexameter verse in Greek and Latin poetry; in English, an iambic measure of ten syllables.
heroine (her'ō-in), *n.* a female hero; the female character in a play, novel, &c.
heroism (her'ō-izm), *n.* the qualities of a hero.
heron ('un), *n.* a wading bird with a long neck and long legs.
heronry (-ri), *n.* a place where herons breed.
hero-worship (-wēr'ship), *n.* excessive admiration of distinguished men.
herpeto, a *prefix* meaning *lizard.*
herpes (hēr'pēz), *n.* a skin disease, characterized by small clusters of vesicles on inflamed surfaces.
herpetology (hēr-pe-tol'ō-ji), *n.* that branch of zoölogy that treats of reptiles and amphibians.
herr (her), *n.* mister, or sir [German].
herring ('ing), *n.* an edible sea-fish moving in shoals.
herring-bone (-bōn), *n.* a kind of cross-stitch: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to work in such a stitch.
Herschel (hēr'shel), *n.* the planet Uranus.
herse (hērs), *n.* a portcullis, in the form of a harrow set with spikes.
hesitancy (hez'i-tan-si), *n.* hesitation; suspense.
hesitate ('i-tāt), *v.i.* to be in suspense or uncertainty; pause; vacillate; stammer.
Hesper (hes'pēr), *n.* the evening star, especially Venus. Also Hesperus.
Hesperides ('i-dēz), *n.pl.* in Grecian mythology, the four daughters of Nox (Night) and granddaughters of Hesperus, who guarded the golden apples given by Gaia to Hera on her marriage with Zeus (Jupiter); the garden containing the golden apples protected by an enchanted dragon.
Hesperus, same as Hesper.
Hessian (hesh'ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Hesse in Germany or its inhabitants; a venal politician: *pl.* top-boots with tassels in front.
Hessian-fly (-flī), *n.* a small fly the larvæ of which are very destructive to corn crops.
hest (hest), *n.* a behest; command.
hetærism (he-tē'rizm), *n.* open concubinage; a system of communal marriage among certain tribes.
hetero, a *prefix* meaning *another, abnormal, different, unequal.* Also heter, as *hetero*cercal, having the upper lobe of the tail longer than the lower lobe: said of certain fish.

heterodox ('ĕr-ō-doks), *adj.* deviating from an accepted doctrine or standard of faith, &c.; heretical: opposed to orthodox.
heterodoxy (-dok-si), *n.* [*pl.* heterodoxies (-iz)], an unorthodox doctrine or opinion; heresy.
heterogeneity (-je-ne'i-ti), *n.* difference in kind; dissimilarity.
heterogeneous (-ō-jē'ne-us), *adj.* opposite or dissimilar in character, quality, structure, &c., not homogeneous.
heterogenesis (-jen'e-sis), *n.* the doctrine that certain organisms can produce offspring differing in structure and habit from the parent, but reverting in subsequent generations to the original type.
heterologous (-ol'ō-gus), *adj.* abnormal in type or structure; consisting of different elements, or of the same elements in varying proportions.
heteromorphism ('-môr'fizm), *n.* deviation from the natural form or structure.
heteronomous (-on'ō-mus), *adj.* differing from the normal type.
heulandite (hū'lând-īt), *n.* a vitreous transparent brittle mineral, a silicate of alumina and lime.
hew (hū), *v.t.* [*p.t.* hewed, *p.p.* hewn, hewed, *p.pr.* hewing], to cut or shape, as with an axe or other sharp instrument; hack; chop; form laboriously.
hexa, a *prefix* meaning *six.* Also hex, as *hexa*chord, a six-stringed musical instrument.
hexad (heks'ad), *n.* a chemical element, atom, or radical that can be combined with, or replaced by, six atoms of hydrogen.
hexagon ('â-gon), *n.* a plane figure having six angles and six sides.
hexagonal (-âl), *adj.* six-sided.
hexahedron (-â-hē'dron), *n.* [*pl.* hexahedra ('drâ)], a solid bounded by six plane faces.
hexameter (-am'e-tĕr), *n.* in Greek and Latin verse, a line consisting of six feet, the last being usually a spondee.
hexapod ('â-pod), *n.* an animal with six legs, as insects.
hexiology (-i-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of habits and environment.
hiatus (hī-ā'tus), *n.* a break; vacancy; gap; the concurrence of two vowels in two successive syllables.
hibernaculum (-bĕr-nak'ū-lum), *n.* [*pl.* -lă], the winter quarters of a hibernating animal; the bud-scales of a winter bud.
hibernal (-bĕr'nâl), *adj.* wintry.
hibernate ('bĕr-nāt), *v.i.* to pass the winter in a state of torpor, as certain animals; to winter.
Hibernian ('ni-ân), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, Hibernia or Ireland.
Hibernianism ('ni-ân-izm), *n.* an Irish idiom. Also Hibernicism.
Hiberno-Celtic ('nō-sel'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the Kelts of Ireland or their language: *n.* native Irish. Also Hiberno-Keltic.
Hibiscus (hī-bis'kus), *n.* a genus of plants, shrubs, &c., of the mallow family.
hiccatee (hik-â-tē'), *n.* an American fresh water tortoise.
hiccough ('up), *n.* a short convulsive cough: *v.i.* to utter a short convulsive cough. Also hiccup.
hic jacet (jā'set), (Latin here lies) an inscription on tombstones.
hickory ('ō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* hickories (-riz)], an American nut-bearing tree of the genus Carya.
hid, *p.adj.* concealed; not known; secret. Also hidden.
hidalgo (hi-dal'gō), *n.* in Spain, a nobleman of the lowest rank. *Fem.* hidalga.
hide (hīd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* hid, *p.p.* hidden, *p.pr.* hiding], to conceal; secrete; not to confess; disguise; whip: *v.i.* to lie concealed: *n.* an animal's skin raw or dressed; formerly a measure of land.
hidebound ('bound), *adj.* having the skin close or contracted; prejudiced; bigoted.
hideous (hid'e-us), *adj.* offensive to the sight, ear, or taste; shocking; dreadful; horrible.
hiding (hīd'ing), *n.* concealment; a beating.
hie (hī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hied, *p.pr.*

hieing], to excite; speed: *v.i.* to hasten.

hierarch ('ēr-ärk), *n.* the chief ruler of an ecclesiastical body; the leader of an angelic host; in ancient Greece, an officer who had charge of votive offerings.

hierarchic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to a hierarch, or a hierarchy. Also hierarchical.

hierarchism (-izm), *n.* church government by a hierarchy.

hierarchy (-i), *n.* [*pl.* hierarchies (-iz)], the higher and lower clergy of a church; priesthood; rank of holy beings, as angels; in biology, a series of systematic groups.

hieratic (-e-rat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to priests; sacred; consecrated. Also hieratical.

hiero, a *prefix* meaning *sacred,* as *hiero*phant, a priest who, in ancient Greece, initiated novices into the sacred mysteries.

hieroglyphic (hī-ēr-ō-glif'ik), *n.* a sacred character or symbol: *pl.* the picture writings of the ancient Egyptians, &c.: *adj.* pertaining to hieroglyphics; emblematic.

hieroglyphically (-ål-li), *adv.* by hieroglyphics.

hierology (-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of hieroglyphics.

higgle (hig'l), *v.i.* to carry provisions about for sale; chaffer; dispute about trifles.

higgledy-piggledy (-di-pig'l-di), *adv.* in confusion; topsy-turvy.

high (hī), *adj.* elevated in place; lofty; exalted in degree or quality; chief; head; honorable; noble; of large amount or quantity; strong; powerful; intense; tempestuous; full or complete; near to the wind; tainted; shrill; acute: *n.* an elevated place: *adv.* aloft; profoundly; eminently; aloud; luxurious.

high-church ('chērch), *adj.* attaching great importance to the prerogative and authority of the Church, its sacraments and priesthood.

high-colored ('kul-ērd), *adj.* having a strong, deep, or glaring color; flushed; vivid; exaggerated.

highest ('est), *adj.* most high.

highfalutin (-fâ-lū'tin), *adj.* bombastic: *n.* bombastic speech.

high-farming ('färm-ing), *adj.* using fertilizing manures extensively.

high-flown ('flōn), *adj.* elevated; proud; extravagant; inflated.

high-handed ('hand'ed), *adj.* violent; arbitrary.

high-jinks ('jingks), *n.* sportive jollification.

highland ('land), *n.* a mountainous region: *pl.* the mountainous districts of Scotland.

high life (līf), *n.* fashionable society; its manner of living.

highlows ('lōz)], *n.pl.* laced shoes reaching to the ankle.

highly ('li), *adv.* in a high manner; in a great degree; with high esteem or opinion; proudly; arrogantly.

high mass (mas), *n.* a mass, usually at the high altar, at which a deacon and a subdeacon assist the celebrant.

highness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being high; a title of honor applied to persons of princely rank (with a possessive pronoun).

high priest (prēst), *n.* a chief priest, especially the principal priest of the Jewish hierarchy.

highroad ('rōd), *n.* a chief road; highway; an easy course or method.

highstrung ('strung), *adj.* strung to a high pitch; extremely sensitive.

hight (hīt), *p.adj.* called.

high-toned ('tōnd), *adj.* high pitched; high principled; fashionable.

highwater ('waw-tēr), *adj.* pertaining to high tide, or its height or time.

highway ('wā), *n.* a public road; a course or path.

highwayman (-mån), *n.* [*pl.* highwaymen (-men)], one who robs on the public road.

high wine (wīn), *n.* a distillage of wine; brandy containing a large percentage of alcohol.

hilarious (hi-lā'ri-us), *adj.* merry; exhilarated.

hilarity (-lar'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* hilarities (-tiz)], noisy merriment; exhilaration.

hill (hil), *n.* an elevation less than a mountain; a small mound or heap: *v.t.* to draw earth about.

Hillelism (hil'el-izm), *n.* a doctrine based upon teaching of Hillel, viz., "What is hated to thee, do not unto thy fellow-men."

hilly ('i), *adj.* abounding with, or characterized by, hills; rugged.

hilt (hilt), *n.* a handle, especially of a sword.

him (him), *pron.* the objective case of he.

hind (hīnd), *n.* the female of the stag or red deer; a farm servant; peasant: *adj.* backward; hinder.

hinder (hīnd'ẽr), *adj.* belonging to, or constituting, the back or rear of anything.

hinder (hin'dẽr), *v.t.* to obstruct or impede: *v.i.* to impose obstructions or impediments.

hindermost (hīnd'ẽr-mōst), *adj.* same as hindmost.

hindmost (hīnd'mōst), *adj.* farthest from the front; in the extreme rear.

Hindoo, same as Hindu.

hindrance (hin'dråns), *n.* obstruction.

Hindu ('dōō), *n.* a native of Hindustan belonging to the Aryan race; Brahman: *adj.* pertaining to the Hindus or to Hinduism. Also Hindoo.

Hinduism (-izm), *n.* Brahmanism, more or less modified from the original cult.

Hindustani (-stä'nē), *n.* the official and common language of India; Urdu. Also Hindustanee.

hinge (hinj), *n.* the joint or hook on which a door, &c., turn or swing; the joint of a bivalve shell; that on which anything depends or turns: *v.t.* to furnish with a hinge: *v.i.* to stand, turn, or depend, as on a hinge.

hinny (hin'i), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hinnied, *p.pr.* hinnying], to neigh: *n.* the offspring of a horse and a she ass.

hint (hint), *v.t.* to suggest; mention casually: *n.* a suggestion; distant allusion.

hip (hip), *n.* the upper fleshy part of the thigh; haunch; the coxa of an insect; the rafter at the junction of two sloping roofs; the fruit of the briar or dogrose; melancholy: *interj.* a huzzah: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hipped, *p.pr.* hipping], to sprain or fracture the hip of; affect with melancholy; build with a hip; throw by a cross-buttock in wrestling.

hipp, a *prefix* meaning *horse.* Also hippo, as *hippo*phagy, the practice of eating horse-flesh.

Hippocampus (-o-kam'pus), *n.* [*pl.* Hippocampi (-pī)], a genus of small osseous fishes, having the head and shoulders somewhat resembling that of a horse.

hippocampus, *n.* a sea-horse; the name of two eminences on the lateral ventricles of the brain (hippocampus major and hippocampus minor).

hippodrome ('ō-drōm), *n.* an ancient Greek race-course for equestrian games and chariots; a circus; a fraudulent contest or race, the result of which has been previously arranged.

hippogriff ('ō-grif), *n.* a fabulous winged monster, half horse, half griffin.

hippology (-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the study of the horse, its structure, habits, &c.

hippopotamus (-pot'ă-mus), *n.* [*pl.* hippopotami (-mī), -muses (-ez)], a large pachydermatous aquatic animal of Africa; the river-horse.

hircine (hēr'sin), *adj.* resembling a goat; smelling like a goat: *n.* an oily product with a fœtid smell found in the fat of goats and sheep.

hire (hīr), *v.t.* to engage for temporary service at a certain price; bribe; let or lease: *n.* recompense or consideration paid for the use of anything; wages; bribe.

hircling (hīr'ling), *n.* one who serves for hire: *adj.* mercenary.

hirsute (hēr'sūt), *adj.* hairy; shaggy.

his (hiz), *pron. poss. case* of he.

Hispanic (his-pan'ik), *adj.* pertaining to Hispania or Spain.

Hispanicism ('i-sizm), *n.* a Spanish idiom.

hispid ('pid), *adj.* bristly.

hiss (his), *n.* a noise, made by forc-

ing the breath between the tongue and upper teeth, resembling that of a serpent or goose: *v.i.* to utter such a sound, especially as expressing disapprobation or contempt.

hist (hist), *interj.* silence! hark!

histo, a *prefix* meaning *tissue,* as *histo*graphy, a description of organic tissues.

histology (-tol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of animal tissues; microscopic anatomy.

historian (-tō'ri-ân), *n.* a writer or student of history.

historic (-tor'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, contained in, or celebrated in, history; relating to the past. Also historical.

historiette (-tō-ri-et'), *n.* a short history.

historiographer (-og'râ-fẽr), *n.* a writer of history, especially an official historian.

history ('tō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* histories (-riz)], a narration of facts and events arranged chronologically with their causes and effects; knowledge of facts.

histrionic (-tri-on'ik), *adj.* pertaining to actors or the stage; theatrical; also histrionical: *n.pl.* the art of theatrical representation.

histrionically (-âl-li), *adv.* theatrically.

histrionicism ('i-sizm), stage effect.

histrionism (-izm), *n.* stage representation; affectation.

hit (hit), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hit, *p.pr.* hitting], to strike; give a blow to; touch (the mark); attain to; suit: *v.i.* to clash or collide; succeed: *n.* a stroke or blow; a lucky event; felicitous remark.

hitch (hich), *n.* a catch; that which acts like a catch; impediment; a pulling or jerking upwards: *v.i.* to become entangled or caught; move by jerks; strike the feet together, as horses: *v.t.* to fasten or tie; pull up with a jerk.

hitching ('ing), *n.* a fastening in harness.

hither (hith'ẽr), *adv.* to this place: *adj.* on the side nearest to the speaker.

hive (hīv), *n.* an artificial receptacle or house for bees; a swarm of bees inhabiting a hive; a busy assemblage or society: *v.t.* to gather or put into a hive; harbor: *v.i.* to live or take shelter together.

hives (hīvz), *n.pl.* nettle-rash; croup.

ho (hō), *interj.* stop! hold!

hoar (hōr), *adj.* white; grey with age; ancient.

hoard (hōrd), *n.* a store or treasure laid up secretly; an accumulation of things: *v.t.* to collect and lay up; *v.i.* to lay up store.

hoarding ('ing), *n.* the act of storing up; a fence of rough boards inclosing a building site.

hoar-frost (hōr'frôst), *n.* white particles of frozen dew or moisture.

hoarhound ('hound), *n.* a white woolly aromatic herb.

hoarse (hōrs), *adj.* rough and harsh in sound, as the voice when affected by a cold.

hoarsely ('li), *adv.* in a hoarse manner.

hoarseness ('nes), *n.* the state of being hoarse.

hoax (hōks), *n.* a sportive deceptive trick; practical joke: *v.t.* to take in, or delude, by a hoax.

hob (hob), *n.* the flat part of a grate on which things are placed to be kept warm; a sprite or fairy.

hobble ('l), *v.i.* to walk with a limp or awkward step: *v.t.* embarrass or perplex; shackle: *n.* limping or awkward step.

hobble-skirt, *n.* a close-fitting skirt shaped to the figure of the wearer; drawn in by bands between the knees and ankles, rendering walking difficult.

hobbly ('li), *adj.* rough or uneven.

hobby (hob'i), *n.* [*pl.* hobbies ('iz)], a favorite pursuit or object; an ambling nag; a kind of falcon.

hobby-horse (-hôrs), *n.* a stick with a horse's head, across which children sit; a wooden or rocking-horse.

hobgoblin (-gob'lin), *n.* a goblin, sprite, or elf, especially one of frightful appearance: hence an alarming apparition.

hobnail ('nāl), *n.* a short thick nail

with a large head: used for protecting the soles of heavy boots.

hobnob ('nob), *v.i.* to drink familiarly with; associate intimately together.

hobo (hō'bō), *n.* an idle itinerant workman; a tramp.

hock (hok), *n.* the joint between the knee and the fetlock; the back part of the human knee-joint; any white Rhine wine; pawn.

hockey ('i), *n.* an outdoor game played with a ball and clubs curved at one end.

hocus (hō'kus), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hocused, *p.pr.* hocusing], to cheat or trick; to stupefy or render insensible by means of drugged liquor in order to cheat or rob: *n.* a trick or juggle; drugged liquor.

hocus-pocus (pō'kus), *n.* a juggler's trick; a juggler.

hod (hod), *n.* a wooden trough, affixed to a long handle, for carrying mortar or bricks; a coal-scuttle; a male ferret.

hod-carrier ('kar-i-ēr), *n.* a man who carries a hod; hodman.

hodge-podge ('poj), *n.* a medley of ingredients, as in a hodge-podge pudding.

hodman (hod'mân), *n.* a bricklayer's laborer; a hod-carrier.

hoe (hō), *n.* an agricultural tool for cutting weeds, &c.: *v.t.* to cut, or till, with a hoe; clear from weeds.

hog (hog), *n.* a swine; a kind of rough broom used for scrubbing a ship's bottom under water; a grasping, gluttonous person: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hogged, *p.pr.* hogging], to scrub (a ship's bottom) under water; to cut (the hair) short: *v.i.* to droop at both ends: said of a ship.

hogshead (z'hed), *n.* a measure of capacity = 52½ imperial gals. or 63 wine gals.; a large barrel or cask.

hoiden (hoi'dn), *n.* a rude rustic girl; romp: *adj.* inelegant; rustic; ill-mannered: *v.i.* to romp roughly or indelicately. Also hoyden.

hoist (hoist), *v.t.* to lift or raise with tackle; heave: *n.* an apparatus for lifting goods from a lower to a higher floor, &c.; a lift.

hoity-toity (hoi'ti-toi'ti), *interj.* an exclamation of surprise, rebuke, &c.

hoki ('ki), *n.* a New Zealand fish.

hoky-poky (hō'ki-pō'ki), *n.* a common kind of ice-cream sold in slabs.

hold (hōld), *v.t.* [*p.t.* held, *p.p.* held, holden, *p.pr.* holding], to grasp and keep in the hand; clutch; retain; keep; possess; connect; judge or consider; entertain; contain; celebrate; use: *v.i.* to cling; adhere; stand good; continue; proceed; refrain; maintain an opinion: *n.* the act of holding; a grasp or clutch; an embrace; support; a fortified place; that part of a vessel where the cargo is stored.

holdfast ('fâst), *n.* a hook or support: *adj.* tenacious.

holding ('ing), *n.* anything held; tenure or right of possession; a farm held of a superior.

hole (hōl), *n.* a cavity; hollow place; pit; perforation; the burrow of an animal; mean habitation; a difficulty or dilemma.

holiday (hol'i-dā), *n.* a day of gaiety and joy in celebration of some event, &c.; a day of freedom from labor: *adj.* pertaining to a festival; joyous; gay.

holily (hō'li-li), *adv.* piously.

holiness ('li-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being holy; freedom from sin; moral and spiritual purity; sacredness; a title of the Pope.

holland (hol'ând), *n.* fine unbleached linen, glazed or unglazed: *pl.* a kind of gin.

holloa (hol'â), *v.i.* to shout to one at a distance: *n.* a shout.

hollow ('ō), *adj.* having a void space within: opposed to solid; sunken; superficial; unreal: *n.* a cavity; pit; groove; space between hills or elevations; insincere; deep; low: *v.t.* to make hollow: *adv.* completely; thoroughly.

hollow-ware (-wār), *n.* cast-iron kitchen utensils, earthenware, &c.

holly ('li), *n.* a shrub or tree of the genus Ilex, with glossy, prickly leaves and red berries.

hollyhock (hol'i-hok), *n.* a tall biennial plant of the mallow family with large flowers.

holm (hōm), *n.* an evergreen oak; low flat land by the side of a river; a small river island.

holo, a *prefix* meaning *whole, entire,* as *holo*cryptic, undecipherable.

holoblastic (hol-ō-blas'tik), *adj.* wholly germinal.

holocaust ('ō-kawst), *n.* a sacrifice wholly consumed by fire.

holocryptic, see under holo.

holograph ('o-grăf), *n.* a document entirely in the handwriting of the author.

holster (hōl'stĕr), *n.* a leather pistol-case usually carried at the saddle-bow.

holt (hōlt), *n.* a wooded hill; a burrow or hiding place.

holy (hō'li), *adj.* [*comp.* holier, *superl.* holiest], pure; morally and spiritually perfect; sinless; preëminently good; pious; sacred; consecrated.

holy day (dā), a religious festival.

Holy Ghost, same as Holy Spirit.

Holy Land (land), *n.* Palestine.

Holy Rood (rōōd), *n.* a cross or crucifix, especially one over the entrance to the chancel.

Holy Spirit (spir'it), *n.* God; the third person of the Trinity.

holystone (-stōn), *n.* a large flat piece of stone used for scouring the ship's decks: *v.t.* to scrub (a deck) with a holystone.

homage (hom'āj), *n.* respect paid by external action; deference; reverence; the ceremony by which a tenant or vassal promised fealty and service to his feudal lord.

homalo, a *prefix,* meaning *even, plane,* as *homalo*idal, flat; plane.

home (hōm), *n.* one's abode or residence; dwelling-place of a man and his family; fatherland; habitat; a benevolent or charitable institution: *adj.* pertaining to one's abode or country; domestic: to the point designed; near; effective: *adv.* to or at home; to the uttermost; closely.

homeliness ('li-nes), *n.* the state of being homely; plainness; rudeness.

homely ('li), *adj.* plain-featured; uncultured; rude. In England benevolent, kindly, homelike.

home-made ('mād), *adj.* of household or domestic manufacture, as *home-made* bread.

homeopathic (hō-me-ō-path'ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to homeopathy; extremely small in quantity.

homeopathist (op'ă-thist), *n.* one who practices or believes in homeopathy.

homeopathy (op'ă-thi), *n.* the medical system introduced by Hahnemann (1755-1843) which seeks to cure diseases by the administration of medicines in minute quantities to produce in the patient symptoms similar to those the same medicine would produce in a healthy person.

Homeridæ (hō-mer'i-dē), *n.pl.* the poetical descendants of Homer; the rhapsodists who recited the Homeric poems.

home rule (hōm rōōl), *n.* local self-government, especially that form of government for Ireland advocated by Mr. Gladstone and the Irish Party.

homesick (hōm'sik), *adj.* ill because of absence from home; nostalgic.

homesickness (-nes), *n.* state of being homesick; nostalgia.

homestead ('sted), *n.* a dwelling-house with the adjacent land; original abode.

homicidal (hom'i-sī-dăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or having a tendency to, homicide.

homicide ('i-sīd), *n.* the killing of a human being; one who kills another.

homiletic (-i-let'ik), *adj.* pertaining to homiletics. Also homiletical.

homiletics ('iks), *n.pl.* that branch of theology which treats of sermons and their composition.

homilist ('i-list), *n.* a preacher.

homily ('i-li), *n.* [*pl.* homilies (-liz)], a plain religious discourse or sermon.

homing (hōm'ing), *adj.* returning home: said of carrier pigeons.

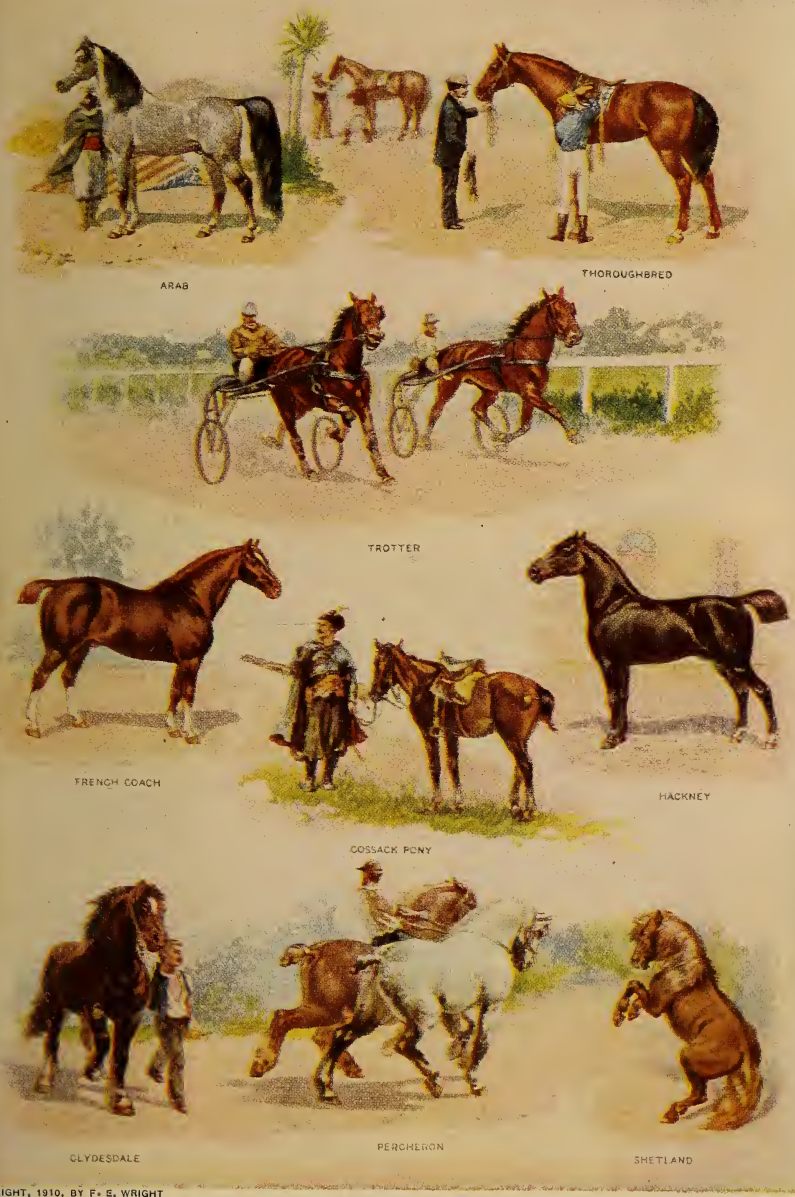
hominy (hom'i-ni), *n.* Indian-corn soaked so as to remove the hull, and then coarsely ground.

homo, a *prefix* meaning *like, same, similar,* as *homo*cercal, lobed alike, as the tail of a mackerel.

homocentric, same as concentric.

homœopathy, same as homeopathy.
homogeneity (hō-mō-je-nē'i-ti), *n.* similarity.
homogeneous (-je'ne-us), *adj.* uniform; composed of similar parts or elements.
homogenesis (-jen'e-sis), *n.* a mode of reproduction in which the offspring of a higher organism passes through the same cycle of existence as the parent.
homogenous (-moj'e-nus), *adj.* of the same origin. Also homogenetic.
homograph ('mō-grâf), *n.* a word spelled the same way as another word, but having a different meaning, and derived from a different root, as *grave* = a tomb, *grave* = serious.
homologous (-mol'ō-gus), *adj.* identical.
homologue ('mō-log), *n.* the same organ or part in different animals, but varying in form and functions, as a hand, fin, &c.
homology ('ō-ji), *n.* affinity of structure.
homomorph ('mō-môrf), *n.* a similar character or mark.
homonym ('mō-nim), *n.* a word alike in sound, but differing in meaning, as *pair, pare, pear.*
homophone (hō'mō-fōn), *n.* a letter representing the same sound as another.
homophonous (-mof'ō-nus), *adj.* alike in sound, but differing in meaning.
homotype ('mō-tīp), *n.* that part of an animal which corresponds to another part.
hone (hōn), *n.* a kind of fine whetstone: *v.t.* to sharpen on a hone.
honest (on'est), *adj.* upright; just; sincere; honorable; equitable; fair; righteous; chaste; frank or open.
honesty (-i), *n.* the quality of being honest.
honey (hun'i), *n.* a sweet, viscid, syrupy substance collected by bees from flowers; sweetness; darling or sweet one: *adj.* resembling honey: *v.t.* to talk to in an endearing or flattering manner.
honey-bee (-bē), *n.* the common hive-bee.
honeycomb (-kōm), *n.* the waxen hexagonal cells made by bees to contain their honey, eggs, &c.; any structure resembling a honeycomb: *v.t.* to fill with holes, &c., so as to leave only thin partitions.
honeydew (-dū), a saccharine secretion from the leaves of certain plants; a sweet substance secreted by aphids; a variety of tobacco.
honey-locust (-lō-kust), *n.* a large American tree of the bean family.
honeymoon (-mōōn), *n.* the first month after marriage.
honeysuckle (-suk'l), *n.* a climbing plant with fragrant flowers.
honiton (hon'i-tun), *n.* a kind of lace.
honorarium (on-ō-rā'ri-um), *n.* a fee paid to a professional man.
honorary ('ĕr-å-ri), *adj.* done, or conferred, as an honor.
honor ('ĕr), *n.* respectful regard; esteem; worship; reputation; exalted rank; fame; magnanimity; scorn of meanness; self-respect; chastity; an outward mark of high esteem; glory; a title used in addressing certain officials; one of the four highest trump cards in whist: *pl.* in a university examination, the highest class: *v.t.* to treat with respect, deference, or civility; revere or worship; bestow marks of honor upon (with *with*); dignity; acknowledge; accept and pay when due.
honorable (-å-bl), *adj.* worthy of, or conferring, honor; distinguished in rank; high-minded; illustrious; upright; indicating honor; a title of distinction.
honorably (-bli), *adv.* in an honorable manner.
hood (hood), *n.* a soft wrapper or covering for the head; a monk's, woman's, or falcon's hood; a folding cover for a carriage; an ornamental fold hanging down the back denoting a university degree; something resembling a hood; a cowl: *v.t.* to cover or furnish with, or as with, a hood: *suffix* = state, condition, or quality, as man*hood*, hardi*hood.*

hoodlum (hōōd'lum), *n.* originally a Californian rough or bully; a rowdy.
hoodoo (hōō'dōō), *n.* a person or thing that causes ill-luck: *v.t.* to bring ill-luck upon.
hoodwink (hood'wingk), *v.t.* to deceive; blindfold.
hoof (hōōf), *n.* [*pl.* hoofs], the horny substance covering the feet of certain mammals, as horses, &c.; an animal with hoofs.
hook (hook), *n.* a curved piece of metal, bone, &c. to hold or catch something; a fish-hook; sickle; a trap; an instrument for lopping or cutting; a cape or headland: *v.t.* to catch with, or as with, a hook; to gore or attack with the horns.
hook-worm (hōōk-wĕrm), *n.* a parasite which invades the human body by the feet and produces inanition by sucking the blood.
hookah (hōō'kăh), *n.* a pipe with a long flexible tube which draws the smoke through a vase containing water. Also hooka.
hooked (hookt), *p.adj.* curved like a hook.
hooker (hook'ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, hooks; a fishing-smack; a small Dutch vessel; any clumsy, ill-fitted, old craft.
hoop (hōōp, or hoop), *n.* a metal or wooden band to hold together the staves of a cask, &c.; the band of a finger-ring; a kind of crinoline; a large circular ring of metal or wood used by children for trundling; anything curved like a hoop; a whoop; the noise made in whooping-cough: *v.t.* to bind or secure with a hoop; encircle.
hooper ('ĕr), *n.* a cooper; the wild swan.
hooping ('ing), *n.* material for making hoops; hoops collectively.
hooping-cough, same as whooping-cough.
hoopoe (hōō'pō), *n.* a bird with an erect crest and handsome plumage.
hoot (hōōt), *n.* a contemptuous shout: *v.t.* to jeer or drive with contemptuous shouts: *v.i.* to utter a hoot.
hoove (hōōv), *n.* a disease in cattle, in which the abdomen is distended.
hop (hop), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hopped, *p.pr.* hopping], to leap over; impregnate with hops: *v.i.* to proceed by short leaps on one leg; skip with both legs; limp; to pick hops: *n.* a jump on one leg; a dance; a twining plant the ripened cones of which are used in brewing to impart a bitter taste to malt liquors: *adj.* pertaining to hops.
hope (hōp), *n.* the desire of good accompanied by expectation; anticipation; confidence; the object of hope: *v.t.* to expect with confidence or desire: *v.i.* to cherish a desire for good; trust confidently.
hopeful ('fool), *adj.* full of hope; promising success.
hopefully (-li), *adv.* in a hopeful manner.
hoplite (hop'līt), *n.* an ancient Greek heavy-armed foot-soldier.
hopper (hop'ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, hops; a name for various leaping insects; a wooden trough or funnel through which grain passes into a mill; mechanism in a piano for lifting the hammer; a seed-basket used in sowing grain; a hop-picker; the basin of a water-closet.
hoppet ('et), *n.* a hand-basket; a dish for measuring ore.
hopple ('l), *v.t.* to hobble.
hoppy ('i), *adj.* full of, or tasting like, hops.
hops, see under hop.
hopscotch ('skoch), *n.* a children's game, in which a flat stone is driven from one numbered compartment to another by the player while he hops.
horal (hō'rål), *adj.* pertaining to, or lasting, an hour; hourly. Also horary.
horde (hōrd), *n.* a nomadic tribe or clan dwelling in tents or wagons; a vast multitude: *v.i.* to live, or act together, in hordes.
hordeine (hôr'dē-in), *n.* a starch-like substance obtained from barley.
horehound, same as hoarhound.
horizon (hō-rī'zun), *n.* the circular line where the sky and earth, or sea, appear to meet: hence the limit of one's mental vision.



OPYRIGHT, 1910, BY F. S. WRIGHT

VARIOUS BREEDS OF HORSES

horizontal (hor-i-zon'tal), *adj.* parallel to, or situated near, the horizon; level: opposed to vertical.
horizontally (-li), *adv.* in a horizontal direction.
horn (hôrn), *n.* a hard projecting, usually curved, protuberance on the head of certain mammals, especially hoofed animals; a thickened form of tissue; anything made of horn, or like horn; a wind instrument; one of the extremities of the moon when in crescent form.
hornbeak ('bēk), *n.* the garfish.
hornbeam ('bēm), *n.* a small tree yielding a tough wood: used for cogwheels, &c.
hornbill ('bil), *n.* a bird with a large horn-crested bill, allied to the kingfishers.
hornblende ('blend), *n.* a dark-green or black-colored mineral with a horn-like cleavage.
horned (hôrnd), *adj.* having horns; horn-shaped.
hornet (hôr'net), *n.* a social wasp which inflicts a severe sting: hence a waspish, disagreeable person.
horning (hôrn'ing), *n.* the appearance of the moon at her first and last quarter.
hornpipe (hôrn'pīp), *n.* a lively dance, especially by sailors; an obsolete wind instrument.
hornwrack ('rak), *n.* sea-mat.
horny ('i), *adj.* like horn.
horologe (hor'ō-lōj), *n.* a mechanism, as a clock, &c., for marking the hours.
horology (hō-rol'ō-ji), *n.* the art of measuring time, or of constructing timepieces.
horometer (hō-rom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring time.
horoscope (hor'ō-skōp), *n.* a representation of the heavens at any time, especially at one's birth.
horoscopy (hō-ros'ko-pi), *n.* the art of casting horoscopes and determining the destiny of persons from them; a horoscope.
horrent (hor'ent), *adj.* erect; bristling.
horrible ('i-bl), *adj.* terrible; dreadful.
horribleness (-nes), *n.* the state of being horrible.
horribly ('i-bli), *adv.* terribly; dreadfully.
horrid ('id), *adj.* dreadful; terrible; hideous; most obnoxious; gloomy.
horrific (-if'ik), *adj.* causing horror.
horrify ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* horrified], to fill or strike with horror.
horripilation (-ip-i-lā'shun), *n.* a shuddering sensation as of the hair standing on end, or goose-flesh.
horror ('ēr), *n.* excessive fear accompanied with shuddering; extreme dread; great disgust: *pl.* extreme depression; delirium tremens (with *the*).
hors de combat (ôr de cōng-bä'), *prep. phr.* out of the fight; disabled [French].
hors-d'œuvre (-dōōvr'), *n.* a side dish [French].
horse (hôrs), *n.* a solid-hoofed animal, used for riding or drawing burdens; a male of the species; cavalry; a framework or machine for the support of anything; a footrope to support the foot of a sailor under a yard or the bowsprit; work charged for before it is executed: *v.t.* to mount on, or furnish with, a horse; carry on horseback; place astride: *v.i.* to get on horseback: *adj.* noting something coarse or large.
horse-fly ('flī), *n.* a large fly that stings horses.
horse-laugh ('läf), *n.* a coarse noisy laugh.
horse-power ('pou-ēr), *n.* the theoretical unit of work of a steam-engine = 33,000 lb. raised 1 ft. in 1 minute.
horseradish ('rad-ish), *n.* a plant with a long root having an acrid pungent taste.
horseshoe ('shōō), *n.* a U-shaped metal shoe to protect the hoof of a horse; anything U-shaped; the king crab.
horseweed ('wēd), *n.* the fleabane.
horsy ('i), *adj.* pertaining to horses. Also horsey.
hortative (hôr'tâ-tiv), *adj.* inciting; giving exhortation. Also hortatory.

hortensial (-ten'shăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or fitted for, a garden.
horticultural (-ti-kul'tū-răl), *adj.* pertaining to horticulture.
horticulture (-ti-kul'tūr), *n.* the art of cultivating gardens.
horticulturist (-ist), *n.* one who is skilled in horticulture.
hosanna (hō-zan'ă), *n.* an exclamation of praise and glory to God.
hose (hōz), *n.* [*pl.* hose], coverings for the legs; stockings; flexible tubing for conveying water, &c.
hosier ('zhēr), *n.* one who deals in hosiery.
hosiery (-i), stockings, underclothing, &c.; a manufactory for such goods.
hospice (hos'pis), *n.* an Alpine convent for the reception and entertainment of travelers.
hospitable ('pit-ă-bl), *adj.* receiving and entertaining friends or strangers.
hospital ('pi-tăl), *n.* an institution for the medical treatment and care of the sick.
hospitality ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* hospitalities (-tiz)], the practice of entertaining friends and strangers with kindness and liberality.
host (hōst), *n.* a crowd; multitude; army; one who entertains another in public or private; a landlord of an hotel or inn; an organism on which another is parasitic; the consecrated bread or wafer of the Eucharist, in the Greek Roman Catholic, and Lutheran Churches.
hostage (hos'tāj), *n.* a person who remains in the hands of another as a pledge for the fulfilment of certain conditions; a pledge.
hostel ('tel), *n.* a hostelry; at Oxford and Cambridge, a small unendowed college.
hostelry (-ri), *n.* an inn or lodging-house.
hostess (hōst'es), *n.* a female host.
hostile (hos'tīl), *adj.* showing animosity; inimical; adverse; repugnant: *n.* a hostile Indian.
hostility (-til'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* hostilities (-tiz)], the state of being hostile; antagonism; enmity; animosity: *pl.* acts of warfare.
hostler ('lēr), *n.* one who takes charge of horses at an inn. Also ostler.
hot (hot), *adj.* [*comp.* hotter, *superl.* hottest], having much heat; burning; fiery; passionate; lustful; ardent; furious; pungent; acrid; unendurable; near to the object sought for.
hotbed ('bed), *n.* a bed of earth covered with glass and made warm by the fermentation of manure, for rearing plants.
hotchpotch (hoch'poch), *n.* a mixture of various ingredients; a thick broth of meat and vegetables [Scotch]; a commixture of property for division.
hotel hō-tel'), *n.* a superior inn or lodging-house.
hothouse (hot'hous), *n.* a glazed building artificially heated for rearing tender plants; a drying-room.
hot-mouthed ('mouth't), *adj.* headstrong.
hotpress ('pres), *v.t.* to gloss paper or linen by passing it between heated rollers.
hotspur (hot'spēr), *n.* a man of hasty and precipitate valor: *adj.* hot-headed.
Hottentot ('en-tot), *n.* one of an aboriginal South African race in Cape Colony; the language spoken by the Hottentots, characterized by a peculiar click.
houdah, same as howdah.
hough, same as hock.
hound (hound), *n.* a particular breed of hunting dog; a despicable, mean fellow: *v.t.* to chase with, or as with, hounds; incite; set upon.
houndfish ('fish), *n.* a kind of shark.
hour (our), *n.* the 1-24th part of a day; 60 minutes; particular time: *pl.* life; in the Roman Catholic Church, prayers repeated at stated times during the day; the book containing such devotional exercises.
Hour (our), *n.* one of the Horæ, goddesses of the hours and seasons.
hour-glass (our'glăs), *n.* a device for measuring time by running sand through a narrow neck of a glass vessel.

houri (hou' or hōō'ri), *n.* [*pl.* houris ('riz)], one of the dark-eyed nymphs of the Mohammedan paradise.

house (hous), *n.* a building for residence; place of abode; household affairs; manner of living; family or race, especially of high rank; one of the divisions of a legislative or ecclesiastical body; a quorum of the members of such a body; a mercantile firm; in astrology, the station of a planet in the heavens, or the 12th part of the heavens; a square on a chess-board; a workhouse: (houz) *v.t.* to place in a house; shelter or lodge; make secure before a storm: *v.i.* hide; to take shelter.

house-boat ('bōt), *n.* a covered boat fitted up as a river residence.

household ('hōld), *n.* a family living together: *adj.* domestic; pertaining to a family or home.

housing (houz'ing), *n.* a saddle cloth: *pl.* ornamental trappings of a horse.

hovel (hov'l), *n.* a mean habitation; hut or cabin: *v.t.* to shelter in a hovel.

hover (huv'ẽr), *v.i.* to flutter over or about; stand in suspense or expectation; move about in a neighborhood.

how (hou), *adv.* in what manner; to what degree or extent; for what reason.

howbeit (-bē'it), *adv.* nevertheless.

howdah (hou'dä), *n.* a protected seat for riding on an elephant or camel. Also houdah.

howel ('el), *n.* a cooper's smoothing plane.

however (-ev'ẽr), *adv.* in whatever manner or degree; at all events: *conj.* notwithstanding; yet.

howitzer ('itz-ẽr), *n.* a short cannon, formerly used for throwing shells.

howl (houl), *n.* the prolonged cry of a dog or wolf; the cry of one in pain or distress: *v.i.* to cry like a dog or wolf; utter a prolonged cry of pain or distress; roar, like the wind; cry down by clamor: *v.t.* to utter in a loud wailing tone.

howler ('ẽr), *n.* one who howls; a South American monkey of the genus Mycetes.

howling ('ing), *p.adj.* filled with howls or howling; dreary; dismal; extreme.

howsoever (-so-ev'ẽr), *adv.* in what manner soever; although.

hoy (hoi), *n.* a heavy one-masted coasting-vessel: *interj.* ho!

hoyden, same as hoiden.

hub (hub), *n.* the nave of a wheel; the peg at which quoits are thrown; a kind of steel punch used in coining, &c.; a hilt; a jutting obstruction.

hubbub (hub'bub), *n.* uproar.

huccatoon (huk-kȧ-tōōn'), *n.* a kind of cotton cloth.

huck (huk), *n.* a German trout.

huckaback ('ȧ-bak), *n.* a rough kind of linen or cotton cloth: used for toweling.

huckle ('l), *n.* the hip; a haunch.

hucklebacked ('bakt), *adj.* round-shouldered.

huckleberry (-ber-i), *n.* [*pl.* huckleberries (-iz)], the edible berry of any species of Gaylussacia; the whortleberry.

huckster ('stẽr), *n.* one who retails small articles; a mean tricky fellow.

huckstress ('stres), *n.* a female huckster.

huddle (hud'l), *v.t.* to crowd together in a disorderly manner; collect closely; place or perform in haste or disorder: *v.i.* to come in a crowd or haste (with *on, up, over*): *n.* confusion; crowd.

hue (hū), *n.* color tint; a shouting; clamor.

hue and cry (krī), *n.* in law, the common process of pursuing a felon.

huff (huf), *v.t.* to puff or blow up; treat with insolence; bully; remove (a piece at checkers) when one's opponent fails to take with it: *n.* fit of petulance; sudden offense taken.

hug (hug), *n.* a close embrace; a particular grip in wrestling: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hugged, *p.pr.* hugging], to embrace closely; fondle; hold fast; keep close to.

huge (hūj), *adj.* vast; very large.

hugely ('li), *adv.* immensely; exceedingly.
hugeness ('nes), *n.* vastness; enormous bulk.
hugger-mugger (hug'ĕr-mug'ĕr), *adj.* secret; sloven: confused.
Huguenot (hū'ge-not or nō), *n.* a name formerly applied to French Protestants of the 16th and 17th centuries.
hulk (hulk), *n.* the body of a ship, especially if old or dismantled: *pl.* old dismasted ships formerly used as convict prisons (with *the*).
hulking ('ing), *n.* unwieldy; bulky.
hull (hul), *n.* outer covering, especially of grain or nuts; the body or frame of a vessel: *v.t.* to peel off the hull or husk of; strike or pierce (the hull of a vessel) with a shot or shell: *v.i.* to drift to and fro upon the sea, like a ship without sails.
hullabaloo (-ă-bă-lōō'), *n.* uproar; noisy contention.
hum (hum), *n.* the noise of bees and other insects in flight: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hummed, *p.pr.* humming], to make such a noise: *v.t.* to sing in a low undertone; set or keep going in an energetic manner: *interj.* a sound with a pause implying hesitation or consideration.
human (hū'mân), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, man or mankind; having the qualities of a man; not divine.
humane (-mān'), *adj.* having the feelings proper to man; benevolent; kind; compassionate; elevating.
humanely ('li), *adv.* in a humane manner.
humaniculture ('mä-ni-kul'tür), *n.* humanism.
humanism (-izm), *n.* culture derived from classical training; human nature.
humanist (-ist), *n.* a student of the humanities; one versed in the knowledge of human nature.
humanistic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the humanities, or human nature.
humanitarian (-i-tā'ri-ân), *n.* a philanthropist; an anti-Trinitarian; one who believes that the duty of man consists of acting rightly to others; a perfectionist: *adj.* philanthropic.
humanity ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* humanities (-tiz)], mankind; the state or quality of being human or humane; philanthropy; kindness; benevolence: *pl.* classical learning and literature.
humanize ('man-īz), *v.t.* to render human; soften.
humankind (-kīnd), *n.* human species.
humanly (-li), *adv.* after the manner of men.
humble (hum'bl), *adj.* having a low estimate of one's self; modest; meek; submissive; lowly; mean; obscure: *v.t.* to make submissive; subdue; bring low; mortify; humiliate.
humble-bee (-bē), *n.* a bumble-bee.
humble-pie (-pī), *n.* a pie made of the humbles, or entrails, of a deer.
humbles ('blz), *n.pl.* entrails, especially of a deer.
humboldtine ('bōl-tin), *n.* a yellowish crystalline mineral; natural ferrous oxalate.
humbug ('bug), *n.* a fraud or imposition under fair pretenses; sham; a plausible deceiver; a spirit of trickery or deception: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* humbugged, *p.pr.* humbugging], to cheat or impose upon; hoax.
humbugger (-ĕr), *n.* one who humbugs.
humbuggery (-i), *n.* [*pl.* humbuggeries (-iz)], imposition.
humdrum ('drum), *adj.* dull; monotonous; commonplace.
humeral (hū'mĕr-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to the shoulder.
humero, a *prefix* meaning *shoulder.*
humerus ('mĕr-us), *n.* [*pl.* humeri (-rī)], the arm from the shoulder to the fore-arm; the cylindrical bone of that part.
humhum (hum'hum), *n.* a coarse Indian cotton cloth.
humid (hū'mid), *adj.* damp; moist.
humidity ('i-ti), *n.* dampness; moisture.
humidor (hū'mid-ŏr), *n.* a receptacle for keeping tobacco moist.
humiliation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of humiliating; the state of being humiliated; mortification; abasement.

humility (-mil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* humilities (-tiz)], the state or quality of being humble; modesty; self-abasement.

humite (hū'mīt), *n.* a variety of chrondrodite.

humming-bird ('ing-bĕrd), *n.* a very small bird of the family Trochilidæ, with brilliant metallic plumage.

hummock ('ok), *n.* a large mass of floating ice; a hillock or mound.

humor (hū' or ū'mĕr), *n.* wit; merriment; the tendency to look at things from the mirthful or incongruous side; caprice; proud conceit; temper; petulance; peevishness; moisture of the body and eye; disease: *v.t.* to indulge; yield to a particular desire of.

humorist (-ist), *n.* one who gratifies his own humor; a droll person; one whose writing or conversation is characterized by humor.

humorous (-us), *adj.* full of, or characterized by, humor; comical; diverting.

humorsome (-sum), *adj.* characterized by humor; laughable; capricious.

hump (hump), *n.* a protuberance on the back: *v.t.* to vex or annoy; exert (one's self).

humpty-dumpty ('ti-dump'ti), *adj.* characterized by short limbs and a round body.

humulin (hū'mū-lin), *n.* the bitter narcotic principle in hops.

humulus (-lus), *n.* a genus of twining plants, containing the hops.

humus ('mus), *n.* vegetable mold.

Hun (hun), *n.* one of an ancient Tartar race, which in the 5th century, A. D., overran and devasted Europe.

hunch (huch), *n.* a hump; lump; a thrust with the fist or elbow: *v.t.* to push with the fist or elbow; push with a sudden jerk.

hundred (hun'dred), *adj.* 10 times 10: *n.* the number of 10 times 10; the symbol (C. or 100) denoting it; a division of an English county.

hundredth ('dredth), *adj.* the ordinal of 100: *n.* one of 100 equal parts.

hundredweight ('dred-wāt), *n.* the 1-20th part of a ton.

hung, *p.t.* of hang.

Hungarian (hung-gā'ri-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Hungary, its inhabitants, or language.

hunger (hung'gĕr), *n.* keenness of appetite; pain or uneasiness caused by want of food; strong desire: *v.i.* to feel the pain of hunger; to have a longing or earnest desire.

hungrily ('gri-li), *adj.* in a hungry manner.

hungry ('gri), *adj.* [*comp.* hungrier, *superl.* hungriest], having a keen appetite; feeling pain or uneasiness for want of food; emaciated; eagerly desirous; unfertile: said of land.

hunk (hungk), *n.* a lump or large piece.

hunky ('i), *adj.* well done; in good trim.

hunt (hunt), *v.t.* to pursue, or chase, as game or wild animals; follow closely; search after: *v.i.* to follow the chase: *n.* pursuit of game or wild animals; pack of hounds; an association of huntsmen; district hunted over by hounds; a search.

hunter ('ĕr), *n.* a huntsman; a horse or hound trained for hunting; a hunting-watch.

hunting (hunt'ing), *n.* the act or practice of one who hunts; pursuit; search.

hunting-box (-boks), *n.* a temporary residence while hunting.

hunting-watch (woch), *n.* a watch having its face protected with a metal cover.

huntress ('res), *n.* a female hunter.

huntsman ('z-măn), *n.* [*pl.* huntsmen ('men)], a hunter; one who has the management of a pack of hounds.

hurdle (hĕr'dl), *n.* a movable fence of osiers or branches; a fence to be leaped over in steeplechasing; a rude frame on which criminals were formerly dragged to execution: *v.t.* to cover or inclose with hurdles.

hurdy-gurdy ('di-gĕr'di), *n.* a stringed instrument somewhat resembling a violin, played by a wheel; a barrel organ; a miner's camp.

hurl (hĕrl), *v.t.* to throw with violence; drive forcibly; utter with vehemence: *n.* the act of throwing.
hurly-burly (hĕr'li-bĕr'li), *n.* tumult; great commotion.
hurrah (hōō-rä'), *interj.* a shout of joy, triumph, applause, &c.: *v.i.* to utter such a shout in applause, &c. Also hurra.
hurricane (hur'i-kān), *n.* a gale of extreme violence characterized by fitful changes of the wind.
hurricane-deck (-dek), *n.* the bridge-deck of a steamship; the upper deck of a river steamer.
hurried ('id), *p.adj.* exhibiting, or characterized by, haste; hasty.
hurry ('i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hurried, *p.pr.* hurrying], to impel to greater speed; hasten on; accelerate: *v.i.* to act or move with haste: *n.* haste; urgency; precipitation; confusion; a coaling stage for loading vessels.
hurry-scurry (-skur'i), *n.* confused bustle.
hurt (hĕrt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hurt, *p.pr.* hurting], to cause or inflict pain in; wound; grieve; injure; impair or damage: *n.* a wound; injury; damage or loss.
hurtful ('fool), *adj.* injurious; harmful.
hurtfully (-li), *adv.* so as to hurt.
hurtle (hĕrt'l), *v.t.* to move violently; impel forcibly: *v.i.* to clash; dash in collision.
hurtleberry, same as whortleberry.
husband (huz'bănd), *n.* a married man: *v.t.* to manage or use with economy.
husbandman (-mân), *n.* [*pl.* husbandmen (-men)], a tiller of the soil; farmer.
husbandry (-ri), *n.* agriculture; frugality.
hush (hush), *interj.* be still! silence! *adj.* quiet; silent: *n.* quietness; silence: *v.t.* to make silent; soothe.
husk (husk), *n.* the dry outer covering of certain fruits or seeds: *v.t.* to remove husks from.
huskily ('ki-li), *adj.* hoarsely.
huskiness ('ki-nes), *n.* the state of being husky.
husking-bee ('ing-bē), *n.* a social gathering to assist in husking corn.
husky ('ki), *adj.* [*comp.* huskier, *superl.* huskiest], consisting of, or like, husks; worthless; rough or hoarse: said of the voice: *n.* an American Indian sledge-dog.
hussar (huz-är'), *n.* a light-armed cavalry soldier.
hussy (huz'i), *n.* [*pl.* hussies ('iz)], a fast girl; worthless woman.
hustings (hust'ings), *n.pl.* a court held in the Guildhall before the Lord Mayor, Recorder and sheriffs of London; formerly the stand from which Parliamentary candidates, when nominated, addressed the electors.
hustle (hus'l), *v.t.* to push roughly; jostle; mob; shake together in confusion: *v.i.* exhibit energy and alacrity.
hut (hut), *n.* a small house or cabin; a temporary erection for lodging troops.
hutch (huch), *n.* a bin, box, or chest; a coop or pen; a mining trough for washing ore: *v.t.* to store; to wash (ore) in a hutch.
huzzah, same as hurrah.
hyacinth (hī'â-sinth), *n.* a handsome bulbous flowering plant of the genus Hyacinthus; a variety of zircon, used as a jewel.
hyacinthine ('in), *adj.* pertaining to the hyacinth; like Hyacinthus, the handsome youth killed by Apollo and transformed into the hyacinth: hence handsome; beautiful.
Hyades ('â-dēz), *n.pl.* the five stars in the face of the constellation Taurus, supposed by the ancients to bring rain when they rose with the sun. Also Hyads.
hyæna (hī-ē'nâ), *n.* same as hyena.
hyal, a *prefix* meaning *glass*, as *hyaline*, like glass: also hyalo: *hyalography*, the art of writing or engraving upon glass.
hyaline (hī'â-lin), *adj.* glassy; transparent.
hybrid (hī'brid), *n.* a mongrel; an animal or plant produced by interbreeding different species or varieties; a compound word the elements of which are derived from different languages.

hybridize (-īz), *v.t.* to cause to interbreed and thus produce hybrids.
hydatoid ('dā-toid), *adj.* watery: *n.* the membrane around the aqueous humor of the eye; the aqueous humor itself.
hydr, a *prefix* meaning *water,* also the *presence of hydrogen.* Also hydro, as *hydr*acid, an acid containing hydrogen but no oxygen; *hydro*pathy, the cure of disease by water treatment, externally or internally.
Hydra (hī'drâ), *n.* in classical mythology, the water serpent with nine heads slain by Hercules; each of these on being cut off became two: hence any evil which, when grappled with, appears to intensify; a genus of fresh-water polyps which multiply on division.
hydracid, see under hydr.
Hydrangea (-dran'je-â), *n.* a genus of shrubs of the saxifrage family with showy flowers.
hydrant ('drânt), *n.* a plug with a valve connected with a water main for extinguishing fires.
hydrate ('drāt), *n.* a chemical compound containing a definite quantity of water: *v.t.* to combine with water to form a hydrate.
hydraulic (-draw'lik), *adj.* pertaining to fluids in motion: *n.pl.* the science of liquids in motion and the application of the forces which influence the motions of water for practical purposes, as raising water, &c.
hydric ('drik), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, hydrogen in combination; pertaining to water.
hydride ('drīd), *n.* a chemical combination of hydrogen with another element.
hydriodic (-dri-od'ik), *adj.* composed of hydrogen and iodine.
hydro, see hydr.
hydrocarbons (-kär'bonz), *n.pl.* a general name for bitumens, mineral resins, and fats which are composed of hydrogen and carbon.
hydrocele ('drō-sēl), *n.* dropsy of the scrotum.
hydrocephalus (-sef'â-lus), *n.* dropsy of the brain.
hydrochlorate (-klō'rāt), *n.* a salt of hydrochloric acid.
hydrochloric ('rik), *adj.* composed of hydrogen and chlorine.
hydrocyanic (-si-an'ik), *adj.* composed of hydrogen and cyanogen.
hydrocyanic acid (as'id), *n.* prussic acid.
hydrodynamic (-dī-nam'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or derived from, the pressure of water: *n.pl.* the science that treats of water pressure.
hydrofluoric (-flū-or'ik), *adj.* composed of hydrogen and fluorine.
hydrofluoric acid (as'id), *n.* a volatile fuming acid used in etching glass.
hydrogen ('drō-jen), *n.* a colorless, gaseous, inflammable substance, which liquefies under great pressure, and is the lightest element yet known: when combined with oxygen it produces water. Hydrogen is the standard unit for the estimation of atomic weights and volumes.
hydrography (-drog'rā-fi), *n.* the art of measuring and mapping the water surface of the earth, as oceans, lakes, coast-lines, &c., with relative data as to their depth, tides, beds, &c.
hydrokinetics (-drō-kī-net'iks), *n.pl.* that branch of physics which treats of fluids in motion.
hydrology (-drol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of water, its property, laws, phenomena, &c.
hydrometer (-drom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for determining the specific gravity, strength, &c., of fluids.
hydropathic (-drō-path'ik), *adj.* pertaining to hydropathy: *n.* an establishment where patients reside while under hydropathic treatment.
hydropathy, see under hydr.
hydrophobia (-fō'bi-â), *n.* a disease caused by the virus from the saliva of a mad dog accompanied by convulsions and unnatural dread of water.
hydrophyte ('drō-fīt), *n.* a water-plant.
hydroplane ('drō-plān), *n.* an attachment for a boat lessening friction when boat is speeded.
hydrostat ('drō-stat), *n.* an apparatus for the prevention of boiler ex-

plosions; an electrical contrivance for indicating the leakage or overflow of water.

hydrostatic (-stat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to hydrostatics: *n.pl.* that branch of physics that treats of the pressure and equilibrium of fluids.

hydrotherapy (-ther'å-pi), *n.* treatment of disease by water; water-cure.

hydrothermal (-thĕr'mål), *adj.* pertaining to the action of hot water.

hyena (-hī-ē'nå), *n.* a bristly-maned wolf-like carnivorous quadruped.

hyetal ('et-ål), *adj.* pertaining to rain, or rainfall.

hyetograph (-ō-grâf), *n.* a chart showing the rainfall over various areas.

hyetology (-ol'ō-ji), *n.* that branch of meteorology treating of rainfall, its distribution, representation on charts, &c.

Hygeian (-jē'ån), *adj.* pertaining to Hygeia, the goddess of health.

hygeian, *adj.* pertaining to health, or hygiene.

hygiene ('jēn), *n.* the science of health, its preservation, and the laws of sanitation.

hygienic (-ji-en'ik), *adj.* pertaining to hygiene.

hygiology (-ji-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of hygiene; a treatise on hygiene.

hygro, a *prefix* meaning *moist, wet,* as *hygro*meter, an instrument for measuring the amount of moisture contained in the atmosphere.

hygrometer (hī-grom'e-tēr), see under hygro.

hygrometry (-grom'e-tri), *n.* that branch of physics that treats of the moisture of the atmosphere.

hygroscope ('grō-skōp), *n.* an apparatus for indicating atmospheric moisture.

hymen ('men), *n.* marriage, from Hymen, the Grecian god of marriage; the virginal membrane.

hymeneal (-ē'ål), *p.adj.* pertaining to marriage; nuptial.

hymn (him), *n.* a sacred ode expressive of praise or adoration: *v.t.* to sing hymns to; adore or praise by hymns.

hymnal ('nål), *n.* a collection of hymns for public worship.

hymnology (-nol'ō-ji), *n.* the study of hymns, their origin, use, lore, &c.

hyoid (hī'oid), *adj.* shaped like the Greek letter ϒ, *υ*: *n.* a U-shaped bone supporting the tongue.

hyp, see hypo.

hyper, a *prefix* meaning *over, beyond, excess,* and in chemistry *highest.*

hyperbola (-pēr'bō-lå), *n.* a curve formed by the section of a cone when the cutting plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes.

hyperbole ('bō-lē), *n.* a figure of speech which expresses more or less than the truth.

hyperbolic (-bol'ik), *adj.* pertaining to or containing, hyperbole; exaggerated; pertaining to, or of the nature of, a hyperbola.

hyperborean (-bō're-ån), *adj.* arctic.

hyperdulia (-dōō'li-å), *n.* veneration of the Virgin Mary.

hyphen (hī'fen), *n.* a mark (-) joining two words or syllables: *v.t.* to join by such a mark.

hypno, a *prefix* meaning *sleep,* as *hypno*sis, a hypnotic state or trance.

hypnosis (hip-nō'sis), see hypno.

hypnotic (hip-not'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or producing hypnotism.

hypnotize ('nō-tīz), *v.t.* to produce, or subject to, hypnotism.

hypnotism ('nō-tizm), *n.* a method of inducing a trance-like sleep: a method of medical treatment by hypnotism.

hypo, hyp, a *prefix* meaning *under; beneath.*

hypoblast (hī'pō-blåst), *n.* the under layer of the blastoderm.

hypochondria (hip-ō-kon'dri-å), *n.* a disease attended with extreme melancholy, and anxiety respecting one's state of health. Also hypochondriasis.

hypochondriac ('dri-ak), *n.* one who is affected with hypochondria: *adj.* pertaining to, or affected with, hypochondria.

hypocrisy (-ok'ri-si), *n.* a feigning to be what one is not; dissimulation; false profession.

hypocrite (′ō-krit), *n.* one who practices hypocrisy; a dissimulator.
hypodermic (hī-pō-dĕr′mik), *adj.* inserted under the skin: *n.* a medicine thus injected.
hypogastric (hī-pō-gas′trik), *adj.* pertaining to the hypogastrium.
hypogastrium (′tri-um), *n.* [*pl.* hypogastria (-â)], the middle part of the lower region of the abdomen.
hypopyon (hip-ō′pi-on), *n.* extravasation of blood around the eye; a black eye.
hyporcheme (hip′ôr-kim), *n.* a Greek choral ode sung to the hyporchesis dance.
hyporchesis (hip′ôr-kē′sis), a Greek choral dance.
hypostasis (hī-pos′tā-sis), *n.* a basis; groundwŏrk; postulate or fundamental principle.
hypostoma (hip-os′to-ma), *n.* an organ or part below the mouth.
hypostrophe (hip-os′trō-fē), *n.* a turning about; a return.
hypostyle (′ō-stīl), *n.* a roof supported by columns; a covered colonnade; pillared hall or court.
hypotenuse (-pot′e-nūs), *n.* the side of a right-angled triangle opposite the right angle. Also hypothenuse.
hypothesis (-poth′e-sis), *n.* [*pl.* hypotheses (-sēz)], something assumed for the purpose of argument; a theory to explain some fact which may or may not prove to be true; supposition; conjecture.
hypothetic (-pō-thet′ik), *adj.* based on hypothesis; conjectural. Also hypothetical.
hypothetically (-âl-li), *adv.* by hypothesis.
hypsi, a *prefix* meaning *high, exceptionally high,* as *hypsi*brachycephalic: *adj.* having a high broad skull, as certain races. Also hypso.
hypsometer (hip-som′e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring altitudes by atmospheric pressure.
hypsometry (′e-tri), *n.* the art of determining altitudes by atmospheric pressure.
hypsosis (hip-sō′sis), *n.* the elevation of the Host; also of the cross.
hypural (hip-ū′ral), *a.* below the tail.
hyrax (hī′raks), *n.* a small hare-like mammal, the coney of the Bible.
hyson (hī′son), *n.* a Chinese green tea.
hyssop (his′up), *n.* an aromatic plant with blue flowers; an unidentified plant mentioned in the Bible.
hysteria (his-tē′ri-â), *n.* a nervous affection of women characterized by choking sensations, paroxysms of laughter or weeping, and frequently simulating other diseases.
hysterical (-ter′i-kâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or affected by, hysterics; violently emotional.
hysterically (-li), *adv.* in a hysterical manner.
hysterics (his-ter′iks), *n.pl.* hysteria.
hysteroid (′oid), *adj.* resembling hysteria.
hysterotomy (-ot′ō-mi), *n.* the operation of cutting out, or into, the womb.

I (ī), *pron.* [*pl.* we (wē)], *nom. case, sing.* of the pronoun of the 1st person; the word by which the speaker or writer denotes himself: *n.* in metaphysics, the object of consciousness; the ego.

iambic (ī-am'bik), *adj.* consisting of, or employing, iambics: *n.* an iambus, a satirical poem in iambic verse.

iambus ('bus), *n.* a metrical foot consisting of two syllables, of which the first is short and the second is long (⏑ ′), or, in accentual versification, a foot of two syllables, in which the stress accent falls on the second syllable.

ibex ('beks), *n.* a genus of wild goats, having very large recurved horns, the best known species of which is the Alpine steinbok or bouquetin.

ibis ('bis), *n.* a genus of large wading birds, having a long, curved beak, of which the most notable species is the sacred Ibis of the ancient Egyptians.

ice (īs), *n.* frozen water or other fluid; a frozen confection, as ice-cream: *v.t.* to convert into ice; freeze; preserve in ice, cover with concreted sugar; frost.

ice age (āj), *n.* the glacial epoch.

iceberg ('bērg), *n.* a large mass of ice detached from a glacier, and floating in the sea.

ice boat (bōt), *n.* a strong steam boat used to break a channel through ice; a boat mounted on runners and propelled by sails on ice.

ice-field ('fēld), *n.* an extensive sheet of floating ice.

ice-floe ('flō), *n.* a smaller sheet of floating ice.

ice-pack ('pak), *n.* a field of broken and drifting ice, consisting of great masses packed together.

ichneumon (ik-nū'mun), *n.* an animal of the weasel kind, found in Egypt, where it was anciently worshipped; it tracks out and devours the eggs of the crocodile.

ichneumon-fly (-flī), *n.* an insect which lays its eggs in the bodies of other insects.

ichnolite ('nō-līt), *n.* a stone impressed with a fossil footprint.

ichnology (-nol'ō-ji), *n.* that branch of science which treats of fossil footprints.

ichor (ī'kôr), *n.* in classical mythology, the ethereal fluid which ran, instead of blood, in the veins of the gods; a thin, watery, acrid serum from an ulcer or wound.

ichthyic (ik'thi-ik), *adj.* fish-like.

ichthyo, a *prefix* meaning *a fish,* as *ichthyo*lite, a fossil fish; the impression of a fossil fish. Also ichthy.

ichthyography (ik-thi-ōg'rå-fi), *n.* a treatise on fishes.

ichthyolite, see under ichthyo.

ichthyology (-ol'ō-ji), *n.* that branch of zoölogy which treats of fishes, their structure, classification, &c.

Ichthyosaurus (-saw'rus), *n.* a genus of huge fossil fish-lizards.

ichthyosis (-ō'sis), *n.* a disease in which the skin presents the form of hard dry scales and plates.

icicle (ī'si-kl), *n.* a pendent cone of ice formed by the freezing of dripping water.

icily ('si-li), *adv.* in an icy manner; coldly.

iciness ('si-nes), *n.* the state of being icy; coldness.
icing ('sing), *n.* a coating of concrete sugar.
icon (ī'kon), *n.* [*pl.* icons ('konz), icones ('kon-ēz)], in the Greek Church, a sacred image or picture. Also eikon, ikon.
icono, a *prefix* meaning *image,* as *iconoclasm,* image breaking.
iconoclast (ī-kon'ō-klâst), *n.* an image breaker; one who attacks superstitions or shams.
icos, a *prefix* meaning *twenty,* as *icosahedral,* having twenty plane faces.
icosahedron (-kos-â-hē'dron), *n.* a solid bounded by twenty plane faces.
ictus (ik'tus), *n.* a blow or stroke; in prosody and music, rhythmical or metrical accent or stress.
icy (ī'si), *adj.* [*comp.* icier, *superl.* iciest], pertaining to, or resembling, or abounding in, ice; cold; chilling; indifferent.
idea (-dē'â), *n.* a mental image or picture; a conception of what ought to be; an abstract principle; opinion; belief; plan.
ideal (-dē'âl), *adj.* existing in imagination only; visionary; conforming to a standard of perfection; perfect: *n.* a mental conception, or an individual regarded as the standard of perfection.
idealize (-īz), *v.t.* to make ideal; embody in an ideal form; represent (natural objects) so as to show their most important characteristics only: *v.i.* to form ideals.
idealism (-izm), *n.* in art, the effort to realize, by elimination and combination, the highest type of any natural object; the doctrine that all our knowledge of objects is a knowledge of ideas.
idealist (-ist), *n.* one who pursues the ideal; one who holds the doctrine of idealism; a visionary.
idealistic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to an ideal; relating to idealism or idealists.
ideality ('i-ti), *n.* the quality of being ideal; the faculty to form ideals.
ideally (-li), *adv.* according to an ideal; mentally.
identical (ī-den'tik-âl), *adj.* expressing sameness; differing in no essential point.
identically (-li), *adv.* in an identical manner.
identical note (nōt), *n.* a note in terms agreed upon by two or more powers, intended to influence another power.
identifiable (-ti-fī'â-bl), *adj.* that may be identified.
identify (-den'ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* identified, *p.pr.* identifying], to make, prove to be, or consider as, the same.
identity ('ti-ti), *n.* essential or practical sameness.
ideograph (id'e-ō-grâf), *n.* a symbol, figure, or hieroglyph, not naming but suggesting the idea of an object. Also ideogram.
ideographic ('ik), *adj.* representing ideas by symbols independently of sounds. Also ideographical.
ideography (ē-og'rā-fi), *n.* the direct representation of ideas by symbols.
ideologist (ī-dē-ol'ō-jist), *n.* one occupied with ideas or ideals; a theorist.
ideology ('ō-ji), *n.* the science of ideas; the system of philosophy which derives ideas exclusively from sensation.
ideomotion (-ō-mō'shun), *n.* unconscious muscular motion arising from a dominant idea.
ides (īdz), *n.pl.* in the ancient Roman calendar, the eighth day after the nones—the 15th of March, May, July, October, and the 13th of the other months.
idio, a *prefix* meaning *one's own, peculiar,* as *idiograph,* a private or trade mark.
idiocy (id'i-ō-si), *n.* the state of being an idiot; mental imbecility. Also idiotcy.
idiograph, see under idio.
idiom ('i-um), *n.* a turn of expression peculiar to a language; the distinctive characteristics of a language.
idiomatic (-ō-mat'ik), *adj.* peculiar to a language; given to, or marked by, the use of idioms. Also idiomatical.

idiomatically (-ål-li), *adv.* according to the idiom.
idiopathic (-ō-path'ik), *adj.* characterizing a disease not produced by another.
idiopathy (-op'å-thi), *n.* an individual or personal affection; a primary disease not arising from another.
idiosyncrasy (-i-ō-sin'krå-si), *n.* [*pl.* idiosyncrasies (-siz)], peculiarity of constitution or temperament; a characteristic peculiar to an individual.
idiot ('i-ot), *n.* one of weak intellect; a foolish person.
idiotic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, an idiot; foolish, fatuous. Also idiotical.
idiotically (-ål-li), *adv.* in an idiotic manner.
idle (ī'dl), *adj.* empty; unoccupied; unemployed; unused; useless; vain; of no importance; irrelevant; averse to labor; futile; lazy: *v.i.* to be inactive or without employment: *v.t.* to spend in idleness; waste (time): usually with *away*.
idler (ī'dlēr), *n.* one who idles; a lazy person; one who has constant day duty on board ship, and does not keep night watch.
Ido (ē'dō), *n.* a universal language claimed to have virtues of Volapük and Esperanto without their faults.
idol (ī-dol), *n.* an image of a divinity, employed as an object of worship; a person or thing loved to excess.
idolater ('å-tēr), *n.* an idol-worshipper; one who pays divine honors to images, &c.; one who loves a person or thing to excess.
idolatress ('å-tres), *n.* a female idolater.
idolatrous ('å-trus), *adj.* pertaining to, or practicing, idolatry; marked by undue reverence or affection.
idolatry ('å-tri), *n.* [*pl.* idolatries (-triz)], the paying of Divine honors to idols, images, or any created object; the ascription of Divine power to natural agencies; excessive admiration, veneration, or love for any person or thing.
idolize (-īz), *v.t.* to make an idol of; love or admire to excess.
idyl (ī'dil), *n.* a short, highly-wrought pastoral poem; applied also to descriptive and narrative poems of greater length; a description of simple, rural, pastoral scenes. Also idyll.
idylist (ī'dil-ist), *n.* a pastoral poet, or painter.
idyllic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of an idyl; pastoral.
if (if), *conj.* on the condition; supposing that; whether; although.
igneous ('nē-us), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling fire, or produced by fire.
ignis fatuus ('nis fat'ū-us), *n.* a meteoric light seen to flit above the ground in marshy places, &c.; a misleading influence. Popularly known as *Will-o'-the-wisp, Jack-o'-Lantern, Corpse-candle.*
ignite ('nīt), *v.t.* to set on fire; to make incandescent with heat; subject to the action of intense heat; *v.i.* to take fire; glow with heat.
igniter ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, ignites; a time exploder for igniting the powder of a torpedo.
ignitible (ig-nī'ti-bl), *adj.* capable of being ignited; easily kindled.
ignition (-nish'un), *n.* the act of igniting; the state of being ignited.
ignoble (-nō'bl), *adj.* of low birth or station; of mean character or quality; of little value; characterizing a short-winged hawk, as distinguished from a long-winged falcon.
ignobleness ('bl-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being ignoble; absence of dignity.
ignobly ('bli), *adv.* in an ignoble manner; basely.
ignominious (-nō-min'i-us), *adj.* marked with ignominy or public disgrace; shameful; deserving disgrace; despicable.
ignominy (ig'nō-min-i), *n.* [*pl.* ignominies (-iz)], loss of one's good name; public disgrace or dishonor; cause or source of disgrace.
ignoramus (-rā'mus), *n.* an ignorant person, especially an ignorant pretender to knowledge.
ignorance (-råns), *n.* the state of being ignorant; want of knowledge.
ignorant (-rånt), *adj.* destitute of knowledge; uninstructed; illiterate.

ignore (-nōr'), *v.t.* to be ignorant of; treat as unknown; disregard; throw out as false or unsupported by sufficient evidence: said of a grand jury rejecting a bill.

iguana (i-gwä'nâ), *n.* a large tropical American lizard, having a dewlap under the throat.

il, *a prefix,* another form of *in* when followed by *l,* meaning *not,* as *il*literate, uneducated.

ileum (il'e-um), *n.* the lower part of the small intestine.

Ilex (ī'leks), *n.* a genus of evergreen trees and shrubs represented by the holly.

iliac (il'i-ak), *adj.* pertaining to the ileum, or to the ilium, or flank bone.

ilium (il'i-um), *n.* the dorsal or upper part of the hip-bone.

ill (il), *adj.* [*comp.* worse, *superl.* worst], bad or evil; contrary to good; causing or attended by evil or suffering in a bad or disordered state physically or morally; sick; diseased; unfriendly; not proper; unskilful; vicious: *n.* evil; wickedness; misfortune; disease; anything discreditable; harm; mischief: *adv.* not well; not easily.

illapse (-laps'), *n.* a gliding in or into, especially a divine influx; inspiration.

illation (-lā'shun), *n.* an inference, deduction, or conclusion.

illicit (-lis'it), *adj.* not authorized or allowed; unlicensed; unlawful.

Illicium ('i-um), *n.* a genus of shrubs of the magnolia family, containing the Japanese incense plant.

illimitable (-lim'it-â-bl), *adj.* immeasurable; vast; infinite.

illimitableness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being illimitable.

illimitably (-bli), *adv.* without possibility of being bounded.

illision (-lizh'un), *n.* the act of striking into or against.

illiteracy (-lit'ẽr-â-si), *n.* ignorance of letters.

illness ('nes), *n.* the condition of being ill; disease; sickness.

illude (-lūd'), *v.t.* to mock; deceive; delude.

illuminant (-lūm'i-nânt), *adj.* pertaining to illumination: *n.* anything which illuminates or affords light.

illuminate ('i-nāt), *v.t.* to give light to; decorate with lights, in token of rejoicing; enlighten; throw light upon; make plain; elucidate; adorn, as a manuscript, with miniature pictures in colors and gold: *v.i.* to display lights in token of rejoicing.

illumination (-nā'shun), *n.* supply of light; the act of illuminating, or state of being illuminated, especially the festive decoration of houses or cities with lights; the art of illuminating books or manuscripts; a design in an illuminated work; intellectual light; inspiration.

illuminator ('mi-nā-tẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, gives light; one who illuminates books, manuscripts, &c.; a condenser or reflector; an illuminant.

illumine ('min), *v.t.* to illuminate [Poet.].

illusion ('zhun), *n.* deceptive appearance; false show; hallucination.

illusionist (-ist), *n.* one subject to illusion; a sleight-of-hand performer.

illusive ('siv), *adj.* deceiving by illusion; deceptive; illusory.

illusively (-li), *adv.* in an illusive manner.

illusiveness (-nes), *n.* deception; false show.

illusory ('sō-ri), *adj.* causing illusion; fallacious; deceptive.

illustrate (-us'trāt), *v.t.* to make clear or intelligible; explain by examples; elucidate by means of pictures, &c.

illustrated (-ed), *p.adj.* having illustrations.

illustration (-trā'shun), *n.* the act of illustrating; the state of being illustrated; that which illustrates; a comparison or example which explains or corroborates; a picture designed to elucidate the text.

illustrative ('trâ-tiv), *adj.* tending to illustrate, elucidate, or exemplify.

illustratively (-li), *adv.* by way of illustration.

illustrator ('us-trā-tẽr), *n.* one who illustrates; one who exemplifies something in his own person; one who draws pictorial representations.

illustrious ('tri-us), *adj.* distinguished by luster or greatness; eminent; renowned; conferring luster or honor; glorious; famous; honored.

im, a *prefix* representing *in* when followed by *b, m,* or *v.*

image (im'āj), *n.* an imitation of any person or thing; a statue, effigy, or bust; an idol; a counterpart; likeness; a mental picture, conception, or idea; an extended metaphor; the figure of an object formed by rays of light: *v.t.* to form, or reflect, an image of; represent to the mental vision; imagine.

imaged ('ājd), *adj.* decorated with human figures, as porcelain.

imagery ('āj-ri), *n.* [*pl.* imageries (-riz)], representation by images; images collectively; figures in discourse; forms of the fancy.

imaginable (-aj'i-nâ-bl), *adj.* that may be imagined or conceived.

imaginableness (-nes), *n.* the state of being imaginable.

imaginably (-bli), *adv.* in a conceivable manner; possibly.

imaginary ('i-nâ-ri), *adj.* existing only in imagination; unreal; utopian.

imagination (-nā'shun), *n.* the image-forming power of the mind, or the power of the mind which modifies the conceptions, especially the higher forms of this power exercised in art and poetry, usually termed the *plastic* or *creative* power; a conception or idea; fanciful opinion; fancy; invention.

imaginative ('i-nā-tiv), *adj.* proceeding from, exhibiting, or endowed with, imagination; inventive; fanciful.

imaginatively (-li), *adv.* in an imaginative manner.

imaginativeness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being imaginative.

imagine (-aj'in), *v.t.* to form a mental picture of; produce by the imagination; conceive; conjecture; think; suppose: *v.i.* to form a mental image; fancy; to surmise.

imbecile (im'be-sil), *adj.* without strength, especially of mind; feeble-minded; idiotic: *n.* one of feeble mind.

imbecility (-sil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* imbecilities (-tiz)], mental or physical weakness.

imbibe ('bīb), *v.t.* to drink in; absorb, as if by drinking; receive or absorb into the mind: *v.i.* to drink; absorb moisture.

imbricate ('bri-kāt), *v.t.* to lay in order, one lapping over another, like tiles or shingles: *v.i.* to overlap serially: *adj.* bent and hollowed like a gutter tile or pantile; overlapping like tiles, as the scales of fishes, or the leaf-buds of plants; decorated with a pattern resembling lapping tiles or scales.

imbroglio (-brō'lyō), *n.* a confused mass of things; intricate and perplexing state of affairs; misunderstanding; entanglement; strife; perplexity; complicated plot.

imbrue ('brōō), *v.t.* to wet or moisten; soak; drench, especially in blood.

imbue ('bū), *v.t.* to cause to absorb; tinge deeply; dye; to tincture deeply, as the mind with certain principles.

imitable ('i-tâ-bl), *adj.* capable of, or worthy of, imitation.

imitate ('i-tāt), *v.t.* to produce a semblance of, in form, color, qualities, conduct, and the like; use as a model or pattern; to take example by; to counterfeit; copy.

imitation (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of imitating; that which is produced by imitating; the repetition of the same melodic theme or phrase, either in a different key, or in another voice or part: *adj.* made in imitation; not genuine.

imitative ('i-tā-tiv), *adj.* inclined to, or aiming at, imitation; formed after a model.

imitatively (-li), *adv.* in an imitative manner.

imitator ('i-tā-tēr), *n.* one who imitates.

immaculate (-mak'ū-lāt), *adj.* without blemish; unspotted; undefiled; pure.

immaculately (-li), *adv.* in an immaculate manner.

immaculateness (-nes), *n.* spotless purity.
Immanuel, another form of Emmanuel.
immaterial (-mâ-tē'ri-âl), *adj.* not consisting of matter; spiritual; disembodied; unimportant.
immaterialism (-izm), *n.* idealism; spiritualism.
immaterially (-li), *adv.* without matter: in an unimportant manner or degree.
immature (-mâ-tūr'), *adj.* not ripe; not fully grown or developed; not finished or perfected; crude.
immatured (-tūrd'), *adj.* not matured; not ripened.
immaturely (-tūr'li), *adv.* crudely.
immatureness ('nes), *n.* immaturity.
immaturity (-tūr'i-ti), *n.* unripeness; incompleteness.
immeasurability (-mezh-ūr-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of not being measurable.
immeasurable ('ūr-â-bl), *adj.* not to be measured; immense; limitless; vast.
immeasurableness (-nes), *n.* boundless extent.
immeasurably (-bli), *adv.* to an indefinite extent or degree.
immediate (-mē'di-āt), *adj.* directly related without an intervening medium; next; direct; approximate; instant.
immediately (-li), *adv.* directly; proximately; instantly.
immediateness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being immediate; promptness.
immemorial (-me-mōr'i-âl), *adj.* extending beyond the reach of memory, record, or tradition: as *immemorial* usage or custom.
immemorially (-li), *adv.* from time out of mind.
immense (-mens'), *adj.* immeasurable; boundless; vast; very great or large; very good or fine: *n.* infinite space; immensity.
immensely ('li), *adv.* to an immense degree; exceedingly.
immenseness ('nes), *n.* the state of being immense; immensity.
immensity ('si-ti), *n.* [*pl.* immensities (-tiz)], the character of being immense; immeasurableness; infinite space; vastness in extent or bulk.
immerge (-mẽrj'), *v.t.* to plunge into or under anything, especially a fluid; immerse: *v.i.* to disappear by entering into any medium, as the moon into the shadow of the earth.
immerse (-mẽrs'), *v.t.* to plunge into or under anything, especially a fluid; sink; dip; plunge into, as an occupation; baptize by immersion.
immersed (-mẽrst'), *p.adj.* deeply plunged into anything, especially a fluid; deeply occupied, engrossed, or involved; growing wholly under water: said of a plant.
immersion (-mẽr'shun), *n.* the act of immersing; the state of being immersed; baptism by dipping the whole person into water.
immigrant ('i-grânt), *adj.* passing or coming into, as a new habitat or place of residence: *n.* one who, or that which, immigrates.
immigrate ('i-grāt), *v.i.* to come into a new habitat or place of residence, especially to come into a country to settle.
imminence ('i-nens), *n.* the condition of being imminent; nearness; impending evil or danger.
imminent ('i-nent), *adj.* threatening or about to fall or occur immediately: said especially of misfortune or peril.
immobility (-mō-bil'i-ti), *n.* fixedness in place or state.
immoderate (-mod'ẽr-āt), *adj.* not moderate; not confined to customary or just or reasonable limits; extravagant; intemperate.
immoderately (-li), *adv.* excessively; unreasonably.
immoderateness (-nes), *n.* want of moderation; excess.
immodest (-mod'est), *adj.* forward; arrogant; wanting in the restraint required by decency; indelicate; unchaste.
immodesty (-mod'est-i), *n.* want of modesty, delicacy, or proper reserve; arrogance; unchastity.
immolate ('ō-lāt), *v.t.* to kill as a

sacrificial victim; offer in sacrifice; make a sacrifice of.

immoral (-mor'ăl), *adj.* contrary to the moral law, or to the public good; vicious; dissolute; dishonest; unprincipled.

immorality (-mō-ral'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being immoral; an immoral act or practice.

immorally (-li), *adv.* in an immoral manner.

immortal (-môr'tăl), *adj.* not mortal or subject to death; imperishable; ever-living: *n.* one who is immortal: *pl.* the gods of classical mythology.

immortalize ('tăl-īz), *v.t.* to render immortal; bestow lasting fame upon.

immortality (-tal'i-ti), *n.* exemption from death or oblivion; unending existence.

immortally (-li), *adv.* eternally.

immortelle (-môr-tel'), *n.* [*pl.* immortelles (-telz')], a plant whose flowers may be dried without losing their form or color; an everlasting; a wreath made of everlastings.

immovability (-mōōv-ă-bil'i-ti), *n.* fixedness.

immovable ('ă-bl), *adj.* incapable of being moved; fixed; steadfast; unchanging; unfeeling: *n.pl.* land, or things fixed to, or running with, land, as trees, buildings.

immune (-mūn'), *adj.* exempt, as from a disease: *n.* one who is exempt from any particular disease by reason of having had it.

immunity (-mūn'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* immunities (-tiz)], exemption from any duty, office, or tax; freedom from natural or usual liability; special privilege (usually in *pl.*).

immunize (-mūn'īz), *v.t.* to render immune.

immure (-mūr'), *v.t.* to enclose within walls; shut up in prison; confine.

immutability (-mūt-ă-bil'i-ti), *n.* unchangeableness.

immutable (-mūt'ă-bl), *adj.* unchangeable; invariable; unalterable; permanent.

imp (imp), *n.* a young, little, or inferior devil; a hobgoblin; sprite; a pert or mischievous child.

impact (im'pakt), *n.* collision.

impair (-pār'), *v.t.* to make worse; lessen in quantity, value, excellence, or strength: *v.i.* to become worse; deteriorate.

impairment ('ment), *n.* diminution; injury.

impale (-pāl'), *v.t.* to fix on a stake; put to death by spitting on a sharp stake fixed upright; surround with, or as with, a pale or palisade; in heraldry, to join (two coats of arms) on one shield, palewise.

impalpable (-pal'pă-bl), *adj.* not to be perceived by touch; not material; incorporeal; not (readily) apprehensible by the mind; intangible; unreal.

impanel (-pan'el), *v.t.* to enter the names of (jurors) on a piece of parchment called a *panel*; summon to serve on a jury; draw from the panel and swear in.

imparity (-par'i-ti), *n.* inequality; disproportion; difference of degree, rank, excellence, number, quantity, &c.; want of correspondence.

impart (-pärt'), *v.t.* to bestow a share or portion of; give; to communicate knowledge of; make known: *v.i.* to give a share.

impartial (-pär'shăl), *adj.* free from partiality; equitable; fair; just; unprejudiced.

impartiality (-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* freedom from bias; fairness.

impartially (-pär'shăl-li), *adv.* justly; fairly; without prejudice.

impartialness (-nes), *n.* impartiality.

impartible ('ti-bl), *adj.* capable of being imparted or communicated; indivisible.

impassable (-pās'ă-bl), *adj.* not to be passed; not admitting passage; impervious.

impassableness (-nes), *n.* the state of being impassable.

impassably (-bli), *adv.* in an impassable manner.

impassably (-bli), *adv.* in an impassable of suffering from external causes; exempt from harm or pain; not to be moved to passion, sympathy, or any sign of emotion.

impassioned (-pash'und), *p.adj.* moved to strong feeling; animated; excited.
impassive (-pâs'iv), *adj.* apathetic.
impassively (-li), *adv.* in an impassive manner.
impassiveness (-nes), *n.* insensibility.
impatience (-pā'shens), *n.* the state of being impatient.
impatient ('shent), *adj.* intolerant of pain, delay, opposition, control, or circumstances; exhibiting or expressing impatience (with *at*); eager (with *for*).
impawn (-pawn'), *v.t.* to put in pawn; deposit as security; pledge.
impeach (-pēch'), *v.t.* to call in question; accuse before a tribunal of official misconduct; challenge the credibility or validity of: as a witness or a document.
impeachment ('ment), *n.* the arraignment of a public officer for malfeasance in office; a discrediting or calling in question.
impeccability (-pek-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* exemption from sin, error, or wrongdoing.
impeccable (-pek'â-bl), *adj.* not liable to sin; faultless.
impecuniosity (-pe-kū-ni-os'i-ti), *n.* want of money; poverty.
impecunious ('ni-us), *adj.* without money; poor.
impede (-pēd'), *v.t.* to obstruct; hinder.
impediment (-ped'i-ment), *n.* that which impedes progress or activity; obstruction; obstacle; hindrance.
impedimenta (-ped-i-men'tâ), *n.pl.* encumbrances; traveling equipage; baggage, especially military baggage; military supplies.
impedimental ('tâl), *adj.* of the nature of an impediment; impeding.
impel (-pel'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* impelled, *p.pr.* impelling], to drive or urge forward or on; constrain to any kind of motion or action.
impellent ('ent), *adj.* having the quality of impelling: *n.* a motive or impelling power.
impend (-pend'), *v.i.* to hang over; be ready to fall; be at hand.
impendent ('ent), *adj.* impending.
impending ('ing), *p.adj.* overhanging; suspended so as to menace; close at hand.
impenetrability (-pen-e-trâ-bil'i-ti), *n.* incapability of being penetrated; that property of matter in virtue of which no two bodies can occupy the same space at the same time.
impenetrable ('e-trâ-bl), *adj.* not penetrable; not admitting entrance; having the property of being impenetrable; impervious.
impenitence (-pen'i-tens), *n.* the state of being impenitent; hardness of heart; stubborn wickedness. Also impenitency.
impenitent ('i-tent), *adj.* not contrite; finally negligent of the duty of repentance; obdurate: *n.* one who finally neglects the duty of repentance; a hardened sinner.
imperative (-per'â-tiv), *adj.* expressing command; peremptory; obligatory: *n.* that mood of a verb that expresses command, entreaty, or exhortation.
imperatively (-li), *adv.* peremptorily.
imperceptibility (-sep-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being imperceptible.
imperceptible (-sep'ti-bl), *adj.* that cannot be immediately perceived by the senses, or easily apprehended by the mind.
imperceptibly ('ti-bli), *adv.* so as not to be readily perceived.
imperfect ('fekt), *adj.* wanting in completeness, correctness, or excellence; wanting in some organ essential to normal activity; incomplete; defective; faulty.
imperfection (-fek'shun), *n.* incompleteness; faultiness; a defect or blemish, physical, mental, or moral; failing.
imperforate ('fō-rāt), *adj.* having no perforations or pores.
imperial (-pē'ri-âl), *adj.* pertaining to an empire or emperor; fit or suitable for one who wields supreme authority; of superior size or excellence; royal; sovereign: *n.* the top of a diligence or coach; a baggage-case on a traveling carriage; a size of

paper, 30 in. x 22 in.; a tuft of hair left unshaven on the lower lip and chin (so called from Napoleon III., who set this fashion).

imperialism (-izm), *n.* the system of imperial government; the policy of imperial federation; policy of territorial expansion.

imperialist (-ist), *n.* one who favors or upholds imperialism.

imperialistic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or favoring, imperialism.

imperialization (-i-zā'shun), *n.* the establishment or extension of imperial power.

imperialize ('ri-âl-īz), *v.t.* to invest with imperial character, style, or power; bring to the form of an empire.

imperially ('ri-âl-li), *adv.* in an imperial manner.

imperil (-per'il), *v.t.* to put in peril; endanger; jeopardize.

imperious (-pē'ri-us), *adj.* domineering, dictatorial, overbearing; urgent; imperative.

imperishable (-per'ish-â-bl), *adj.* indestructible; not subject to decay; permanently enduring.

impermeability (-pēr-mē-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* the property of being impermeable.

impermeable ('mē-â-bl), *adj.* not permitting passage, as of a fluid, through its substance; impervious; impenetrable.

impermeably (-bli), *adv.* so as to be impermeable.

impermeator ('mē-ā-tēr), *n.* a contrivance for uniformly supplying oil to the cylinder of a steam-engine.

impersonal ('sun-âl), *adj.* wanting personality or conscious individuality; not referring to a particular person: *n.* an impersonal verb.

impersonality ('i-ti), *n.* absence of personality.

impersonally (-li), *adv.* in an impersonal manner.

impersonal verb (vērb), *n.* a verb used without a subject, or (in English) with only the impersonal *it*.

impersonate ('sun-āt), *v.t.* to invest with personality; embody as a person; represent as a personality; to represent the person or character of, especially on the stage.

impersonator (-â-tēr), *n.* one who impersonates; an actor.

impertinence ('tin-ens), *n.* that which is impertinent or irrelevant, as in speech or manners; a thing of no value; a trifle; forwardness; rudeness; in law, matter which is immaterial in substance.

impertinent ('tin-ent), *adj.* nonpertinent; of no relation to the matter in hand; not to the point; inapposite; inapplicable; rude; uncivil, or offensive in behavior: *n.* one who interferes in things which do not concern him; a forward, ill-mannered person.

imperturbability (-tēr-bâ-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being imperturbable.

imperturbable ('bâ-bl), *adj.* not easily disturbed, agitated, or disconcerted; self-contained, cool, calm.

impervious ('vi-us), *adj.* not to be passed through or penetrated; impenetrable; not permitting passage, as of a fluid, through its substance.

impetuosity (-ū-os'i-ti), *n.* vehemence; violence; force.

impetuous ('ū-us), *adj.* rushing with force and violence; vehement in feeling; acting with sudden energy; precipitate.

impetus ('pe-tus), *n.* the force with which any body is driven or impelled; impulse; impulsion; momentum.

impiety (-pī'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* impieties (-tiz)], want of piety; disregard of the Supreme Being; ungodliness; an act of irreverence or wickedness; violation of natural duty towards others, as disobedience to parents.

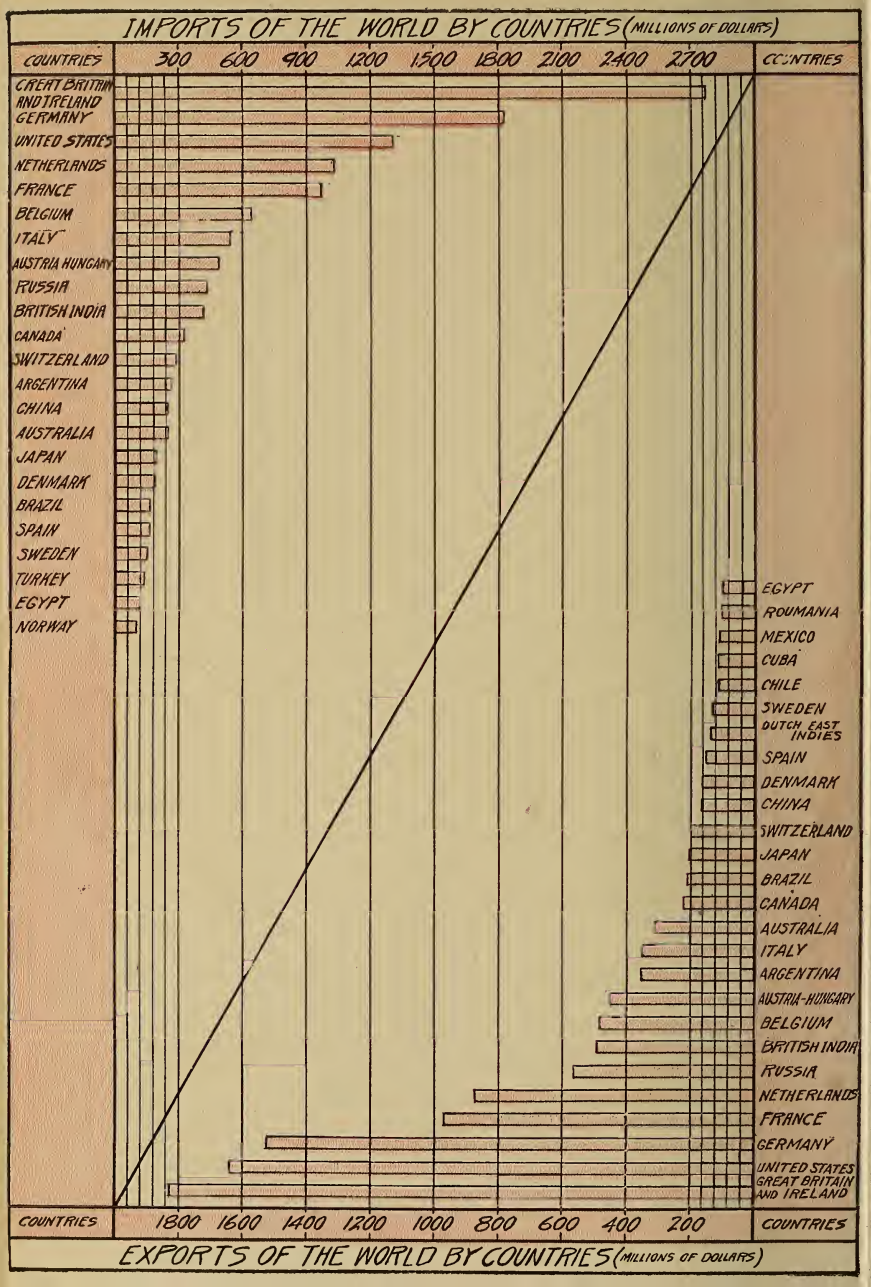
impinge (-pinj'), *v.i.* strike or dash; clash; come in collision (with *on*, *upon*, or *against*).

impingent ('pin-jent), *adj.* impinging.

impious ('pi-us), *adj.* irreligious; wicked; profane.

impish (imp'ish), *adj.* having the mischievous character of an imp.

implacability (-plā-kâ-bil'i-ti), *n.* a


IMPORTS OF THE WORLD BY COUNTRIES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)
COUNTRIES
300 600 900 1200 1500 1800 2100 2400 2700
COUNTRIES
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
GERMANY
UNITED STATES
NETHERLANDS
FRANCE
BELGIUM
ITALY
AUSTRIA HUNGARY
RUSSIA
BRITISH INDIA
CANADA
SWITZERLAND
ARGENTINA
CHINA
AUSTRALIA
JAPAN
DENMARK
BRAZIL
SPAIN
SWEDEN
TURKEY
EGYPT
NORWAY
EGYPT
ROUMANIA
MEXICO
CUBA
CHILE
SWEDEN
DUTCH EAST INDIES
SPAIN
DENMARK
CHINA
SWITZERLAND
JAPAN
BRAZIL
CANADA
AUSTRALIA
ITALY
ARGENTINA
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
BELGIUM
BRITISH INDIA
RUSSIA
NETHERLANDS
FRANCE
GERMANY
UNITED STATES
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
COUNTRIES
1800 1600 1400 1200 1000 800 600 400 200
COUNTRIES
EXPORTS OF THE WORLD BY COUNTRIES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

state of irreconcilable enmity or unappeasable anger. Also implacableness.

implacable (-plā'kā-bl), *adj.* not to be pacified or appeased; constant in anger or enmity; relentless.

implacably (-bli), *adv.* with unappeasable resentment.

implant (-plant'), *v.t.* to infix for growth; cause to take root; ingraft.

implead (-plēd'), *v.t.* to sue or prosecute; accuse; impeach.

implement ('ple-ment), *n.* that which supplies a want, or is a requisite to an end, especially an instrument, tool, or utensil: *pl.* the tools and weapons of prehistoric man.

implemental ('ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, the use of implements.

implicate ('pli-kāt), *v.t.* to infold; involve; entangle; bring into connection with.

implication (-kā'shun), *n.* entanglement; that which is implied; an inference not expressed but understood; deduction.

implicit (-plis'it), *adj.* implied; resting on implication or inference; trusting in the word or authority of another; submissive; blind; tacit; unreserved.

implore (-plōr'), *v.t.* to entreat (a person, or for a thing) earnestly, humbly, and importunately: *v.i.* to beg; pray; supplicate.

imploring ('ing), *p.adj.* supplicating.

imply (-plī'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* implied, *p.pr.* implying], to contain by implication; mean or signify by fair inference; express indirectly; insinuate.

impolicy (-pol'i-si), *n.* the quality of being impolitic; want of policy; inexpediency.

impolite (-pō-līt'), *adj.* wanting in good manners; boorish; coarse.

impolitely (-li), *adv.* ill-manneredly; discourteously.

impoliteness (-nes), *n.* incivility; rudeness.

impolitic (-pol'i-tik), *adj.* contrary to good policy; unwise; injudicious; indiscreet.

imponderability (-pon-dēr-ă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being imponderable.

imponderable (-pon'dēr-ă-bl), *adj.* not capable of being weighed; without (sensible) weight: *n.* a term applied to the hypothetical universal medium, ether.

imporosity (-pō-ros'i-ti), *n.* absence of pores; compactness.

imporous (-pō'rus), *adj.* without pores; solid.

import (-pōrt'), *v.t.* to bring into a country from abroad: opposed to export; bring in from without, as irrelevant matter into a discussion; bear in meaning; imply; signify; betoken; be of interest or consequence to; concern: *v.i.* to be of moment: *n.* (im'pōrt) merchandise brought into a country from abroad (usually in *pl.*); meaning; purport; significance; importance.

importance (-pōr'tăns), *n.* the quality of being important; high place in public estimation; high self-esteem.

important ('tânt), *adj.* of much import or significance; momentous; bearing weight or consequence; of high standing; pompous.

importation (-tā'shun), *n.* the act or practice of bringing merchandise into a country from abroad; that which is imported; one who, or that which, is recently introduced.

importunate (-pōr'tū-nāt), *adj.* persistent; unreasonable or troublesome in solicitation; not to be repulsed; urgent.

importunately (-li), *adv.* with persistent solicitation.

importunateness (-nes), *n.* importunity.

importune (-pōr-tūn'), *v.t.* to harass with perpetual petitions or demands: *v.i.* to beg persistently or urgently.

importunity (-tū'ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* importunities (-tiz)], persistent solicitation or demand; incessant insistence; urgency.

impose (-pōz'), *v.t.* to place upon: as, to *impose* the hands in confirmation or ordination; lay upon, as a burden, punishment, or charge; to

palm off; lay (pages of type) on an imposing-stone or the bed of a press, and secure them in a chase: *v.i.* to place a burden or tax; practice deception (with *upon*).

imposing ('ing), *p.adj.* adapted to impress forcibly; commanding; stately; grand; impressive: *n.* in printing, the arrangement of pages or columns into forms.

imposition (-pō-zish'un), *n.* a laying upon, especially of hands in ordination or confirmation; the fixing of a meaning upon the terms of a proposition; that which is imposed, levied, or enjoined; an extra exercise imposed on a student as a punishment; a trick, fraud, or deception; a duty formerly imposed at the pleasure of the British king on imports and exports.

impossibility (-pos-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* character of being impossible; that which cannot be, or be supposed to be, done.

impossible (-pos'i-bl), *adj.* that cannot be done; inconceivable.

impost ('pōst), *n.* that which is imposed or levied; a tax, tribute, or duty, especially a customs-duty levied by government on imports; the top member of a pillar on which the arch rests.

impostor (-pos'tẽr), *n.* one who imposes upon others by an assumed character or false pretensions.

impostress ('tres), *n.* a female impostor.

imposture ('pos-tūr), *n.* deception, especially that which is practiced under an assumed character or by false pretensions.

impotence ('pō-tens), *n.* the state of being impotent in body or mind; feebleness; want of capacity; deficiency of means to achieve an end.

impotent ('pō-tent), *adj.* wanting in physical, intellectual, or moral power; weak; deficient in capacity; lacking self-restraint.

impound (-pound'), *v.t.* to shut up in a pound or pen, as stray cattle; confine; hold in the custody of a court.

impoverish (-pov'ẽr-ish), *v.t.* to make poor; reduce to poverty; cause to deteriorate in quality or productiveness.

impoverishment (-ment), *n.* the act of impoverishing; the state of being impoverished; indigence; deterioration.

impracticability (-prak-ti-kȧ-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being impracticable.

impracticable ('ti-kȧ-bl), *adj.* not to be effected by the means employed, or at command; not easily dealt with; unmanageable; impossible; intractable.

imprecate ('pre-kāt), *v.t.* to invoke, especially an evil or curse, upon; curse; wish evil to.

imprecatory ('pre-kȧ-tō-ri), *adj.* invoking evil or a curse.

impregnability (-preg-nȧ-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being unconquerable.

impregnable ('nȧ-bl), *adj.* not to be captured, as a fortress; not to be overcome, as virtue.

impregnably (-bli), *adv.* so as to defy attack.

impregnate (-preg'nāt), *v.t.* to make pregnant; fecundate; fertilize; infuse an active principle, or the particles of another substance, into; imbue; saturate.

impresario (-prā-sä'rē-ō), *n.* the manager of an opera or concert company; one who engages singers and brings them before the public.

imprescriptible (-pre-skrip'ti-bl), *adj.* not founded on prescription; not to be alienated or lost by lapse of time; independent of external authority; inalienable; self-evidencing.

impress (-pres'), *v.t.* to mark, stamp, or print by pressure; to affect forcibly, or stamp deeply on, the mind; to imprint; inculcate; compel to enter the public service as soldiers or sailors, especially to carry off forcibly to serve in the navy; seize for the public service, as money or provisions: *n.* (im'pres) a mark made by pressure; an image or figure; a mark of distinction; characteristic; stamp; an impression or image fixed in the mind.

impressibility (-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being impressible.
impressible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being impressed; susceptible of impressions.
impression (-presh'un), *n.* the mark made by a stamp or mold; style or character formed by external force or influence; the mark or stamp which is the result of external force or influence; an image in the mind caused by something external to it; the immediate effect produced upon the mind by a sensation, passion, or emotion; an indistinct or vague notion, remembrance, or belief; a copy taken by pressure from type; number of copies printed at once; edition.
impressionability (-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being impressionable.
impressionable ('â-bl), *adj.* capable of receiving impressions; susceptible.
impressional ('un-âl), *adj.* pertaining to impressions.
impressionism ('un-izm), *n.* the doctrine that natural objects should be painted—in literature described—so as to reproduce only their larger and more immediate effect or impression, without selection or elaboration of details.
impressionist ('un-ist), *n.* one who, in art or in literature, adheres to the theory of impressionism.
impressionistic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, impressionism.
impressive (-pres'iv), *adj.* capable of making impression.
impressively (-li), *adv.* in an impressive, affecting, or touching manner.
impressiveness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being impressive.
impressment (-pres'ment), *n.* the act of seizing for public use, or of compelling to enter the public service.
imprimis (-prī'mis), *adv.* in the first place: a word introducing the first of a series of particulars in an enumeration.
imprint (-print'), *v.t.* to mark by pressure; to stamp, as letters and words on paper, by means of inked types; print; impress deeply, as on the mind or memory: *n.* (im'print) an impression, impress, or mark left by something; the publisher's or printer's name, usually with time and place of issue, on the title-page or at the end of a book or other publication.
imprison (-priz'n), *v.t.* to put into a prison; detain in custody; restrain or confine in any way; incarcerate.
imprisonment (-ment), *n.* state of being shut in, or as in, prison; confinement.
improbability (-prob-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* improbabilities (-tiz)], unlikelihood; an improbable event.
improbable ('â-bl), *adj.* unlikely; not to be expected.
improbably (-bli), *adv.* in an improbable manner.
improbity (-prob'i-ti), *n.* want of probity or rectitude; dishonesty.
impromptu (-promp'tū), *adv.* without preparation; offhand; extempore: *adj.* extemporaneous; thrown off on the spur of the moment: *n.* an extemporaneous speech or effort.
improper (-prop'ēr), *adj.* not well adapted or suited to the purpose; not according to nature, usage, &c.; erroneous; unseemly.
improper fraction (frak'shun), *n.* a fraction whose numerator is equal to, or greater than, its denominator.
impropriety (-prī'e-ti), *n.* [*pl.* improprieties (-tiz)], the quality of being improper; unsuitableness; that which is improper in act, expression, &c.
improvable (-prōōv'â-bl), *adj.* capable of being improved.
improve (-prōōv'), *v.t.* to make better; turn to account; intensify: *v.i.* to grow better.
improvement ('ment), *n.* advancement of anything from good to better; profitable use or application of anything; that by which the value of anything, especially property, is advanced: *pl.* betterments.
improver ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, improves.

improvidence (-prov'i-dens), want of foresight or thrift.
improvident ('i-dent), *adj.* lacking foresight or thrift; wanting care to provide for the future; careless.
improvisation (-i-sā'shun), *n.* the act of improvising; the act of composing poetry or music extemporaneously; an impromptu.
improvisator ('i-sā-tēr), *n.* an improviser. Also improvisatore.
improvisatrice (-vē-zå-trē'chā), *n.* a female improvisatore.
improvise (-prō-vīz'), *v.t.* to compose extemporaneously, especially verse or music; bring about on a sudden, or without previous preparation; devise on the spur of the moment, or for a special occasion: *v.i.* to compose extemporaneously; do a thing in an offhand way.
imprudence (-prōō'dens), *n.* want of prudence; carelessness of consequences; inattention to one's interest.
imprudent ('dent), *adj.* wanting prudence; not attentive to consequences or interest; indiscreet; injudicious.
impudence ('pū-dens), *n.* want of modesty; shamelessness; rudeness; forwardness.
impudent ('pū-dent), *adj.* shameless; immodest; offensively forward; intentionally disrespectful.
impugn (-pūn'), *v.t.* to attack by arguments; contradict; gainsay.
impugnable ('å-bl), *adj.* that may be impugned or gainsaid.
impulse ('puls), *n.* force communicated suddenly; the result of an impelling force; a mental force directly urging to action; a sudden determination not arising from reflection.
impulsion (-pul'shun), *n.* the act of impelling; the state of being impelled; instigation.
impulsive ('siv), *adj.* having the power of impelling; actuated by, or resulting from, impulse; passionate; acting by momentary impulse, not continuously.
impulsively (-li), *adv.* by impulse.
impulsiveness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being impulsive.
impunity (-pūn'i-ti), *n.* freedom from punishment, injury, or loss.
impure (-pūr'), *adj.* mixed with extraneous matter; unchaste; unclean; dirty; not accurate or idiomatic: said of a language or style.
impurely ('li), *adv.* in an impure manner.
impureness ('nes), *n.* the quality of being impure; impurity.
impurity ('ti), *n.* [*pl.* impurities (-tiz)], uncleanness; a physical or moral blemish.
imputable (-pūt'å-bl), *adj.* that may be imputed, charged, or ascribed.
imputation (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of imputing or charging; anything imputed or charged, especially in the way of discredit; censure; reproach; insinuation; the doctrine that the sin of Adam is attributed to his posterity, and the righteousness of Christ to the believer.
impute (-pūt'), *v.t.* to charge, attribute, or ascribe, especially a fault; attribute (sin or righteousness) as derived from another.
in, *prefix* meaning *in, within, inside, not.*
inadvertence (in-ad-vēr't'ens), *n.* want of attention; oversight; mistake. Also inadvertency.
inadvertent ('ent), *adj.* inattentive; heedless; careless; unconscious.
inalienability (-āl-yen-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being inalienable.
inalienable (-å-bl), *adj.* that cannot, or should not, be alienated, surrendered, or transferred to another.
inalienableness (-nes), *n.* inalienability.
inalienably (-bli), *adv.* so as to be inalienable.
inamorata (-ä-mō-rä'tå), *n.* a woman with whom one is in love; sweetheart; mistress [Italian].
inamorato ('tō), *n.* a man who is in love; a lover [Italian].
inane (-ān'), *adj.* empty; void; senseless; silly; pointless; frivolous: *n.* infinite void; space.
inanimate (in-an'i-māt), *adj.* not animate or animated; dead; spiritless; lifeless.

inanition (-ā-nish'un), *n.* emptiness; exhaustion from lack of nourishment.
inanity (-an'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* inanities (-tiz)], emptiness; mental vacuity; frivolity: *pl.* vanities.
inappreciable (-prē'shi-ā-bl), *adj.* not to be appreciated or estimated; of no consequence.
inarch (in-ärch'), *v.t.* to graft by uniting (a scion) to a stock without separating the scion from its parent tree.
inarticulate (in-är-tik'ū-lāt), *adj.* not uttered with intelligible distinctness; incapable of speech; not articulated; not jointed, segmented, or valved.
inarticulately (-li), *adv.* in an inarticulate manner.
inarticulateness (-nes), *n.* indistinctness of utterance.
inasmuch (-az-much'), *adv.* in a like degree; seeing that (with *as*); because.
inaugural (-aw'gū-rāl), *adj.* pertaining to an inauguration: *n.* an inaugural address.
inaugurate ('gū-rāt), *v.t.* to induct into office with appropriate ceremonies; invest with office in a formal manner; consecrate; make a formal beginning of; initiate, as a new policy; celebrate the first public use of by some opening ceremony; dedicate, as a public building.
inaugurator (-rāt-ēr), *n.* one who inaugurates, or initiates.
inauguratory (-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to inauguration.
inauguratrix (-triks), *n.* a female who inaugurates.
inauspicious (-spish'us), *adj.* ill-omened; unlucky; unfavorable; unfortunate.
inbeing ('be-ing), *n.* inherent existence; inherence; inseparableness.
inboard ('bōrd), *adv.* and *adj.* within the ship; not projecting over the bulwarks.
inbond ('bond), *adj.* a term applied to a brick or stone laid lengthwise across a wall.
inbreed (-brēd'), *v.t.* to breed or develop within; breed from animals closely related.
Inca (ing'kå), *n.* the Peruvian emperor, or a member of the royal race in Peru (which claimed descent from the sun) previous to the Spanish conquest under Pizarro, 1531; the aboriginal Peruvian race, whose language, called Quichua, is still spoken in the Sierra.
incalculable (in-kal'kū-lā-bl), *adj.* beyond calculation.
incalculably (-bli), *adv.* immeasurably.
incalescence (-kal-es'ens), the state of growing warm. Also incalescency.
incalescent (-es'ent), *adj.* increasing in heat.
incandesce (-kan-des'), *v.t.* to cause to glow with heat: *v.t.* to glow with heat.
incandescence ('ens), *n.* white heat. Also incandescency.
incandescent ('ent), *adj.* glowing; white with heat.
incandescent lamp (lamp), *n.* a lamp in which the light is produced by a thin strip of non-conducting material contained in a vacuum, and heated to incandescence by an electric current.
incantation (-kan-tā'shun), *n.* a magical charm said or sung; enchantment.
incantatory ('tā-tō-ri), *adj.* dealing by enchantment; magical.
incapacitate (-kā-pas'i-tāt), *v.t.* to deprive of capacity or natural power; render incapable or unfit; disqualify; disable.
incapacity (-ti), *n.* lack of power, physical or mental; legal disqualification.
incarcerate (-kär'sēr-āt), *v.t.* to imprison; confine.
incarceration (-rā'shun), *n.* imprisonment; confinement; constriction, as of a hernia.
incarcerator ('sēr-ā-tēr), *n.* one who incarcerates.
incarnate ('nāt), *v.t.* to clothe with flesh; embody in flesh: *p.adj.* embodied in flesh; flesh-colored.
incarnation (-nā'shun), *n.* the act

of clothing with, or of assuming, flesh; embodiment in human form; a striking exemplification or personification; the assumption of human nature by the Son of God; the process by which a wound heals by being filled with new flesh.

incase, same as encase.

incautious (-kaw'shus), *adj.* wanting in caution; not circumspect; unwary.

incavo (-kä'vō), the hollowed part in an intaglio or an engraved work.

incendiarism (-sen'di-â-rizm), the act of an incendiary; burning; arson.

incendiary ('di-â-ri), *adj.* pertaining to arson or the malicious burning of property; tending to excite passion or violence; inflammatory; seditious: *n.* one guilty of arson; one who excites passion or violence; a seditious agitator.

incense (in-sens'), *v.t.* to fire; inflame with anger; provoke; irritate; (in'sens), perfume with incense: *n.* any aromatic material which exhales perfume when burned, especially olibanum, the frankincense of the Jews, and also of the ancient Greeks and Romans; any gratifying odor, as of flowers; homage; odor of spices and gums burned in religious rites.

incentive (sen'tiv), *adj.* inciting; encouraging: *n.* incitement; encouragement; motive; spur; stimulus.

inception (-sep'shun), *n.* reception; beginning; the formal qualification of a master of arts, previous to taking his degree.

inceptive (-sep'tiv), *adj.* beginning; noting beginning: *n.* an inceptive word or phrase.

incessant (ses'ânt), *adj.* unceasing; ceaseless; continuous.

incest ('sest), *n.* sexual commerce between persons related within the prohibited degrees of marriage.

incestuous (-ses'tū-us), *adj.* guilty of, or involving, incest.

inch (inch), *n.* 1-12th of a foot; a small quantity or degree; a critical moment: *v.t.* to drive by small degrees; deal out sparingly: *v.i.* move slowly.

inchoate ('kō-āt), *adj.* just begun; incipient; elementary; incomplete.

inchoately (-li), *adv.* rudimentarily.

inchoative ('ā-tiv), *adj.* incipient; rudimentary: *n.* an inceptive.

incidence ('si-dens), *n.* the direction in which a ray of light or heat falls upon a surface.

incident ('si-dent), *adj.* falling upon, as a ray of light on a reflecting surface; apt to occur; appertaining; occurring accidentally; casual; subordinate: *n.* occurrence; that which happens beside the main design; casualty; episode; event; accident.

incidental ('āl), *adj.* casual; subordinate: *n.* something casual or subordinate: *pl.* minor expenses.

incidentally (-li), *adv.* casually.

incinerate (-sin'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to burn to ashes.

incineration (-er-ā'shun), *n.* cremation.

incinerator ('ĕr-ā-tĕr), *n.* a furnace or retort for reducing substances to ashes.

incipience (-sip'i-ens), *n.* incipient state; beginning; commencement. Also incipiency.

incipient ('i-ent), *adj.* beginning to be or to appear; initial.

incised (-sizd'), *p.adj.* cut; caused by cutting; engraved; notched.

incision (-sizh'un), *n.* a cut made with a sharp instrument; notch.

incisive (-sī'siv), *adj.* having the quality of cutting into; sharp; trenchant; pertaining to the incisor teeth; incisorial: *n.* the incisive edge or tooth of the mandible of a beetle.

incisively (-li), *adv.* with incision.

incisiveness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being incisive.

incisor ('sēr), *n.* a cutting tooth; one of the teeth in front of the canines in both jaws.

incisorial (-sōr'i-âl), *adj.* pertaining to, or having the character of, an incisor tooth.

incisory ('sō-ri), *adj.* cutting.

incite (-sit'), *v.t.* to move to action; stir up; spur on; encourage; impel.

incitement ('ment), *n.* an inciting cause; incentive; impulse; encouragement.
incivility (-si-vil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* incivilities (-tiz)], lack of civility or courtesy; impoliteness.
inclemency (-klem'en-si), *n.* [*pl.* inclemencies (-siz)], want of clemency; severity of temper; storminess; adversity.
inclement ('ent), *adj.* not clement; unmerciful; tempestuous.
inclination (-cli-nā'shun), *n.* a leaning; deviation from normal direction or position; tendency of the mind; disposition; a slope or declivity; slant; propensity.
incline (-klīn'), *v.i.* to deviate from the normal direction or position; lean; bow; have a mental bent or tendency; be disposed: *v.t.* to cause to lean; direct; bow (as in reverence or civility); give a tendency to; turn; dispose: *n.* a slope; an inclined plane; gradient.
inclined (-klind'), *p.adj.* having a tendency; sloping; disposed; bent into a convex curve.
inclined plane (plān), *n.* a plane that makes an angle with the plane of the horizon; one of the mechanical powers.
inclinometer (-kli-nom'e-tẽr), *n.* an apparatus for determining the magnetic inclination or dip; a dipping needle; clinometer.
inclose (-klōz'), *v.t.* to shut in; encompass; surround; put into an envelope; put into the same envelope (with another letter); separate from common lands by a fence.
inclosure ('zhūr), *n.* the act of inclosing, or state of being inclosed, especially the act of separating land from a common by a fence; that which is inclosed; that which incloses, as a fence; something inclosed with a letter in an envelope, as a bill, check, &c.
include (-klōōd'), *v.t.* to inclose; hold as in an inclosure; confine within something; comprise or comprehend, as a genus the species.
included ('ed), *p.adj.* inclosed; contained; not projecting beyond the mouth of the corolla of a flower.
inclusion (-klōō'zhun), *n.* the act of including; the state of being included; that which is included.
inclusive ('siv), *adj.* inclosing; including; comprehending the extremes in the sum, as from Monday to Saturday *inclusive*, i.e., taking in both Monday and Saturday.
inclusively (-li), *adv.* so as to include.
incognito (-kog'ni-tō), *adj.* unknown or disguised: *adv.* in disguise; under an assumed name: *n.* a great personage who travels under an assumed style; the assumption of a character or title to avoid recognition; state of being unrecognized. *Fem.* incognita.
incoherence (-kō-hēr'ens), *n.* want of cohesion; looseness; want of connection; incongruity; inconsequence. Incoherency.
incoherent ('ent), without cohesion; incongruous; inconsecutive.
incohesion (-hē'zhun), *n.* want of cohesion.
incombustible (-kom-bus'ti-bl), *adj.* that cannot be consumed by fire: *n.* an incombustible substance.
income ('kum), *n.* the gain which proceeds from labor, business, property, or capital; annual receipts of a person or corporation.
incomer ('kum-ẽr), *n.* one who comes in; one who succeeds another as a tenant.
incoming ('kum-ing), *p.adj.* coming in; accruing: *n.* the act of coming in; that which comes in; income.
incommensurability (-kom-men-sū-rā-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality or state of being incommensurable. Also incommensurableness.
incommensurable ('sū-rā-bl), *adj.* having no common measure; having no common divisor except unity: *n.* one of two (or more) quantities that have no common measure.
incommensurate (-rāt), *adj.* not admitting of a common measure; incommensurable; not sufficient in measure; inadequate.
incommensurately (-li), *adv.* not in equal or due measure.
incommode (-kom-ōd'), *v.t.* to give

inconvenience or trouble to; disturb.

incommodious ('i-us), *adj.* tending to incommode; troublesome; inconvenient.

incommunicable (-mū'ni-kâ-bl), *adj.* that cannot be communicated or told.

incomparable (-kom'pâ-râ-bl), *adj.* not admitting of comparison; unequaled; transcendent; peerless.

incomparableness (-nes), *n.* excellence beyond comparison.

incomparably (-bli), *adv.* beyond comparison.

incompatibility (-pat-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* irreconcilableness. Also incompatibleness.

incompatible ('i-bl), *adj.* incapable of harmonious subsistence or combination; inconsistent; incongruous: *n.pl.* persons or things irreconcilably disagreeing with each other.

incompatibly (-bli), *adv.* in an incompatible manner.

incompetence (-kom'pe-tens), *n.* inability, physical, intellectual, or moral; insufficiency; inadequacy; lack of qualification or jurisdiction. Also incompetency.

incompetent ('pe-tent), *adj.* wanting ability; inadequate; wanting qualification or fitness; incapacitated; inadmissible.

incomplete (-plēt'), *adj.* not fully finished or developed; not having all its parts; imperfect; defective.

incompletely ('li), *adv.* imperfectly.

incompleteness ('nes), *n.* imperfection.

incomprehensible (-pre-hen'si-bl), *adj.* illimitable; not to be understood or grasped by the mind; inconceivable.

incompressible (-pres'i-bl), *adj.* incapable of being reduced in volume by pressure; resisting pressure.

inconceivability (-kon-sēv-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being inconceivable.

inconceivable ('â-bl), *adj.* incapable of being conceived or imagined; incredible.

inconceivably (-bli), *adv.* beyond the power of conception.

inconclusive (-klōō'siv), *adj.* leading to no conclusion in evidence or argument; unconvincing; reaching no definite result in action; ineffective; inefficient.

inconclusively (-li), *adv.* in an inconclusive manner.

incondensible (-den'si-bl), *adj.* incapable of being made more dense or compact, or of being reduced to liquid form.

incongruity (-grōō'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* incongruities (-tiz)], want of mutual fitness; unsuitableness of one thing to another.

incongruous (-kong'grōō-us), *adj.* reciprocally disagreeing; unsuited to one another; inharmonious; inappropriate.

inconnu (-kon-nū'), *adj.* unknown: *n.* an unknown person. *Feminine* inconnue [French].

inconsequence ('se-kwens), *n.* the quality of being inconsequent; want of logical sequence; inconclusiveness.

inconsequent (-kwent), *adj.* not following from the premises; illogical; out of proper relation; irrelevant.

inconsiderable (-sid'ẽr-â-bl), *adj.* not deserving consideration; unimportant.

inconsiderably (-bli), *adv.* very little.

inconsiderate (-sid'ẽr-āt), *adj.* without consideration; thoughtless.

inconsiderately (-li), *adv.* thoughtlessly.

inconsistency (-sis'ten-si), *n.* [*pl.* inconsistencies (-siz)], the quality of being inconsistent; incongruity.

inconsistent ('tent), *adj.* lacking coherence or agreement; discrepant; lacking uniformity; self-contradicting; incongruous.

inconsolable (-sō'lâ-bl), *adj.* not to be consoled or comforted.

inconsolably (-bli), *adv.* in an inconsolable manner or degree.

inconspicuous (-spik'ū-us), *adj.* not easily perceived; so small as to escape notice; hardly discernible.

inconstancy ('stân-si), *n.* changeableness.

inconstant ('stânt), *adj.* subject to

change; unstable; variable; fickle; capricious.

incontestable (-test'â-bl), *adj.* not admitting of question or dispute; incontrovertible.

incontestably (-bli), *adv.* indisputably.

incontinence ('ti-nens), *n.* lack of restraint, especially undue indulgence of the sexual passions; licentiousness; involuntary discharge. Also incontinency.

incontinent ('ti-nent), *adj.* unrestrained; unchaste: *n.* an unchaste person.

incontrovertibility (-tro-vẽr-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being incontrovertible.

incontrovertible ('ti-bl), *adj.* not admitting of controversy; indisputable.

incontrovertibly (-bli), *adv.* indisputably.

inconvenience (-vēn'iens), *n.* want of convenience; unfitness; troublesomeness; that which incommodes; disadvantage. Also inconveniency: *v.t.* to put to inconvenience; incommode; annoy; molest.

inconvenient ('ient), *adj.* disadvantageous; inopportune; unfit; inexpedient.

inconvertibility (-vẽr-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being inconvertible.

inconvertible ('ti-bl), *adj.* incapable of being converted into, or exchanged for, something else.

incorporate (-kôr'pō-rāt), *v.t.* to combine into one body; give a body to; embody; unite; associate; unite intimately; assimilate; blend; form into a corporation recognized by law: *v.i.* to unite with another body so as to form a part of it; be mixed or blended with: *p.adj.* incorporated; united in one body.

incorporation (-pō-rā'shun), *n.* combination; assimilation; mixture; formation of a body corporate; a corporation.

incorporator (-rā-tẽr), *n.* one who incorporates; an original member of an incorporated society.

incorporeal (-pō're-âl), *adj.* not corporeal; immaterial; intangible, and existing only in contemplation of the law.

incorporeally (-li), *adv.* immaterially.

incorrect (-kor-ekt'), *adj.* not according to model or rule; faulty; not according to fact; inaccurate; not in accordance with morality or good manners; improper.

incorrigible ('ri-ji-bl), *adj.* bad beyond correction or amendment; irreclaimable.

incorrigibleness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being incorrigible. Also incorrigibility.

incorrigibly (-bli), *adv.* irreclaimably.

incorrodible (-rōd'i-bl), *adj.* incapable of being corroded.

incorrupt (-kor-upt'), *adj.* free from physical or moral taint; unimpaired; upright; especially above the influence of corruption or bribery; honest.

incorruptibility (-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* incapability of corruption.

incorruptible ('ti-bl), *adj.* incapable of physical corruption, decay, or dissolution; not liable to moral perversion or contamination; especially incapable of being bribed.

incorruptibly (-bli), *adv.* in an incorruptible manner.

incorruption (-rup'shun), *n.* exemption from corruption.

increase (-krēs'), *v.i.* to become greater in any respect; augment; multiply; grow; wax, as the moon: *v.t.* to make greater in any respect; enhance; aggravate; enlarge: *n.* (in'krēs), a growing larger; that which is added to the original stock; increment; produce; profit; issue; offspring; a waxing, as of the moon.

incredibility (-kred-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being incredible. Also incredibleness.

incredible ('i-bl), *adj.* surpassing belief; hard to believe; unimaginable; inconceivable.

incredibly (-bli), *adv.* in an incredible manner.

incredulity (kre-dū'li-ti), *n.* the quality of being incredulous; scepticism; disbelief.

incredulous (-kred'ū-lus), *adj.* hard of belief; sceptical; unbelieving.
increment ('kre-ment), *n.* increase; augmentation; produce.
increscent (-kres'ent), *p.adj.* increasing; in heraldry, denoting the new moon, with the horns towards the dexter side.
incriminate (-krim'i-nāt), *v.t.* to charge with a crime; criminate; accuse.
incrust (in-krust'), *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a crust; coat; overlay; to inlay, as mosaic, so as to form a decorative covering. Also encrust.
incrustate ('āt), *adj.* covered with earthy matter; growing firmly to the pericarp: said of seeds.
incrustation (-krus-tā'shun), *n.* a crust; covering; an incrusted or inlaid object or substance; a covering or inlaying of marble, mosaic, &c., attached to the masonry.
incubate ('kū-bāt), *v.t.* to sit upon (eggs) to hatch them; hatch out: *v.i.* to brood; in medicine, to go through the stage of incubation.
incubator ('ku-bā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, incubates; especially an apparatus for hatching eggs artificially.
incubus ('kū-bus), *n.* [*pl.* incubuses (-ez) incubi (-bī)], the nightmare; in the superstition of the middle ages, a demon believed to cause nightmare, and the birth of deformed children; a heavy weight or burden.
inculcate (-kul'kāt), *v.t.* to impress upon the mind by frequent admonitions.
inculcator ('kā-tēr), *n.* one who inculcates.
incumbency (-kum'ben-si), *n.* [*pl.* incumbencies (-siz)], the act or state of being incumbent; full possession and exercise of any office; state of holding a benefice.
incumbent ('bent), *adj.* lying upon; imposed as a duty: *n.* the holder of an office; a clergyman in possession of a benefice.
incur (-kēr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* incurred, *p.pr.* incurring], to become liable to, by one's own action; contract, as a debt.
incurability (kūr-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being incurable.
incurable (-kūr'â-bl), *adj.* incapable of being cured; beyond the power of skill or medicine; irremediable; incorrigible: *n.* a person diseased beyond cure.
incurably (-bli), *adv.* without remedy.
incursion (in-kēr'shun), *n.* an inroad; raid; invasion.
incurvate ('vāt), *p.adj.* bent inward; curved.
indebted (-det'ed), *p.adj.* being in debt; lying under an obligation.
indecency (-dē'sen-si), *n.* [*pl.* indecencies (-siz)], want of decency, modesty, or good manners; that which is indecent, grossly vulgar, or obscene; in law, the public exhibition of something indecent.
indecent ('sent), *adj.* violating propriety in language; behavior, &c.; immodest; indelicate; obscene.
indecision (-dē-sizh'un), *n.* want of decision; a wavering of the mind; irresolution.
indecisive (-sī'siv), *adj.* not bringing to a decision or final issue; inconclusive.
indecisively (-li), *adv.* in an indecisive manner.
indeclinable (-klī'nâ-bl), *adj.* that cannot be declined, or varied by declension: *n.* a word that cannot be declined.
indeclinably (-bli), *adv.* without declension.
indecorous (-de-kō'rus), *adj.* violating decorum, or any accepted rule of conduct.
indecorum (-kō'rum), *n.* violation of decorum or propriety; breach of etiquette or civility.
indeed (-dēd'), *adv.* in fact; in truth.
indefatigability (-de-fat-i-gâ-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being indefatigable.
indefatigable ('i-gâ-bl), *adj.* not to be wearied out; not yielding to fatigue; unremitting in labor or effort.
indefatigably (-bli), *adv.* without yielding to fatigue; persistently.

indefeasibility (-de-fē-zi-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being indefeasible.
indefeasible ('zi-bl), *adj.* not to be defeated or made void, as a title.
indefeasibly (-bli), *adv.* so as not to be set aside or made void.
indefectible (-fek'ti-bl), *adj.* subject to no defect, failure, or decay.
indefensible (-fen'si-bl), *adj.* that cannot be defended, maintained, or justified.
indefensibly (-bli), *adv.* so as to admit of no defense.
indefinable (-fī'nā-bl), *adj.* that cannot be defined.
indefinably (-bli), *adv.* in an indefinable manner.
indefinite (-def'i-nit), *adj.* not defined; not precise; vague; having no particular limit; large beyond the comprehension of man, though not absolutely infinite; too numerous or variable to be easily counted; indeterminate in logical quantity.
indefinitely (-li), *adv.* to an indefinite degree; without determinate limitation.
indelibility (-del-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being indelible.
indelible ('i-bl), *adj.* not to be blotted out, effaced, or obliterated.
indelibly (-bli), *adv.* so as to be indelible.
indelicacy (-del'i-kā-si), *n.* [*pl.* indelicacies (-siz)], want of delicacy; that which is offensive to modesty or refined taste.
indelicate ('i-kāt), *adj.* offensive to modesty or propriety; coarse; indecent.
indelicately (-li), *adv.* in an indelicate manner.
indemnification (-dem-ni-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of securing against loss; reimbursement of loss.
indemnify ('ni-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* indemnified, *p.pr.* indemnifying], to secure or insure against loss or damage; reimburse.
indemnity ('ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* indemnities (-tiz)], security against loss, damage, or punishment; compensation for loss.
indent (-dent'), *v.t.* to make a dent or depression in; dent; cut into points like teeth; notch; bind out by indenture, as an apprentice: *n.* a notch in the margin; a covenant.
indentation (-den-tā'shun), *n.* a small hollow or depression, as from a blow; a dent or dint; a notch or recess in a margin.
indented ('ted), *p.adj.* notched in the margin like a row of teeth; zigzag; in heraldry, notched or serrated.
indenture ('tūr), *n.* a covenant or deed, formerly in duplicate, with the edges notched so as to correspond: *v.t.* to bind by indenture, as an apprentice.
independence (-de-pend'ans), *n.* freedom from support or governance by others; a competency; self-reliance.
Independence Day (dā), July 4, the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, observed as a national holiday.
independency ('en-si), *n.* independence; the principles of the Independents.
independent ('ent), *adj.* not dependent, supported by, or governed by, another; having a competency; not subject to bias or influence; free; irrespective: *n.* one who supports measures or men independently of any organized party.
indestructibility (-struk-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* incapability of being destroyed.
indestructible ('ti-bl), *adj.* not to be destroyed.
indestructibly (-bli), *adv.* so as to be indestructible.
indeterminate (-tēr'min-āt), *adj.* not determinate, settled, or fixed; indefinite; not precise; having an indefinite number of values or solutions.
indeterminately (-li), *adv.* indefinitely.
index ('deks), *n.* [*pl.* indexes (-ēz), indices ('di-sēz)], that which points out or indicates; an alphabetical table of the contents of a book; the figure or letter which shows the power or root of a quantity; the exponent: *v.t.* provide with an index.
index-finger (-fing'gēr), *n.* the forefinger.

Indiaman ('di-ā-mān), *n.* [*pl.* Indiamen (-men)], a large vessel formerly employed in the India trade.

Indian ('di-ān), *adj.* pertaining to the Indies, to the West Indies or to the American Indians; made of maize or Indian corn: *n.* an East Indian, West Indian or Anglo-Indian; one of the aborigines of America, or a Red Indian.

Indian corn (kôrn), *n.* a native American plant, known as maize.

Indian-file (-fīl), *n.* single file.

Indian red (red), *n.* a silicate of iron, imported from the Persian Gulf.

india-rubber ('di-ā-rub'ẽr), *n.* caoutchouc.

Indian summer (sum'ẽr), *n.* summer-like weather, with calm and absence of rain, occurring in autumn.

Indian yellow (yel'ō), *n.* a bright yellow pigment.

indican (in'di-kân), *n.* a substance obtained from the various indigo-producing plants, decomposing, by the action of acids, into sugar, indigo-blue, indigo-red, and indiglucin.

indicant ('di-kânt), *adj.* indicating: *n.* that which points out a remedy for a disease.

indicate ('di-kāt), *v.t.* to point out; show; suggest; hint; point out, as a remedy.

indication (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of indicating; that which indicates; information; token; evidence; sign; symptom.

indicative (-dik'ā-tiv), *adj.* pointing out; bringing to notice; noting that mood of the verb which indicates, predicates, or affirms: *n.* the indicative mood.

indicatively (-li), *adv.* so as to indicate.

indicator ('di-kā-tẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, indicates; the part of an instrument by which an effect is indicated, especially an apparatus for ascertaining and recording the variations of pressure or vacuum in the cylinder of a steam engine.

indicatory (-kā-tō-ri), *adj.* serving to indicate.

indict (-dīt'), *v.t.* to charge with a crime, by the presentment of a grand jury.

indictable ('ā-bl), *adj.* liable to be indicted; punishable.

indicter ('ẽr), *n.* one who indicts. Also indictor.

indictment ('ment), *n.* a written accusation against a prisoner presented by a grand jury to a court.

indifference (-dif'ẽr-ens), *n.* the state of being indifferent; impartiality; absence of preference or interest; unconcernedness; unimportance; condition of being indifferent in character or quality; mediocrity.

indifferent ('ẽr-ent), *adj.* unconcerned; unimportant; mediocre; regardless.

indigence ('di-jens), *n.* the state of being indigent; poverty; want. Also indigency.

indigene ('di-jēn), *n.* a native; aborigine.

indigenous (-dij'e-nus), *adj.* born or produced in a country; not exotic; not imported; innate; inherent; native.

indigent ('di-jent), *adj.* destitute; needy.

indigested (-jest'ed), *adj.* undigested, as food; crude; not softened by heat.

indigestibility (-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being indigestible.

indigestible (-jest'i-bl), *adj.* not digestible, physically or mentally.

indigestibly (-bli), *adv.* so as not to be digested.

indigestion (-jes'chun), *n.* difficulty in digesting food; dyspepsia.

indignant (-dig'nânt), *adj.* affected with indignation; inflamed with mingled anger and disdain.

indignation (-nā'shun), *n.* anger at what is unworthy, unjust, dishonorable, or base; anger mingled with contempt or disgust.

indignity (-dig'ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* indignities (-tiz)], an action intended to lower the dignity of another; insult.

indigo ('di-gō), *n.* a blue dye-stuff obtained from the indigo plant by decomposition of the glucoside indican.

indirect (-di-rekt'), *adj.* not straight

or rectilinear; not directly resulting from a cause; not reaching the end aimed at by the most direct method; not straightforward or fair.

indiscreet (-dis-krēt'), *adj.* wanting in discretion; imprudent.

indiscretion (-dis-kresh'un), *n.* want of discretion; imprudence; an imprudent act.

indiscriminate (-krim'i-nāt), *adj.* undistinguishing; promiscuous.

indiscriminately (-li), *adv.* without distinction.

indiscriminative (-krim'in-ā-tiv), *adj.* making no distinction.

indispensability (-pens-ā-bil'i-ti), *n.* incapability of being dispensed with.

indispensable ('ā-bl), *adj.* that cannot be dispensed with; absolutely necessary.

indispensably (-bli), *adv.* unavoidably.

indispose (-dis-pōz'), *v.t.* to disincline; unfit.

indisposed (-pōzd'), *adj.* slightly ill in health; disinclined.

indisposition (-pō-zish'un), *n.* slight illness; disinclination.

indisputability (-pū-tā-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being indisputable.

indisputable ('tā-bl), *adj.* too evident to admit of dispute; unquestionable.

indisputably (-bli), *adv.* unquestionably.

indissolubility (ō-lū-bil'i-ti), *n.* incapability of being dissolved or liquefied; perpetuity of obligation.

indissoluble ('ō-lū-bl), *adj.* not dissoluble or dissolvable.

indistinct (-dis-tingkt'), *adj.* not distinct to the senses or the mind; undefined; indefinite; confused.

indistinguishable (-ting'gwish-ā-bl), *adj.* incapable of being distinguished, discriminated, or perceived.

indistinguishably (-bli), *adv.* so as not to be distinguished.

indite (-dīt'), *v.t.* to compose; write.

indium ('di-um), *n.* a rare metallic element found in zinc-blende.

individual (-di-vij'ū-āl), *adj.* existing as a single indivisible entity; pertaining to, or characteristic of, a single person or thing: *n.* a single person, animal, or thing.

individualize ('ū-āl-īz), *v.t.* to invest with individuality; distinguish.

individualism (-izm), *n.* the quality of being individual; a social system in which each individual works for himself alone; the theory of government which discountenances the interference of the state in the affairs of the individual.

individualist (-ist), *n.* one who holds the theory of individualism: *adj.* individualistic.

individualistic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to individualism or to individualists.

individuality (-al'i-ti), *n.* the condition of being individual; separate or distinct existence; distinctive character.

individually (-li), *aav.* separately; personally.

individuate ('ū-āt), *v.t.* to mark as distinct.

indivisibility (-viz-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the property of being indivisible.

indivisible ('i-bl), not separable into parts: *n.* that which is indivisible; an element, infinitely small, assumed to admit of no further division.

indivisibly (-bli), *adv.* so as to be incapable of division.

Indo, a *prefix* meaning *connected with India,* as *Indo*-Chinese, pertaining to Indo-China.

indocile (in-dos'il), *adj.* unteachable; intractable.

indocility (-dō-sil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being indocile.

indoctrinate (-dok'tri-nāt), *v.t.* to imbue with learning, principles, or doctrines.

Indo-European (-dō-ū-rō-pē'ān), *adj.* pertaining to the family of Aryan languages extending from India over Europe.

indolence ('dō-lens), *n.* love of ease; indisposition to labor; laziness; supineness.

indolent (-lent), *adj.* indulging in ease; avoiding labor; lazy.

indomitable (-dom'i-tā-bl), *adj.* untamable; irrepressible; invincible.

indorse (-dôrs'), *v.t.* to write on the back of, as a check, &c.; sanction; approve. Also endorse.

indorsee (-ē'), *n.* a person to whom a check, &c., is indorsed or assigned.
indorsement ('ment), *n.* the act of writing on the back of a check, &c.; that which is so written; approval; sanction.
indorser ('ẽr), *n.* one who indorses. Also indorsor.
indubitable (-dū'bi-tâ-bl), *adj.* too evident to be doubted; unquestionable.
indubitably (-bli), *adv.* beyond doubt.
induce (dūs'), *v.t.* to lead on; influence; prevail upon; bring on; effect; cause; to infer by induction; produce by magnetic or electric induction.
induced (-dūst'), *p.adj.* caused by induction.
inducement (-dūs'ment), *n.* that which induces; motive; in pleading, an introductory statement.
inducible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being induced, caused, or inferred.
induct (-dukt'), *v.t.* to introduce; install into an office; put into possession of a benefice.
inductance ('tâns), *n.* the capacity for induction possessed by an active electric circuit on itself, or on neighboring circuits.
induction (-duk'shun), *n.* the act of inducting; the introduction of a person into an office; the introduction of a clergyman into a benefice; the process of discovering and proving general propositions from particular cases; conclusion drawn from a process of induction; electrical or magnetic influence without direct contact.
inductional ('shun-âl), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced by, induction; inductive.
inductive ('tiv), *adj.* proceeding by induction; producing induction; operating by induction; susceptible of being acted on by induction.
inductive philosophy (fil-os'ō-fi), *n.* the name given by Bacon to experimental science, or science founded on induction.
inductive science (sī'ens), *n.* any branch of science which admits of, and employs, the inductive method.
inductivity (-tiv'i-ti), *n.* specific inductive capacity.
inductometer (-tom'e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the degree or rate of electric induction.
inductor ('tẽr), *n.* one who inducts; that part of an electric apparatus which acts inductively.
indue (-dū'), *v.t.* to clothe or invest; furnish; supply; endow.
indulge (-dulj'), *v.t.* to be kind or complaisant to; humor; give free course to: *v.i.* to gratify one's self.
indulgence ('ens), *n.* forbearance from restraint or control; permission; license; gratification; excess; forbearance of present payment; toleration.
indulgent ('ent), *adj.* disposed to indulge; compliant; showing favor; kind.
indulgently (-li), *adv.* with indulgence.
induline ('dū-lin), *n.* a coal-tar dyestuff of a dark blue color. Also indulin.
indurate ('dū-rāt), *v.i. to* grow hard: *v.t.* to make hard; render unfeeling or obdurate.
industrial (-dus'tri-âl), *adj.* pertaining to productive industry.
industrialism ('tri-âl-izm), *n.* a state of society marked by the predominance of industrial pursuits.
industrially (-li), *adv.* with reference to industry or industrialism.
industrious ('tri-us), *adj.* characterized by diligence or industry; hard-working.
industry ('dus-tri), *n.* [*pl.* industries (-triz)], steady application to business or labor; productive labor; an industrial art; a particular branch of work or trade.
inebriate (-ē'bri-āt), *v.t.* to make drunk; intoxicate; intoxicate mentally or emotionally: *n.* an habitual drunkard.
inebriation (-ā'shun), *n.* intoxication.
inebriety (-brī'e-ti), *n.* intoxication, especially habitual drunkenness.
ineffable (-ef'â-bl), *adj.* unspeakable; inexpressible; too sacred for utterance.

ineffableness (-nes), *n.* unspeakableness.
ineffably (-bli), *adv.* unspeakably.
ineffective (-ef-ekt'iv), *adj.* not producing the desired effect; ineffectual.
ineffectively (-li), *adv.* without effect.
ineffectual ('ū-âl), *adj.* not producing the desired effect; unavailing.
ineffectually (-li), *adv.* in vain.
inefficacy (-ef'i-kâ-si), *n.* lack of efficacy.
inefficiency (-ish'en-si), *n.* incompetency.
inefficient ('ent), *adj.* not producing, or not capable of producing, the desired effect; incapable.
inelegance (-el'e-gâns), *n.* [*pl.* inelegances (-gan-sez)], want of any quality required by good taste; something inelegant.
inelegant ('e-gânt), *adj.* offensive to good taste.
ineligibility (-el-i-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being ineligible.
ineligible ('i-ji-bl), *adj.* unworthy of choice; unsuitable; legally disqualified for choice or election.
ineligibly (-bli), *adv.* in an ineligible manner.
ineptly (-ept'li), *adv.* unsuitably; foolishly.
inequality (-e-kwäl'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* inequalities (-tiz)], difference, especially of rank or station; unevenness; changeableness; inadequacy; deviation of a planet or satellite from its uniform mean motion.
inequitable (-ek'wi-tâ-bl), *adj.* not according to equity; unjust.
inequitably (-bli), *adv.* unjustly; unfairly.
inequity ('wi-ti), *n.* lack of equity; injustice.
inert (-ērt'), *adj.* having no power of motion or action; lifeless; sluggish.
inertia (-ēr'shi-â), *n.* lack of activity; inertness; sluggishness; that property of matter by virtue of which it tends to remain at rest, if resting, or to more uniformly in a straight line, if moving (*vis inertiæ*).
inestimable (-es'ti-mâ-bl), *adj.* not to be estimated; beyond measure or price; incalculable; invaluable.
inestimably (-bli), *adv.* above estimation.
inevitability (-ev-i-tâ-bil'i-ti), *n.* impossibility of being avoided. Also inevitableness.
inevitable (-ev'i-tâ-bl), *adj.* not to be evaded; unavoidable.
inevitably (-bli), *adv.* unavoidably.
inexact (-egz-akt'), *adj.* not precise, correct, accurate, or punctual.
inexactness (-nes), *n.* want of precision.
inexcusable (-eks-kū'zâ-bl), *adj.* incapable of being excused; unpardonable.
inexcusably (-bli), *adv.* without excuse.
inexhaustible (-egs-awst'i-bl), *adj.* not to be exhausted or spent; unfailing; unwearied.
inexhaustibly (-bli), *adv.* in an inexhaustible manner or degree.
inexorability (-eks-ō-râ-bil'i-ti), *n.* incapability of being moved by prayers. Also inexorableness.
inexorable ('ō-râ-bl), *adj.* not to be moved by prayers; unyielding; unrelenting.
inexorably (-bli), *adv.* inflexibly.
inexpediency (-pē'di-en-si), *n.* unsuitableness; inadvisability. Also inexpedience.
inexpedient ('di-ent), *adj.* unsuitable to circumstances; inadvisable.
inexpensive (-pen'siv), *adj.* cheap.
inexperience (-pē'ri-ens), *n.* want of experience, or of the knowledge that comes by experience.
inexperienced (-enst), *adj.* lacking experience; unpracticed; unskilled; unversed.
inexpert (-pērt'), *adj.* unskilled; lacking the knowledge or dexterity derived from practice.
inexpiable ('pi-â-bl), *adj.* that cannot be expiated, atoned for, or satisfied.
inexplicable ('pli-kâ-bl), *adj.* not to be explained, made plain, or intelligible; not to be interpreted or accounted for.
inexplicably (-bli), *adv.* so as not to be explained.

inexplosive (-plō'siv), *adj.* not liable to explode.
inexpressible (-pres'i-bl), *adj.* incapable of being expressed, uttered, or described.
inexpressibly (-bli), *adv.* unspeakably.
inexpressive (-pres'iv), *adj.* lacking expression or distinct significance.
inextensibility (-ten-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being inextensible.
inextensible ('si-bl), *adj.* that cannot be extended or stretched.
inextinguishable (-ting'gwish-â-bl), *adj.* unquenchable.
inextinguishably (-bli), *adv.* so as not to be extinguished.
inextricable ('tri-kâ-bl), *adj.* not extricable; not permitting extrication; not to be freed from intricacy or perplexity.
inextricably (-bli), *adv.* beyond disentanglement.
infallibility (-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being infallible.
infallible (-fal'i-bl), *adj.* incapable of erring; unerring; certain; unfailing.
infallibly (-bli), *adv.* without error or failure.
infamous ('fâ-mus), *adj.* having a notoriously bad reputation; odious; scandalous.
infamously (-li), *adv.* shamefully; wickedly.
infamy ('fâ-mi), *n.* infamous character; public disgrace; ignominy.
infancy ('fan-si), *n.* the state of being an infant; early childhood; the first age of anything; in law, the period of life from birth to the age of twenty-one.
infant ('fânt), *n.* a young child; popularly a child under two years; in law, a person who has not attained his legal majority, or the age of twenty-one: *adj.* pertaining to infancy, or to the legal period of infancy; infantile; incipient.
infanticidal ('ti-sī-dâl), *adj.* pertaining to infanticide.
infanticide ('ti-sīd), *n.* the murder of an infant born alive; one who kills an infant.
infantile ('fân-til), *adj.* pertaining to infants or infancy; child-like; childish.
infantry ('fân-tri), *n.* foot soldiers, except engineers and men of the army service corps.
infare ('fār), *n.* a housewarming.
infatuate (-fat'ū-āt), *v.t.* to make extravagantly foolish; to inspire with fatuous passion.
infatuation (-ū-ā'shun), *n.* extravagant folly; fatuous passion.
infect (-fekt'), *v.t.* to communicate some (especially bad) quality to; taint, especially with disease, physical or moral.
infection (-fek'shun), *n.* the act of infecting; that which infects; contaminating; taint; communication of disease from the sick to the healthy; an infectious disease.
infectious ('shus), *adj.* communicable by infection; sympathetic; communicating infection; demoralizing.
infecundity (-fe-kun'di-ti), *n.* barrenness.
infelicitous (-fe-lis'i-tus), *adj.* unfortunate; unhappy; inappropriate; ill-timed.
infelicity (-lis'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* infelicities (-tiz)], misfortune; unhappiness; inappropriateness; an infelicitous act or expression.
infelt ('felt), *adj.* felt within; heartfelt.
infer (-fēr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* inferred, *p.pr.* inferring], to derive by induction or deduction; accept as a fact or consequence; imply: *v.i.* to conclude.
inferable ('â-bl), *adj.* capable of being inferred.
inference ('fēr-ens), *n.* the act of inferring; the conclusion; deduction; induction.
inferential (-en'shâl), *adj.* having the nature of an inference; deduced by inference.
inferentially (-li), *adv.* by way of inference.
inferior ('ri-ēr), *adj.* lower in place, rank, or quality; secondary; subordinate; between the earth and the sun; below the horizon; growing below another organ: *n.* one who ranks below another; a subordinate.

inferiority (-ri-or'i-ti), *n.* lower state or quality.
infernal (-fēr'nal), *adj.* pertaining to the Tartarus of the ancients, the lower regions, or regions of the dead; pertaining to or resembling hell; hellish; diabolical; fiendish; outrageous.
infernally (-li), *adv.* in an infernal manner.
infernal machine (mā-shēn'), *n.* an apparatus maliciously designed to explode to the destruction of life or property.
inferno ('nō), *n.* [*pl.* inferni ('nē)], a place or position of torment.
infest (-fest'), *v.t.* to attack; haunt; overrun.
infidel ('fi-del), *adj.* rejecting all religion; rejecting a religion which claims to be divinely revealed, especially the Christian religion; manifesting unbelief: *n.* one who rejects Christianity as a divine revelation; formerly, a Mohammedan, Jew, or heathen.
infidelity (-del'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* infidelities (-tiz)], disbelief in all religion, especially disbelief in Christianity; breach of trust; violation of the marriage contract by adultery.
infield ('fēld), *n.* in baseball, the space within the base line, 30 yds. × 30 yds.
infiltration (-fil-trā'shun), *n.* the act of infiltrating; that which infiltrates; morbid condition of an organ due to accumulation of substances introduced from without.
infinite ('fi-nit), *adj.* indefinitely extensive; immeasurable: *n.* the Infinite Being; the Absolute; the Unconditioned; a quantity greater or less than any assignable quantity of the same kind; an indeterminate.
infinitely (-li), *adv.* beyond any conceivable degree; vastly.
infiniteness (-nes), *n.* infinity; immensity.
infinitesimal (-fin-i-tes'i-mal), *adj.* infinitely small: *n.* a quantity less than any assignable quantity.
infinitesimally (-li), *adv.* by infinitesimals; in infinitely small quantities; in an infinitesimal degree.
infinitive (-fin'i-tiv), *adj.* the term applied to that verb-form which simply expresses the general sense of the verb without limitation to person or number: *n.* the infinitive mood; a verb in the infinitive mood.
infinitude ('i-tūd), *n.* the state of being infinite; unlimited extent; infinity.
infinity ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* infinities (-tiz)], the state of being infinite; unlimited extent of time, space, or quantity; absolute perfection; an infinite quantity.
infirm (-fērm'), *adj.* feeble in body or health; weak-minded; vacillating; insecure; debilitated; irresolute; precarious.
infirmary ('mā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* infirmaries (-riz)], a hospital for the sick and injured.
infirmity ('mi-ti), *n.* [*pl.* infirmities (-tiz)], the state of being infirm; debility; imbecility; weakness of body or of mind; malady; failing; foible.
infix (-fiks'), *v.t.* to fix or fasten in; implant; insert: (in'fiks) *n.* something infixed; an element equivalent to a prefix or suffix inserted in the body of a word.
inflame (-flām'), *v.t.* to set on fire; fire with passion; excite; provoke; irritate; put into a state of inflammation: *v.i.* to become inflamed.
inflamed (-flāmd'), *p.adj.* heated; exasperated; in heraldry, represented as burning, or decorated with tongues of flame.
inflammability (-flam-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality or state of being inflammable.
inflammable ('a-bl), *adj.* easily set on flame; combustible; easily excited; excitable.
inflammably (-bli), *adv.* in an inflammable manner.
inflammation (-ā'shun), *n.* a morbid process, characterized, when external, by pain, redness, heat, and swelling.
inflammatory ('a-tō-ri), *adj.* tending to excite passion, tumult, or sedition; tending to produce, accompanied by, or indicative of, inflammation.

inflatable (-flāt'â-bl), *adj.* capable of being inflated.
inflate (-flāt'), *v.t.* to swell, or distend, with air or gas; puff up; elate; expand or raise artificially, as prices.
inflationist (-flā'shun-ist), *n.* one in favor of an increased issue of paper money.
inflator ('tēr), *n.* a mechanical appliance for producing inflation.
inflatus (-flā'tus), *n.* inspiration; afflatus.
inflect (flekt'), *v.t.* bend; turn from a direct line; modulate; vary the terminations of; decline; conjugate: *v.i.* to undergo grammatical change of termination.
inflected ('ed), *p.adj.* bent or turned from a direct line or course; having inflections; bent or turned inward or downward.
inflection (-flek'shun), *n.* a bend or bending; modulation of the voice; variation of nouns, verbs, &c., by declension and conjugation; diffraction of light or heat. Also inflexion.
inflectional (-âl), *adj.* exhibiting grammatical inflections. Also inflexional.
inflective (-flek'tiv), *adj.* capable of bending.
inflex (fleks'), *v.t.* to inflect; curve inward.
inflexibility (-fleks-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* incapability of being bent; stiffness; obstinacy.
inflexible ('i-bl), *adj.* not to be bent; rigid; stiff; not to be moved by prayers; inexorable; not to be varied or changed; unalterable; stubborn.
inflexibleness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being inflexible.
inflexibly (-bli), *adv.* rigidly; inexorably.
inflict (-flikt'), *v.t.* to cause by, or as if by, striking; cause to be suffered; impose as a punishment.
inflorescence (-flō-res'ens), *n.* the mode or principle of floral arrangement exhibited by any species of plant; a group of flowers arising upon a common main axis.
influence ('flū-ens), *n.* energy or potency tending to produce effects insensibly and invisibly; power arising from character or station; electrical induction: *v.t.* to exercise influence on, physically or morally.
influential (-flū-en'shâl), *adj.* having or exerting influence.
influentially (-li), *adv.* so as to influence.
influenza (-flū-en'zâ), *n.* an epidemic catarrh accompanied by fever, pains, and nervous prostration.
influx ('fluks), *n.* an inflow; infusion; continuous importation; the point at which a stream flows into another or into the sea.
inform (-fôrm'), *v.t.* to animate; mold; instruct; apprise: *v.i.* to give information.
informal ('âl), *adj.* not according to form, custom, or rule; irregular; unceremonious; deficient in legal form.
informality ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* informalities (-tiz)], want of regular, customary, or legal form.
informally (-li), *adv.* in an informal manner.
informant ('ânt), *n.* one who gives information.
information (fôr-mā'shun), *n.* communicated knowledge or intelligence; a suit instituted on behalf of the government; a declaration made before a magistrate to induce him to issue a summons or warrant.
informer (-fôrm'ēr), *n.* one who informs a magistrate of a violation of the law, or sues for a penalty under some statute.
infra, a *prefix,* meaning *below, further on,* as *infra*-axillary, situated below the axil.
infraction (-frak'shun), *n.* a violation, or breach, especially of law; infringement.
infrangible (-fran'ji-bl), *adj.* that cannot be broken, separated, or violated; inviolable.
infrequence (-frē'kwens), *n.* the state of being infrequent; rareness. Also infrequency.
infrequent ('kwent), *adj.* seldom occurring.
infringe (-frinj'), *v.t.* to violate or break, as a law: *v.i.* to encroach: followed by *on* or *upon.*
infringement ('ment), *n.* violation

or breach, as of a law, patent, trademark, &c.

infuriate (-fū'ri-āt), *v.t.* to enrage; madden.

infuse (-fūz'), *v.t.* to introduce, as by pouring; instil; make an infusion of.

infusibility (-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* capability of infusion.

infusible (-fūz'i-bl), *adj.* capable of being infused.

infusion (-fū'zhun), *n.* a pouring in, or something poured in or mingled; instillation, as of good principles; a liquid extract obtained by steeping a vegetable substance in hot or cold water without boiling.

ingate ('gāt), *n.* the aperture in a mold through which the melted metal enters.

ingenious (jē'nius), *adj.* having ingenuity or inventive skill; clever.

ingénue (äng-zhā-nōō'), *n.* an artless girl or young woman; an actress who acts such a character in a play.

ingenuity (in-je-nū'i-ti), *n.* cleverness in contriving or inventing; skill.

ingenuous (in-jen'ū-us), *adj.* frank; open; sincere; artless; candid.

inglorious (-glō'ri-us), *adj.* without glory; disgraceful; shameful.

ingot ('got), *n.* a cast mass of metal.

ingrain (-grān'), *v.t.* to dye with grain or kermes; dye with any deep, lasting color; impregnate deeply: *adj.* (in'grān), dyed prior to being manufactured: *n.* (in'grān), a carpet made of cotton warps and wool filling.

ingratiate (-grā'shi-āt), *v.t.* to insinuate (one's self) into the favor of another; secure favorable reception for (with *into*).

ingratitude (-grat'i-tūd), *n.* absence of gratitude; insensibility to kindness.

ingredient (-grē'di-ent), *n.* a component part of a compound body; part.

ingress ('gres), *n.* entrance.

ingulf, same as engulf.

inhabit (-hab'it), *v.t.* to dwell in; occupy as a place of residence: *v.i.* to reside; remain.

inhabitable ('it-â-bl), *adj.* fit for habitation.

inhabitance ('it-ans), *n.* occupancy; residence. Also inhabitancy.

inhabitant ('it-ânt), *n.* one who, or that which, inhabits; a permanent resident.

inhabitation (-i-tā'shun), *n.* the act of inhabiting; continued residence.

inhalant (-hā'lânt), *n.* an apparatus for inhaling; that which is inhaled.

inhalation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of inhaling; inspiration.

inhale (-hāl'), *v.t.* to draw into the lungs.

inharmonious (-här-mō'ni-us), *adj.* unmusical; discordant.

inhere (-hēr'), *v.i.* to be fixed or exist in something else; be an essential part of.

inherence ('ens), *n.* the state of being inherent. Also inherency.

inherent ('ent), *adj.* existing inseparably in something else; innate.

inherit (-her'it), *v.t.* to possess from an ancestor by right of succession; receive by nature from one's ancestors; become divinely endowed with: *v.i.* to come into possession of property as the heir.

inheritance (-ans), *n.* the act of inheriting; that which is inherited; a possession.

inhibit (-hib'it), *v.t.* to restrain; prohibit; interdict; prohibit (a priest) from exercising his spiritual functions.

inhospitable (-hos'pi-tâ-bl), *adj.* not hospitable; affording no shelter; barren; cheerless.

inhuman (-hū'mân), *adj.* cruel; unfeeling.

inhumanity (-man'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* inhumanities (-tiz)], the quality of being inhuman; cruelty.

inhume (-hūm'), *v.t.* to bury; inter.

inimical (-im'i-kâl), *adj.* hostile; adverse.

inimically (-li), *adv.* hostilely; adversely.

inimitable ('i-tâ-bl), *adj.* matchless.

inimitably (-bli), *adv.* in an inimitable manner.

iniquitous (-ik'kwi-tus), *adj.* wicked; unjust.

iniquity ('kwi-ti), *n.* [*pl.* iniquities (-tiz)], wickedness; injustice; unrighteousness; crime; evil.

initial (-ish'âl), *adj.* placed at the

beginning; incipient: *n.* a letter placed at the beginning of a word, &c.: *pl.* the first letters of a person's name placed separately: *v.t.* to mark with an initial.

initiate ('i-āt), *v.t.* to instruct in the first principles of anything; set on foot; bring in; acquaint with mysteries or secrets.

initiation (-i-ā'shun), *n.* the act of initiating; formal admission.

initiative ('i-ā-tiv), *adj.* introductory: *n.* an introductory or first step; power of commencing, especially legislative projects.

initiator ('i-ā-tēr), *n.* one who initiates.

initiatory ('i-â-tō-ri), *adj.* introductory.

inject (-jekt'), *v.t.* to throw or cast in; introduce, as a liquid, by mechanical means.

injecta (-jek'tă), *n.pl.* things injected.

injector ('tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, injects, especially an apparatus for filling the boilers of steam-engines with water.

injudicious (-jū-dish'us), *adj.* not judicious; indiscreet; unwise.

injunction (-jungk'shun), *n.* the act of enjoining; that which is enjoined; command, order, or precept; a writ of equity or prohibition to restrain certain proceedings.

injure ('jur), *v.t.* to hurt; harm; damage, physically or morally.

injurious (-jōō'ri-us), *adj.* hurtful, physically or morally; unjust; detrimental.

injury ('jōō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* injuries (-iz)], that which occasions harm morally or physically; detriment; loss; damage.

injustice (-jus'tis), *n.* the quality of being unjust; violation of another's rights; injury; wrong.

ink (ingk), *n.* a fluid or viscous material used for writing, printing, &c.: *v.t.* to spread ink upon; color or blacken with ink.

inkiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being inky.

inkling ('ling), *n.* an intimation; hint.

inky ('ki), *adj.* consisting of, or like, ink; discolored with ink; black.

inland (in'land), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated in, the interior of a country; remote from the sea; not foreign: *adj.* towards the interior.

inlay (-lā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* inlaid, *p.pr.* inlaying], to ornament (a surface) by laying in pieces of ivory, wood, metal, &c.: *n.* materials for inlaying.

inlet (-let'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* inlet, *p.pr.* inletting], to inlay; insert: *n.* (in'let), an entrance; a small bay or creek.

inly ('li), *adv.* inwardly; secretly.

inmost ('mōst), *adj.* deepest within. Also innermost.

inn (in), *n.* a house for the reception and entertainment of travelers; tavern; in England, a college of common law professors and students.

innate ('nāt), *adj.* inborn; native.

inner ('ēr), *adj.* internal; interior; esoteric: *n.* that part of a target which is between the outer and the bull's-eye.

innervation (-ēr-vā'shun), *n.* the arrangement of nervous filaments in the body; special activity or stimulus in any part of the nervous system.

innings ('ings), *n.pl.* the turn of a side or player to bat; lands reclaimed from the sea.

innocence ('ō-sens), *n.* freedom from guilt; purity; simplicity of heart; harmlessness; mental imbecility. Also innocency.

innocent ('ō-sent), *adj.* free from guilt or wrong-doing; blameless; pure in heart and life; weak in intellect.

innocuous (-nok'ū-us), *adj.* harmless.

innovate ('ō-vāt), *v.i.* to make alterations or changes in something already established; introduce new things.

innovator ('ō-vā-tēr), *n.* one who introduces, or seeks to introduce, new things.

innoxious (-nok'shus), *n.* harmless.

innuendo (-ū-en'dō), *n.* [*pl.* innuendos, -does (-dōz)], an oblique hint or insinuation.

innumerability (-nū-mēr-â-bil'i-ti),

n. the state of being innumerable. Also innumerableness.
innumerable ('mēr-â-bl), *adj.* that cannot be counted: very numerous.
innumerably (-bli), *adv.* without number.
innutritious (-trish'us), *adj.* not affording nutrition or nourishment.
inocarpus (-ō-kär'pus), *adj.* having fibrous fruit.
inoculate (-ok'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to communicate a disease to by the insertion of infectious matter into the system; graft on by the insertion of buds: *v.i.* to practice inoculation; graft by the insertion of buds.
inoculator ('tēr), *n.* one who inoculates.
inordinate (-ôr'di-nāt), *adj.* immoderate; excessive.
inordinately (-li), *adv.* immoderately.
inorganic (-gan'ik), *adj.* destitute of organs; not produced by living organisms. Also inorganical.
inorganically (-âl-li), *adv.* without organs.
inquest ('kwest), *n.* a coroner's inquiry with a jury into the cause of a sudden death from any cause; a judicial inquiry.
inquire (-kwīr'), *v.i.* to seek for or after by questions; make inquiry (with *for, into, after, about*).
inquiry (-kwīr'i), *n.* [*pl.* inquiries ('iz)], the act of inquiring; search by question; investigation; question; research.
inquisition (-kwi-zish'un), *n.* inquiry; examination; a judicial inquiry in criminal matters.
inquisitive (-kwis'i-tiv), *adj.* given to asking questions; prying; curious.
inquisitor ('i-tēr), *n.* one who makes inquiries or investigates.
inquisitorial (-tō'ri-âl), *adj.* pertaining to an inquisitor or to his office; prying.
inroad ('rōd), *n.* a hostile incursion.
insane (-sān'), *adj.* mentally deranged; mad; irrational; very foolish.
insanity (-san'i-ti), *n.* derangement of mind or intellect; lunacy; madness.
insatiability (-sā-shi-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being insatiable.
insatiable ('shi-â-bl), *adj.* that cannot be satisfied or appeased.
inscribe (-skrīb'), *v.t.* to write or engrave upon; address in a formal dedication; draw (one figure within another).
inscription (-skrip'shun), *n.* the act of inscribing; that which is inscribed; a dedicatory address; entry in a roll or register.
inscriptive ('tiv), *adj.* inscribed.
inscrutability (-skrōō-tâ-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being inscrutable.
inscrutable ('tâ-bl), *adj.* not to be penetrated by inquiry or reason; incomprehensible.
insect ('sekt), *n.* one of a numerous class of articulate animals, the Insecta; anything very minute or contemptible.
Insecta (-sek'tâ), *n.pl.* a class of articulate animals having 3 pairs of legs, 2 pairs of wings, and the body divided into 3 segments—head, thorax, and abdomen.
insecticide ('ti-sīd), *n.* a powder for destroying insects.
insensate (-sen'sāt), *adj.* destitute of sense or mental perception; soulless; mad; brutish.
insensibility (-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being insensible; apathy.
insensible ('si-bl), *adj.* that cannot be felt or perceived mentally or physically; heedless; callous; senseless.
insert (-sērt'), *v.t.* to place in or among; introduce into.
insertion (-sēr'shun), *n.* the act of inserting; that which is inserted, as lace or embroidery in a garment, words in writing, &c.
inset ('set), *n.* a leaf or leaves inserted in a newspaper, magazine, &c.: *v.t.* (in-set') to set in; implant.
inshore ('shōr), *adv.* near or towards the shore.
inside ('sīd), *adj.* interior; being within: *adv.* & *prep.* within; in less time or space: *n.* that which is within; inner part; contents; entrails; an inside passenger.

insidious (sid'i-us), *adj.* treacherous; deceitful; operating secretly.
insight ('sīt), *n.* penetration; intuition.
insignia (-sig'ni-å), *n.pl.* badges of honor or office.
insignificance (-nif'i-kâns), *n.* unimportance. Also insignificancy.
insignificant ('i-kânt), *adj.* without importance, force, influence, or meaning; trivial; contemptible.
insinuate ('ū-āt), *v.t.* to ingratiate, as into the confidence or affections of; suggest or hint indirectly; introduce as by a winding motion; worm in: *v.i.* work one's self into the confidence or affection of another.
insinuating (-ing), *p.adj.* characterized by insinuation; gently gaining favor; hinting slyly.
insinuation (-ū-ā'shun), *n.* the act of insinuating; an indirect or sly hint.
insipid (-sip'id), *adj.* without flavor; tasteless.
insipidity ('i-ti), *n.* the quality of being insipid.
insist (-sist'), *v.i.* to urge or press, as a wish or command; be persistent or peremptory.
insistence ('ens), *n.* the act of insisting. Also insistency.
insistent ('ent), *adj.* urgent; conspicuous; entirely on the ground, as the hind toe of a bird; supported by something else.
insobriety (-sō-brī'i-ti), *n.* intemperance.
insolence ('sō-lens), *n.* contemptuous or overbearing language or manner; offensive impertinence; insulting behavior.
insolent ('so-lent), *adj.* overbearing or contemptuously offensive to others; insulting; grossly rude.
insolubility (-sol-ū-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being insoluble.
insoluble ('ū-bl), *adj.* that cannot be dissolved; not soluble; inexplicable.
insolvency ('ven-si), *n.* [*pl.* insolvencies (-siz)], the state of being insolvent.
insolvent ('vent), *adj.* unable to pay all debts; bankrupt: *n.* one who cannot pay all his debts; a bankrupt.
insomnia (-som'ni-å), *n.* sleeplessness.
inspect (-spekt'), *v.t.* to examine critically; test officially; superintend.
inspection (-spek'shun), *n.* the act of inspecting; careful or critical scrutiny.
inspector ('tẽr), *n.* one who inspects or oversees; an official who superintends some matter of public interest; a police officer ranking next below a superintendent.
inspiration (-spi-rā'shun), *n.* the act of drawing air into the lungs; creative influence of genius; elevating influence derived from association with great minds, scenery, &c.; the supernatural influence of the Holy Spirit on sacred writers and teachers.
inspiratory (-spīr'-å-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to inspiration.
inspire (-spīr'), *v.t.* to draw (air) into the lungs; breathe into; imbue with ideas; exhilarate or enliven; communicate officially: *v.i.* to inhale air or any other influence.
inspirit (-spir'it), *v.t.* to infuse spirit into; animate; exhilarate; cheer.
inspissate (-spis'āt), *v.t.* to thicken by boiling or evaporation.
instability (-stâ-bil'i-ti), *n.* want of stability or firmness; inconstancy; fickleness.
install (-stawl'), *v.t.* to place or instate in an office or rank.
installation (-å'shun), *n.* the act of installing; induction of a minister of a non-episcopal church to a charge; introduction of machinery for use.
installment ('ment), *n.* the act of installing; payment of part of a sum of money due; one of a number of parts of anything produced.
instance ('stans), *v.t.* to refer to, or offer as an example: *n.* something offered as an illustration or example; earnest solicitation.
instant ('stant), *adj.* urgent; immediate; passing; current: *n.* a particular moment of time; point of duration.
instantaneous (-tan-tā'nē-us), *adj.*

acting or occurring in a moment; position at a particular moment.

instanter (-stan'tēr), *adv.* immediately.

instantly (-stant'li), *adv.* at once.

instate (-stāt'), *v.t.* to put in office or rank.

instead (-sted'), *adv.* in room or place: followed by *of*.

instep ('step), *n.* the arched forepart of the upper side of the human foot; that part of a horse's hind-leg which reaches from the ham to the pastern-joint.

instigate ('sti-gāt), *v.t.* to provoke or urge on (in a bad sense); incite.

instigator (-gā'tēr), *n.* one who instigates.

instil (-stil'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* instilled, *p.pr.* instilling], to insinuate gradually, as if by drops; pour in by drops.

instinct ('stingkt), *adj.* animated; stimulated from within: *n.* natural impulse in animals.

instinctive (-stingk'tiv), *adj.* acting or prompted by instinct; spontaneous.

institute ('sti-tūt), *v.t.* to establish; set up; fix; originate; set in operation; ordain; invest with the spiritual part of a benefice: *n.* established law; a maxim or principle; scientific or literary society: *pl.* a book of laws or principles, especially Roman laws.

institution (-tū'shun), *n.* the act of instituting; that which is instituted or established; a corporate body or society for promoting a particular object; the building where such a society meets.

institutional (-âl), *adj.* pertaining to institutions; elementary.

institutor ('sti-tū-tēr), *n.* a founder; a cleric appointed by the bishop to institute a clergyman into a spiritual benefice.

instruct (-strukt'), *v.t.* to teach; educate; furnish with orders or directions.

instruction (-struk'shun), *n.* the act of instructing; education; an order, &c.

instructional (-âl), *adj.* pertaining to instruction.

instructive (-struk'tiv), *adj.* tending to instruct; conveying instruction.

instructor ('tēr), *n.* one who instructs.

instrument ('strōō-ment), *n.* that by which anything is effected; a tool or implement; a mechanical contrivance for producing musical sounds; agent; a writing containing the terms of a contract, as a deed.

instrumental (-men'tâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or done by, an instrument; conducive to some end; helpful.

instrumentality (-tal'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* instrumentalities (-tiz)], a subordinate or auxiliary agency; means.

instrumentation (-tā'shun), *n.* the arrangement of music for a combination of instruments; music thus arranged; use or method of using an instrument.

insubordinate (-sub-ôr'di-nāt), *adj.* not submitting to authority; mutinous.

insubordination (-di-nā'shun), *n.* the state of being insubordinate.

insufferable (-suf'ēr-â-bl), *adj.* intolerable.

insufferably (-bli), *adv.* intolerably.

insular ('sū-lâr), *adj.* pertaining to an island, or to the inhabitants of an island, their customs, &c.; isolated; narrow.

insularity (-lar'i-ti), *n.* the state of being insular; narrowness of opinions, &c.

insulate ('sū-lāt), *v.t.* to place alone, or in a detached situation; separate by a non-conductor from other conducting bodies.

insulation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of insulating; the state of being insulated.

insulator ('tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, insulates; a non-conductor of electricity, heat, or sound.

insult ('sult), *n.* an affront or indignity; gross abuse in word or action: *v.t.* (in-sult') to treat with gross indignity, contempt, or abuse, by word or act.

insuperable (-sū'pēr-â-bl), *adj.* not to be overcome; invincible.

insuperably (-bli), *adv.* insurmountably.

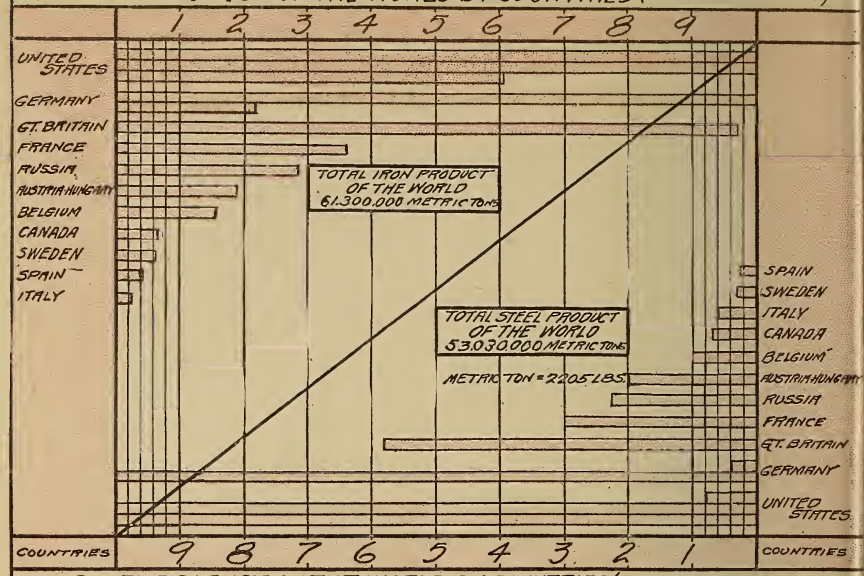
insurable (-shūr'â-bl), *adj.* capable of being insured against loss, damage, &c.; proper to be insured.
insurance ('ans), *n.* the act or system of insuring against loss or damage; a contract entered into to secure against loss by fire, &c., by the payment of a specified sum; premium paid.
insure (-shūr'), *v.t.* to contract on certain conditions to secure against loss or damage by fire, &c.; make sure or secure.
insurgent (-sēr'jent), *adj.* rising against constituted authority: *n.* a rebel.
insurrection (-rek'shun), *n.* active or open hostility to constituted authority; rebellion.
insurrectionary (-â-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or engaged in, insurrection; seditious.
intact (-takt'), *adj.* entire; uninjured.
intaglio (ēn-tä'lyō), *n.* [*pl.* intaglii, -glios (lyē, lyōz)], a gem or stone having a design cut in the surface; incised carving.
integer (in'te-jēr), *n.* the whole; a whole number: opposed to fraction.
integral ('te-grâl), *adj.* constituting a whole; complete; pertaining to an integer: *n.* the whole made up of parts.
integrant ('te-grânt), *adj.* making part of a whole; necessary to constitute an entire thing.
integrate ('te-grāt), *v.t.* to bring together the parts of; give the sum total of: *v.i.* to pass from a complex and unstable state to one relatively simple and stable.
integrity (-teg'ri-ti), *n.* uprightness; virtue; honesty; soundness; unimpaired or unbroken state of anything.
integument ('ū-ment), *n.* an external covering or skin.
intellect ('tel-ekt), *n.* the mind or understanding; superior intelligence; acquired knowledge.
intellectual ('tū-âl), *adj.* pertaining to, or apprehended by, the intellect; mental; ideal.
intellectualism (-izm), *n.* intellectual power or quality; the doctrine that all knowledge is derived from pure reason.
intellectuality (-tū-al'i-ti), *n.* the quality or state of being intellectual.
intellectually ('tū-âl-li), *adv.* by means of the intellect.
intelligence (-tel'i-jens), *n.* intellectual capacity; understanding; mind; acquired knowledge; notification; news.
intelligent ('i-jent), *adj.* endowed with intelligence or understanding; exhibiting knowledge; clever; acute; discerning.
intelligible ('i-ji-bl), *adj.* capable of being understood; clear.
intelligibly (-bli), *adv.* clearly.
intemperance (-tem'pēr-ans), *n.* want of moderation or self restraint; excess, especially in the use of alcoholic liquors.
intemperate ('pēr-āt), *adj.* characterized by want of moderation or self restraint; excessive; addicted to alcoholic liquors.
intend (-tend'), *v.t.* to purpose; mean.
intendant ('ânt), *n.* a superintendent.
intended ('ed), *n.* an affianced lover.
intense (-tens'), *adj.* increased to excess; strained; forced; ardent; vehement.
intensify (-ten'si-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* intensified, *p.pr.* intensifying], to render more intense; heighten.
intensity ('si-ti), *n.* [*pl.* intensities (-tiz)], the state or quality of being intense; density, as of a negative plate; the force or energy of any physical agent.
intensive ('siv), *adj.* serving to intensify; giving force or emphasis to.
intent (-tent'), *adj.* having the mind strained or closely fixed on a subject; anxiously diligent; constantly or assiduously directed (with *on*): *n.* purpose; aim.
intention (-ten'shun), *n.* purpose; fixed design; end or aim; project.
intentioned ('shund), *adj.* having intentions.
inter (-tēr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* interred, *p.pr.* interring], to bury.

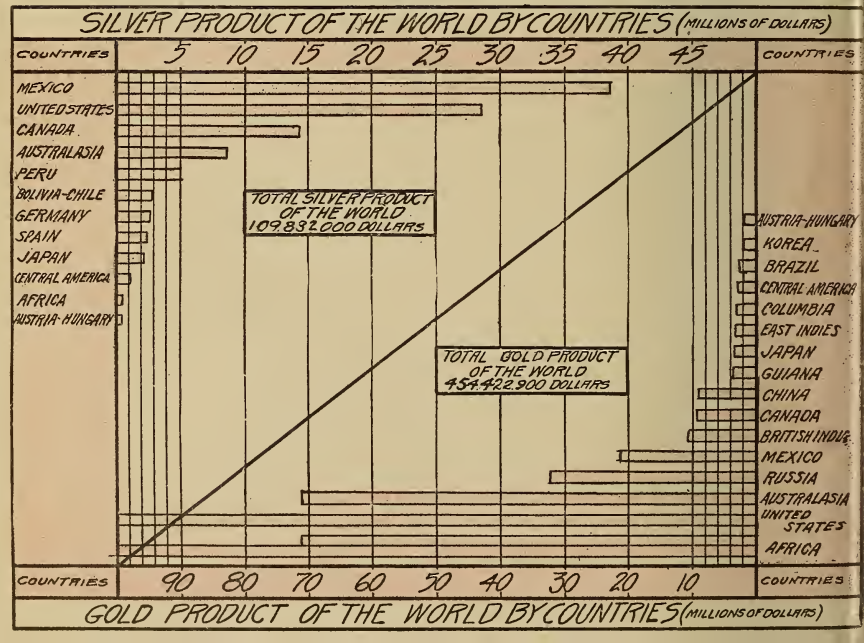
inter, a *prefix* meaning *between, among.*
intercalary (-tĕr'kā-lā-ri), *adj.* inserted in the calendar, as Feb. 29 in leap-year.
intercalate ('kā-lāt), *v.t.* to insert between or among.
intercede (-sēd'), *v.i.* to mediate as a friend between persons at variance; plead for another; interpose.
intercept (-sept'), *v.t.* to stop and seize in the way; cut off; obstruct; include between two points of a line.
intercession (-sesh'un), *n.* the act of interceding; mediation; a prayer for persons of different conditions.
intercessor (-ses'ĕr), *n.* a mediator.
intercourse ('ter-kōrs), *n.* connection, correspondence, or communication between individuals, nations, &c.; mutual exchange; familiarity; fellowship.
interdict (-dikt'), *v.t.* to restrain or forbid; cut off from the spiritual services of the Church.
interest ('tĕr-est), *v.t.* to engage the attention; awaken concern in; cause to take a share in: *n.* advantage; influence; personal concern; benefit; profit; premium paid for the use of money.
interesting (-ing), *p.adj.* engaging the attention or curiosity; exciting the feelings or emotions.
interfere (-fēr'), *v.i.* to interpose or meddle in the affairs of others; oppose; come into collision; act reciprocally so as to modify the result; injure the fetlock by striking it with the opposite hoof.
interference ('ens), *n.* the act of interfering.
interim ('tĕr-im), *n.* intervening time or period: *adv.* in the meanwhile.
interior (-tē'ri-ôr), *adj.* not exterior; inner; internal; remote from the coast or frontier: *n.* the inside; the inland; home department of a government.
interjection (-tĕr-jek'shun), *n.* an exclamation; a word thrown in to express sudden emotion, feeling, &c.
interleave (-lēv), *v.t.* to insert a leaf in: as to *interleave* a book with blank leaves or illustrations.
interlinear (-lin'e-ar), *adj.* written or printed between other lines, as a translation.
interlocutory (-lok'ū-tō-ri), *adj.* conversational; intermediate; not final.
interloper ('tĕr-lō-pĕr), *n.* an intruder.
interlude ('tĕr-lūd), *n.* a short entertainment given between acts of a play, &c.; a short instrumental passage played between the stanzas of a hymn, acts of an opera, &c.
intermediary (-mē'di-ā-ri), *adj.* intervening: *n.* an agent; go-between; medium.
intermediate ('di-āt), *adj.* existing or lying in the middle; intervening.
interment ('ment), *n.* burial.
intermezzo (-met'zō), *n.* an interlude.
intermission (-mish'un), *n.* interruption; pause; temporary cessation between paroxysms of a disease.
intermit (-mit'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* intermitted, *p.pr.* intermitting], to cause to cease for a time; interrupt; suspend.
intern (-tĕrn'), *v.t.* to confine within a town or fortress, or in the interior of a country; place under arrest.
internal (-tĕr'nal), *adj.* pertaining to the center; interior; inward; not foreign; domestic.
internally (-li), *adv.* inwardly.
international (-nash'un-al), *adj.* pertaining to two or more nations in common.
internecine (-nē'sin), *adj.* mutually destructive; deadly.
interpellate (-pel'āt), *v.t.* to question.
interpleader (-plēd'ĕr), *n.* the discussion of a point incidentally occurring in law.
interpolate ('pō-lāt), *v.t.* to insert in a book or writing new or spurious matter; corrupt by insertions.
interpolator (-ĕr), *n.* one who interpolates.
interpose (-pōz'), *v.t.* to place between; thrust in; interrupt: *v.i.* to intercede; come between.
interpret ('pret), *v.t.* to explain the meaning of; expound; construe.

interpretation (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of interpreting; explanation.
interregnum (-reg'num), *n.* the period between two reigns, governments, or ministries; time of abeyance.
interrogate ('ō-gāt), *v.t.* to question: *v.i.* to ask questions.
interrogation (-gā'shun), *n.* the act of interrogating; a question; inquiry; a mark (?) denoting a question.
interrogative (-rog'â-tiv), *adj.* denoting or containing a question or inquiry: *n.* a word used in asking a question.
interrogatively (-li), *adv.* by questions.
interrogator ('ō-gā-tēr), *n.* one who interrogates.
interrogatory (-rog'â-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or expressing, a question: *n.* a question in writing put to a party to a suit.
interrupt (-rupt'), *v.t.* to stop or hinder by breaking in upon; break the continuity of; cause to be delayed; end suddenly.
interrupted ('ed), *p.adj.* intermitted; broken.
interruption ('shun), *n.* the act of interrupting; hindrance; obstruction; intervention; sudden cessation.
intersect (-sekt'), *v.t.* to cut or divide mutually: *v.i.* to cross each other.
intersection (-sek'shun), *n.* the act or state of intersecting; place of crossing; the point or line in which two lines or two planes cut each other.
interstellar (-stel'ăr), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated in, space between the stars.
interstice ('tēr-stis, or -tēr'stis), *n.* a narrow space between things closely set; crevice.
interstitial (-stish'âl), *adj.* pertaining to, containing, or existing in interstices.
intertidal (-tī'dâl), *adj.* living between high- and low-water mark.
interval ('tēr-vâl), *n.* time or space between; distance between two given musical sounds.
intervale ('tēr-vāl), *n.* a tract of low ground situated between hills, or by the banks of a river.
intervene (-vēn'), *v.i.* to come, or be situated, between; interpose; interfere.
intervention (-ven'shun), *n.* the act of intervening; interposition; mediation.
interview ('tēr-vū), *v.t.* to visit, as a notable personage, to obtain particulars respecting himself or his opinions: *n.* a personal conference or meeting.
intestacy (-tes'tâ-si), *n.* the state of dying without a will.
intestate ('tāt), *adj.* dying without having made a valid will: *n.* one who dies without having made a will.
intestinal ('ti-nâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or found in, the intestines.
intestine ('tin), *adj.* internal; not foreign: *n.pl.* the bowels; entrails.
intimacy ('ti-mâ-si), *n.* [*pl.* intimacies (-siz)], close or confidential friendship.
intimate ('ti-māt), *adj.* close in friendship; well acquainted; familiar; confidential; complete: *v.t.* to indicate; make known.
intimately (-li), *adv.* in an intimate manner.
intimation (-mā'shun), *n.* an indirect suggestion or hint; announcement.
intimidate (-tim'i-dāt), *v.t.* to make afraid.
into ('tōō), *prep.* noting passage inwards; inclusion or comprehension.
intolerable (-tol'ĕr-â-bl), *adj.* unbearable.
intolerably (-bli), *adv.* in an intolerable manner.
intolerance ('ĕr-ans), *n.* want of toleration of the opinions or practices of others; inability to bear or endure.
intolerant ('ĕr-ânt), *adj.* bigoted; unable to bear or endure (with *of*).
intonation (-tō-nā'shun), *n.* the act or manner of sounding musical notes; modulation of the voice; act of intoning.
intone (-tōn'), *v.t.* to recite in monotone.

intoxicant (-toks'i-kânt), *n.* that which intoxicates.
intoxicate ('i-kāt), *v.t.* to make drunk by spirituous liquors; excite unduly.
intoxication (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of intoxicating; extreme excitement.
intra, a *prefix* meaning *within,* as *intra*mural, within the walls of a city.
intractability (-trak-tâ-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality or state of being intractable.
intractable (-trak'tâ-bl), *adj.* unmanageable.
intractile ('til), *adj.* incapable of being drawn out; not extensible.
intrados (-trā'dōs), *n.* the interior and lower line or curve of an arch.
intramural, see under intra.
intransitive ('si-tiv), *adj.* not passing over to or requiring an object: said of certain verbs.
intransitively (-li), *adv.* in an intransitive manner.
intransitu (-tran'si-tū), on the way.
intrepid (-trep'id), *adj.* bold; fearless.
intrepidity (-tre-pid'i-ti), *n.* fearlessness.
intricacy ('tri-kâ-si), *n.* [*pl.* intricacies (-siz)], the quality of being intricate; perplexity.
intricate ('tri-kāt), *adj.* entangled or involved.
intrigue (in-trēg'), *v.i.* to carry on a secret plot; engage in clandestine love affairs: *n.* a secret plot; clandestine love affair.
intrinsic (-trin'sik), *adj.* pertaining to that which is inherent; real; genuine.
intrinsically (-âl-li), *adv.* inherently.
intro, a *prefix* meaning *within, into,* as *intro*cession, a depression or sinking of parts inwards.
introduce (-tro-dūs'), *v.t.* to conduct or bring in; bring into use or notice; bring into acquaintance; insert.
introduction (-duk'shun), *n.* the act of introducing; presentation; a preface.
introductory ('tō-ri), *adj.* serving to introduce. Also introductive.
introflexed (-flekst'), *adj.* bent inwards.
intromission (-trō-mish'un), *n.* insertion; introduction.
intromit (-mit'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* intromitted, *p.pr.* intromitting], to admit; insert.
intrude (-trūd'), *v.i.* to thrust one's self in without invitation or welcome: *v.t.* force in.
intrusion (-trū'zhun), *n.* the act of intruding; encroachment; unlawful entry into vacant lands or tenements.
intuition (-tū-ish'un), *n.* instinctive knowledge or feeling; immediate perception.
intuitional (-âl), *adj.* pertaining to intuition.
intuitive ('i-tiv), *adj.* perceived immediately by the mind.
intuitively (-li), *adv.* without reasoning.
inundate (-un'dāt), *v.t.* to fill with an overflowing abundance; flood.
inundation (-dā'shun), *n.* overflow; flood.
inure (-ūr'), *v.t.* to habituate, or accustom; toughen.
in vacuo (vak'ū-ō), in a vacuum.
invade (-vād'), *v.t.* to enter (a country) with a hostile army; infringe upon; violate.
invalid (-val'id), *adj.* of no force or authority; null and void: *n.* (in'vâ-lid), one who is weak or infirm in health; a disabled soldier or sailor: *v.t.* to register as an invalid; affect with disease.
invalidate (-val'i-dāt), *v.t.* to weaken or destroy the force or validity of.
invalidity (-id'i-ti), *n.* want of legal force or argument.
invaluable (-val'ū-â-bl), *adj.* priceless.
invariable (-vār'i-â-bl), *adj.* constant.
invariably (-bli), *adv.* constantly.
invasion (-va'zhun), *n.* the act of invading; hostile incursion; encroachment.
invective (-vek'tiv), *n.* a violent utterance of censure, sarcasm, or abuse: *adj.* abusive.

inveigh (-vā'), *v.i.* to rail against persons or things with vehemence; utter censure or reproach; declaim.
inveigle (-vē'gl), *v.t.* to entice; seduce.
invent (-vent'), *v.t.* to find out by original study or contrivance; devise or contrive; originate.
invention (-ven'shun), *n.* the act of inventing; the thing invented; discovery; creative faculty; concoction; fabrication.
inventive ('tiv), *adj.* able to invent; quick at contriving; ready in expedients.
inventively (-li), *adv.* by the faculty of invention.
inventiveness (-nes), *n.* the inventive faculty.
inventor ('tẽr), *n.* one who invents.
inventory ('ven-tō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* inventories (-riz], a catalogue or list of goods, furniture, &c.; account: *v.t.* to draw up an inventory or catalogue of.
inverse (-vẽrs'), *adj.* contrary in tendency, direction, or effect; reciprocal; inverted.
inversely ('li), *adv.* in an inverse order or ratio.
inversion (-vẽr'shun), *n.* the act of inverting; the state of being inverted; contrary change of order or position.
inversive ('siv), *adj.* pertaining to, or causing, inversion.
invert (-vẽrt'), *v.t.* to turn upside down.
Invertebrata (-vẽr-tē-brā'tâ), *n.pl.* one of the sub-divisions of the animal kingdom, including those animals which have no vertebræ or spinal column.
invertebrate ('te-brāt), *n.* one of the Invertebrata: *adj.* having no backbone; having no force of character; weak.
invest (-vest'), *v.t.* to place or lay out, as money; clothe, as with office, authority, or dignity; surround: *v.i.* to make an investment.
investigate ('i-gāt), *v.t.* to ascertain by careful inquiry; search; examine.
investigation (-gā'shun), *n.* the act of investigating; inquiry; search.
investigator ('tẽr), *n.* one who investigates.
investiture ('ti-tūr), *n.* the act or right of giving legal possession; the ceremony of inducting a bishop into his office.
investment (-vest'ment), *n.* the act of laying out money productively; money so invested; the act of besieging or blockading.
investor (-ves'tẽr), *n.* one who invests.
inveteracy (-vet'ẽr-â-si), *n.* the state of being inveterate.
inveterate ('ẽr-āt), *adj.* deep-rooted; habitual.
invidious (-vid'i-us), *adj.* likely to provoke ill-will or envy; unpleasant.
invigorate (-vig'o-rāt), *v.t.* to give vigor to; strengthen; animate.
invincibility (-vin-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being invincible.
invincible ('si-bl), *adj.* unconquerable.
inviolability (-vī-ō-lâ-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being inviolable.
inviolable ('ō-lâ-bl), *adj.* that cannot be profaned or injured; unbroken. Inviolate.
invisibility (-viz-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being invisible.
invisible ('i-bl), *adj.* that cannot be seen.
invitation (-vi-tā'shun), *n.* the act of inviting; polite solicitation; the words or document by which one is invited.
invitatory (-vī'tâ-tō-ri), *adj.* containing, or using, invitation.
invite (-vīt'), *v.t.* to ask, solicit, or summon; request the presence of; persuade; allure.
inviting ('ing), *p.adj.* tempting; seductive.
invocation (-vō-kā'shun), *n.* the act or form of invoking.
invoice ('vois), *n.* a document announcing the despatch of goods with their prices, quantity, &c.: *v.t.* to state or insert in an invoice.
invoke (-vōk'), *v.t.* to address in prayer or supplication; solicit (aid or protection).


PIG IRON PRODUCT OF THE WORLD BY COUNTRIES (MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
UNITED STATES
GERMANY
GT. BRITAIN
FRANCE
RUSSIA
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
BELGIUM
CANADA
SWEDEN
SPAIN
ITALY
TOTAL IRON PRODUCT OF THE WORLD 61.300.000 METRIC TONS
TOTAL STEEL PRODUCT OF THE WORLD 53.030.000 METRIC TONS
METRIC TON = 2205 LBS.
SPAIN
SWEDEN
ITALY
CANADA
BELGIUM
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
RUSSIA
FRANCE
GT. BRITAIN
GERMANY
UNITED STATES
COUNTRIES
9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
COUNTRIES
STEEL PRODUCT OF THE WORLD BY COUNTRIES (MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)


SILVER PRODUCT OF THE WORLD BY COUNTRIES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)
COUNTRIES
5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45
COUNTRIES
MEXICO
UNITED STATES
CANADA
AUSTRALASIA
PERU
BOLIVIA-CHILE
GERMANY
SPAIN
JAPAN
CENTRAL AMERICA
AFRICA
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
TOTAL SILVER PRODUCT OF THE WORLD 109.832.000 DOLLARS
TOTAL GOLD PRODUCT OF THE WORLD 454.422.900 DOLLARS
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
KOREA
BRAZIL
CENTRAL AMERICA
COLUMBIA
EAST INDIES
JAPAN
GUIANA
CHINA
CANADA
BRITISH INDIA
MEXICO
RUSSIA
AUSTRALASIA
UNITED STATES
AFRICA
COUNTRIES
90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10
COUNTRIES
GOLD PRODUCT OF THE WORLD BY COUNTRIES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

tions, but with different physical characteristics.

isometric (-met'rik), *adj.* having equality of measure.

isomorphism (-mōr'fizm), *n.* the quality of having the same crystalline form, but formed of different elements.

isosceles (-sos'e-lēz), *adj.* having equal sides.

isotherm ('sō-thĕrm), *n.* an imaginary line connecting those places on the earth's surface which have the same mean temperature.

isothermal, see under is.

Israelite (iz'rā-el-īt), *n.* a descendant of Israel; a Jew.

Israelitish ('ish), *adj.* pertaining to the Israelites; Jewish. Also Israelitic.

issue (ish'ū), *n.* the act of passing or flowing out; egress; that which flows or passes out; discharge; flux; publication; offspring; lineal descendants; produce of the earth; profits of land, &c.; essential points in pleading or debate; result: *v.t.* to send out; publish; put into circulation: *v.i.* to come or pass out; arise, as from a source; flow; proceed; be descended; end.

isthmian (ist'mi-ân), *adj.* pertaining to an isthmus.

isthmus ('mus), *n.* a neck of land connecting two larger portions.

Italian (i-tal'yân), *adj.* pertaining to Italy, its inhabitants, or language.

Italic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to Italy; noting a slender, sloping kind of type (*italic*): used for emphasis, &c.: *n.pl.* italic type.

italicize ('i-sīz), *v.t.* to write or print in italics.

Italiote ('i-ōt), *n.* a Greek inhabitant of Italy.

ita-palm (ī'ta-päm), *n.* a tall South American palm, supplying the natives along the Orinoco and Amazon with food, drink and rope and hammock materials.

itch (ich), *n.* a parasitic cutaneous disease causing great irritation; a constant and teasing desire for something: *v.i.* to feel a particular uneasiness in the skin, causing a desire to scratch the part affected; have a constant and teasing desire for.

item (ī'tem), *n.* a separate article or particular; a newspaper paragraph: *adv.* also.

iterate (it'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to repeat.

iteration (-ā'shun), repetition.

iterative ('ĕr-â-tiv), *adj.* repeating.

itineracy (ī-tin'ĕr-a-si), *n.* the practice of itinerating.

itinerancy ('ĕr-ân-si), *n.* a passing from place to place, especially in the discharge of some official function, as by a judge on circuit, a preacher, &c.

itinerant ('ĕr-ânt), *adj.* passing from place to place: *n.* one who itinerates.

itinerary ('ĕr-ī-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or done on, a journey; traveling from place to place: *n.* a traveler's guide or route-book; a diary of a journey; plan of a projected excursion.

itinerate ('ĕr-āt), *v.i.* to travel from place to place.

ivoride ('vō-rīd), *n.* a variety of artificial ivory.

ivory ('vō-ri), *n.* the hard, bony, white dentine which forms the tusks of the elephant, walrus, &c.: *adj.* made of, or like, ivory.

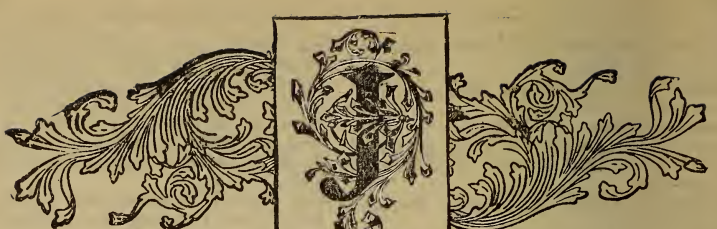
ivory palm (-päm), *n.* the palm from which the ivory nuts used in turning as an imitation for ivory are obtained.

ivorytype (-tīp), *n.* a particular kind of photographic picture with an ivory-like surface.

ivy (ī'vi), *n.* a clinging evergreen plant of the genus Hedera.

Izar (iz'ăr), *n.* the yellow star Bootæ; a Mohammedan woman's outer veil-like garment.

izard (iz'ărd), *n.* another name for the ibex.



jabber ('ẽr), *v.i.* to talk rapidly and indistinctly; chatter.

jacinth (jā'sinth), *n.* hyacinth; a red variety of zircon.

jack (jak), *n.* a pike; in bowls, a small ball serving as a mark to be aimed at; the male of some animals; a leather cup or jug; timber cut short of its usual length; a flag used for signaling; the knave of cards; a leathern coat of mail; a name applied to various kinds of levers or mechanical labor-saving appliances, as a *jack*-screw, roasting-*jack*, &c.: *v.t.* to lift with a jack; give up.

jackal ('awl), *n.* a dog-like carnivorous animal which hunts in packs; one who does base work for another.

jackanapes ('ā-nāps), *n.* a conceited or upstart fellow.

jackass ('ās), *n.* the male ass; donkey.

jackboots ('bōōtz), *n.pl.* large boots reaching above the knee.

jackdaw ('daw), *n.* a glossy species of crow.

jacket ('et), *n.* a short tailless coat: a covering to prevent radiation of heat: *v.t.* to clothe with a jacket; beat.

jackstays ('stāz), *n.pl.* ropes stretched along the yard of a ship to fasten the sails to.

jaconet ('ō-net), *n.* a fine soft white cotton material somewhat resembling cambric; nainsook. Also jacconet.

Jacquard ('kärd), *n.* a loom for weaving patterns invented by Jacquard, a Frenchman.

jade (jād), *n.* a tired or worn-out horse; a vicious woman; a young woman (contemptuously or humorously); a silicate of magnesia and lime of green color: formerly much used for ornaments, &c.: *v.t.* to tire by long-continued labor; harass.

jag (jag), *n.* a notch; projecting point; denticulation; a small load; a condition of partial intoxication: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jagged, *p.pr.* jagging], to cut into notches or teeth.

jaguar (-gwär'), *n.* a fierce animal of South America, resembling the leopard; the American tiger.

jail (jāl), *n.* a prison; a bridewell.

jalap (jal'ap), *n.* the root of *Ipomœa purga*: used medicinally as a purgative.

jam (jam), *n.* a conserve of fruit boiled with sugar; a squeeze; block; crush: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jammed, *p.pr.* jamming], to squeeze or crush; press in tightly; block up by crowding.

jamb (jam), *n.* one of the upright sides of a doorway, window-opening, or fireplace.

janapa (jan'ā-pā), *n.* an East Indian hemp, from which gunny bags, &c., are made.

jangle (jang'gl), *v.i.* to quarrel or wrangle; sound discordantly: *n.* a discordant sound; wrangle; altercation; chatter.

janissary (jan'i-sā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* janissaries (-riz)], formerly the foot-guard of the Turkish sultans. Also janizary.

janitor ('i-tẽr), *n.* a door-keeper.

japan (jā-pan'), *n.* work varnished and lacquered after the Japanese

style of ornamentation; a kind of varnish: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* japanned, *p.pr.* japanning], to cover, varnish, or lacquer, with japan; make black and glossy.

Japanese (jap-â-nēz'), *adj.* pertaining to Japan, its inhabitants, or language.

Japanesque (-nesk'), *adj.* resembling the Japanese style of art.

japonica (-pon'i-kâ), *n.* the name of various species of Japanese plants.

jar (jär), *n.* an earthenware pot or vessel; a shake produced by a sudden shock; jolt; harsh sound; conflict of opinion or interest: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jarred, *p.pr.* jarring], to cause to shake by a sudden shock; jolt: *v.i.* to interfere or clash; emit a harsh sound.

jardinière (zhär-din-yär'), *n.* an ornamental flower-stand of porcelain or metal.

jargon (jär'gon), *n.* confused, unintelligible talk; a mixture of two or more languages; the peculiar phraseology of a party, sect, &c.

jashawk (jas'hawk), *n.* a young, or eyas, hawk.

jasmine ('min), *n.* a plant of the genus Jasminum with fragrant flowers.

jasper ('pẽr), *n.* an opaque, many-shaded variety of quartz: when polished it is made into a variety of ornamental articles.

jaundice (jän'dis), *n.* a disease characterized by yellowness of the eyeballs, skin, &c., caused by biliary derangement: hence a mental condition in which everything appears in a prejudiced form.

jaunt (jänt), *n.* a short excursion or ramble: *v.i.* to roam or ramble; take a short excursion.

jauntily ('i-li), *adv.* in a jaunty manner.

jaunty ('i), *adj.* airy; gay; showy.

Javanese (jav'â-nēz), *adj.* pertaining to Java, its inhabitants, or language.

javelin ('lin), *n.* a light spear.

jaw (jaw), *n.* the bones of the mouth in which the teeth are placed; mouth; a mechanical contrivance for holding the inner end of a vessel's boom.

jay (jā), *n.* a crow-like, chattering bird with handsome plumage.

jealous (jel'us), *adj.* full of, or characterized by, jealousy; anxiously suspicious or watchful.

jealousy (-i), *n.* suspicious fear or watchfulness, especially the fear of being supplanted by a rival.

jean (jēn), *n.* twilled undressed cotton cloth.

jeer (jēr), *v.t.* to scoff at; ridicule: *v.i.* to speak in a derisive or sarcastic manner: *n.* a scoff; derision: *pl.* tackle by which the lower yards of a vessel are hoisted or lowered.

Jehovah (je-hō'vâ), *n.* Lord; God of the Hebrews.

jehu ('hū), *n.* one fond of driving, especially fast driving (2 Kings, ix. 20); coachman.

jejune (-jūn'), *adj.* empty; void of interest.

jejunum (-jū'num), *n.* [*pl.* jejuna ('nâ)], that portion of the small intestines between the duodenum and ileum.

jelly ('i), *n.* [*pl.* jellies ('iz)], the stiffened gelatinous juice of fruit, meat, &c., after boiling; any semi-transparent soft gluey substance: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jellied, *p.pr.* jellying], to turn to, or become, jelly.

jemmy ('i), *n.* [*pl.* jemmies ('iz)], a short crowbar used by burglars. Also jimmy.

jennet (jen'et), *n.* a small Spanish horse. Also genet.

jenny ('i), *n.* a machine for spinning; used in composition for *female*, as jenny-wren, jenny-ass, &c.

jeopard (jep'ârd), *v.t.* to expose to loss or injury; hazard. Also jeopardize.

jeopardy (-i), *n.* hazard; peril.

jerboa (jẽr-bō'â), *n.* the leaping mouse of Africa, with long hind legs.

jereed (-ēd'), *n.* a javelin, used in Turkey and Persia in mock battles; a game played with jereeds. Also jerid.

jeremiad (-e-mī'ad), *n.* lamentation, especially over modern degeneracy: from the Book of Lamentations of Jeremiah.

jerk (jẽrk), *v.t.* to give a sudden pull, twist, or push to; throw with a

sudden quick movement; cut into long strips and dry in the sun, as beef: *n.* a sudden quick pull, twist or push; spasmodic movement; jerked beef; charqui.

jerkin ('in), *n.* a short coat or jacket; close waistcoat; gyrfalcon; young salmon.

jerry (jer'i), *adj.* constructed hastily, and of bad materials, as a jerry-built house.

Jersey (jēr'zi), *adj.* pertaining to the Isle of Jersey, or to its breed of cattle: *n.* a close-fitting thick woolen shirt; fine yarn wool; of or pertaining to New Jersey.

jess (jes), *n.* a leathern strap fastened to the leg of a hawk, to which the leash is attached.

jesse (jes'e), *n.* a large branched candlestick used in churches; symbolizing the genealogical tree of Jesse and of Jesus Christ.

jest (jest), *n.* a joke; humorous pleasantry; fun; a laughing-stock: *v.i.* to joke; make merriment; make game of.

Jesuit (jez'ū-it), *n.* a member of the Roman Catholic Society of Jesus, founded by Ignatius Loyola, 1534; an insidious, crafty intriguer.

Jesuitic (-ū-it'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, the Jesuits, their principles, or practices; insidious; disingenuous. Also Jesuitical.

Jesuitism ('ū-it-izm), *n.* the principles, system, or practices of the Jesuits; subtle duplicity; disingenuousness. Also Jesuitry.

Jesuit's bark (bärk), *n.* cinchona.

jet (jet), *n.* a stream of water suddenly emitted; a deep black variety of lignite, black amber; a gas branch; tube for running molten metal into a mold: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jetted, *p.pr.* jetting], to spout out: *v.i.* to shoot or jut out.

jetsam ('sâm), *n.* that part of a ship's cargo which is thrown into the sea to lighten the vessel in case of peril: opposed to flotsam. Also jetsom, jetson.

jettison ('i-sun), *n.* the act of throwing goods overboard to lighten a vessel in case of peril: *v.t.* to throw overboard to lighten a vessel.

jetty ('i), *n.* [*pl.* jetties ('iz)], a structure extending into the water, used as a pier, mole, or wall, to restrain or direct currents; projection of a building: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jettied, *p.pr.* jetting], to jut out or project.

Jew (jōō), *n.* an Israelite; Hebrew. *Fem.* Jewess.

jewel ('el), *n.* a valuable ornament; gem; precious stone; anything of great value or dear to one: *v.t.* to adorn with, or as with, jewels; furnish with jewels.

jeweler ('ēr), *n.* one who makes or deals in jewels.

jewelry ('ri), *n.* jewels collectively; the art or trade of a jeweler.

Jewish ('ish), *adj.* pertaining to the Jews, their language, customs, &c.

Jewry ('ri), *n.* Judæa; a district in a city inhabited by Jews; ghetto.

jew's-harp ('härp), *n.* a small lyre-shaped musical instrument with a thin metal tongue which, when placed between the teeth and vibrated, emits a twanging sound.

jib (jib), *n.* a large triangular sail projecting beyond the bowsprit; the projecting arm or beam of a crane; a jibbing horse: *v.i.*, [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jibbed, *p.pr.* jibbing], to move restlessly backwards or sideways: said of a horse.

jib-boom ('bōōm), *n.* a spar beyond the bowsprit, on which the jib is set.

jibe, another form of gibe.

jiffy (jif'i), *n.* an instant.

jig (jig), *n.* a quick lively dance, or music for such a dance; a particular kind of fish-hook: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jigged, *p.pr.* jigging], to dance a jig: *v.t.* jerk up and down.

jigger ('ēr), *n.* one who jigs; a name for various mechanical contrivances and appliances; another form of chigoe.

jig-jog ('jog), *n.* a jolting motion.

jill (jil), *n.* a young woman; sweetheart; the female of a ferret.

jilt (jilt), *n.* a coquette or flirt: *v.t.* to encourage (a lover) and then discard him: *v.i.* to play the jilt; practice deception in love.

jimmy (jim'i), *n.* a burglar's tool. See jemmy.

jimson-weed (jim'sun-wēd), *n.* stramonium.

jingle (jing'gl), *n.* a sharp tinkling metallic sound; a little bell or rattle; meaningless rhyme; a covered two-wheeled Irish car: *v.i.* to sound with a jingle.

jingo ('gō), *n.* [*pl.* jingoes ('gōz)], one of a party of Conservatives who, at the time of the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78, wished Great Britain to go to war with Russia: named from a popular song of the day; a mild oath (with *by*).

jingoism (-izm), *n.* the jingo military spirit.

jinnee (jin'ē), *n.* [*pl.* jinn (jin)], the good and evil spirits of Mohammedan mythology which sometimes assume human shape. Also genie, jin, jinn, djinnee.

jinrikisha (-rik'i-shâ), *n.* a small Japanese two-wheeled carriage, drawn by one or more men. Also jinriksha.

jo (jō), *n.* a sweetheart [Scotch].

job (job), *n.* a piece of work, especially of a temporary or chance nature; any scheme for making money or securing private advantage at the public expense; any event or circumstance; a sudden stroke or thrust with a pointed instrument: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jobbed, *p.pr.* jobbing], to let out for hire; buy up (goods) and retail them; punch suddenly with a sharp instrument: *v.i.* buy and sell, as a stock-broker; perform job work; let out or hire horses; work for one's own advantage under the guise of public zeal.

jobber (job'ēr), *n.* a middleman, especially one who acts as agent between a stock-broker and the public; one who transacts public business for his own private interests.

jobbery ('ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* jobberies (-iz)], low intriguing for private advantage or political ends.

jockey (jok'i), *n.* [*pl.* jockeys ('iz)], one who rides a horse in a race; groom; a dealer in horses; cheat: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jockeyed, *p.pr.* jockeying], to cheat or deceive; jostle against by riding unfairly.

jocose (jō-kōs'), *adj.* sportive; humorous.

jocosity (-kos'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being jocose.

jocular (jok'ū-lâr), *adj.* making jokes.

jocularity ('i-ti), *n.* merriment.

jocund ('und), *adv.* jovial; sportive; gay.

jocundity (-un'di-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being jocund.

jog (jog), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jogged, *p.pr.* jogging], to push or shake slightly, usually with the elbow or hand, by way of reminder; stimulate: *v.i.* to travel along with a slow trotting motion: *n.* a slight push or shake; slow trot; stimulant.

johnny-cake (-kāk), *n.* a flat maize cake, mixed with milk or water, quickly prepared at an ordinary fire.

join (join), *v.t.* to unite; connect; associate; add or annex; to unite in marriage: *v.i.* to adhere; be in contact; be associated or in unity with: *n.* a joint or union.

joinder ('dēr), *n.* in law, the coupling of two or more causes of action into the same declaration.

joiner ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, joins, especially an artisan who finishes the woodwork for houses, &c.

joinery ('ēr-i), *n.* joiner's work.

joint (joint), *n.* the place where two or more things join; articulation of limbs; node or internode; hinge; a fissure dividing rock masses into blocks; one of the larger pieces into which a carcass is cut up; a place of low resort; as, an opium *joint*: *adj.* produced by the action of two or more; united in or sharing: *v.t.* to form with, or unite by, joints; cut or divide into joints, as meat.

joint-stock company (-stok kum'pâ-ni), *n.* a company the stock or capital of which is divided into transferable shares.

jointure ('ūr), *n.* landed estate or tenements settled on a woman in consideration of her marriage, to be enjoyed by her after the death of her husband: *v.t.* to settle a jointure upon.

joist (joist), *n.* a horizontal timber to which the boards of a floor or laths of a ceiling are fastened: *v.t.* to furnish with joists.

joke (jōk), *n.* something said or done to excite mirth; jest; sport: *v.i.* to make jokes: *v.t.* to cast jokes at; rally.

joker ('ēr), *n.* a jester; an extra card, the highest trump card at euchre.

jollification (jol-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* merry-making.

jollity ('i-ti), *n.* the state of being jolly.

jolly ('l), *adj. comparative* jollier, *superlative* jolliest], full of life and mirth; gay; inspiring mirth; excellent; most remarkable; companionable: *adv.* exceedingly: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jollied, *p.pr.* jollying], to joke or rally; to treat well for the purpose of obtaining some advantage.

jolly-boat (-bōt), *n.* a ship's small boat.

jolt (jōlt), *v.t.* to shake by sudden jerks: *v.i.* to have a jerky motion: *n.* a sudden jerk.

jonquil ('kwil), *n.* a bulbous plant with fragrant flowers. Also jonquille.

jorum (jō'rum), *n.* a large drinking bowl.

joss (jos), *n.* a Chinese god or idol.

jostle ('l), *v.t.* to push against; elbow.

jot (jot), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jotted, *p.pr.* jotting], to make a memorandum of (with *down*): *n.* a tittle.

joule (joul), *n.* the unit of electrical force in the centimeter-gram-second system.

journal (jēr'nāl), *n.* a record of news or events; diary; a book in which particular transactions are entered from the day-book; a ship's log-book; the bearing part of the shaft of a machine.

journalism (-izm), *n.* newspaper or periodical literature; the influence exercised by such literature; the profession of a journalist.

journalist (-ist), *n.* an editor, or contributor to a journal or newspaper; one who keeps a journal.

journalistic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to journals, journalists, or journalism.

journey (jēr'ni), *n.* passage from one place to another; a day's work or travel: *v.i.* to travel from one place to another.

journeyman (-mān), *n.* [*pl.* journeymen (-men)], a mechanic who has served his apprenticeship.

joust (jōōst), *n.* a mediæval mock combat with blunted lances between two mounted knights: *v.i.* to engage in such a combat.

jovial (jōv'i-āl), *adj.* convivial; merry.

joviality ('i-ti), *n.* conviviality; mirth.

jovially (-li), *adv.* with joviality.

jowl (joul), the jaw or cheek; head of a fish.

joy (joi), *n.* exhilaration of spirits; gaiety; gladness: *v.i.* to rejoice or be glad.

joyful ('fool), *adj.* full of joy.

joy-ride ('rīd), *n.* a wild, reckless, automobile ride; usually indulged in without authorization by the chauffeur or others; occasionally ending in disaster.

jubilant (jōō'bi-lānt), *adj.* expressing exultation; triumphant.

jubilate ('bi-lāt), *v.i.* to express exultation.

jubilation (-lā'shun), *n.* a shouting for joy; declaration of triumph.

jubilee ('bi-lē), *n.* a Jewish festival celebrated every 50th year, to commemorate the deliverance of the Israelites from Egyptian bondage; the 50th anniversary of any event; a year of special indulgence granted by the Pope every 25th year.

Judæan (-dē'ān), *adj.* pertaining to Judæa, &c.

Judaism (dā'izm), *n.* the religious rites and doctrines of the Jews; conformity to Jewish rites and doctrines.

judge (juj), *n.* the presiding official in a court of law, having authority to hear and determine civil and criminal causes; arbitrator; connoisseur; one of the chief rulers of the Israelites from the death of Joshua

to the kingship of Saul: *v.t.* to examine and pass sentence upon; distinguish; consider: *v.t.* to come to a conclusion by comparison and consideration; hear and determine a case, and pass sentence.

judgment ('ment), *n.* the act of judging; a judicial decision; mental faculty of deciding correctly by the comparison of facts and ideas; penetration; intelligence; criticism; opinion; punishment inflicted by God; the final trial of mankind by God (with *the*); judgment-day.

judicature ('di-kă-tūr), *n.* a court of justice; power of dispensing justice by legal trial and judgment.

judicial (-dish'ăl), *adj.* pertaining to courts of justice or to the administration of justice; proceeding from, or inflicted by, a court of justice; impartial.

judicially (-li), *adv.* in a judicial manner.

judiciary ('i-a-ri), *adj.* pertaining to courts of justice; passing judgment: *n.* judges collectively; that branch of a government concerned with the administration of civil and criminal law.

judicious ('us), *adj.* prudent; discreet.

jug, *v.t.* to put into a jug; to cook in a jug; to imprison: *v.i.* to imitate the cry of a nightingale; to nestle together as birds: *n.* an earthenware vessel with a handle, used to carry liquids; a jail or prison.

juggle (jug'l), *v.t.* to cheat by artifice: *v.i.* to conjure: *n.* a trick by sleight of hand; imposture.

jugglery ('lĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.* juggleries (-iz)], legerdemain; imposture.

jugular ('ū-lăr), *adj.* pertaining to the neck or throat or jugular vein: *n.* a jugular vein.

juice (jōōs), *n.* sap; the fluid parts of animal bodies.

juicy (jōō'si), *adj.* full of juice.

jujube ('jōōb), *n.* a kind of lozenge; the edible fruit of a shrub.

julep ('lep), *n.* a drink composed of brandy or whisky sweetened and flavored; a mixture of sugar and water serving as a vehicle for administering medicine.

Julian ('liăn), *adj.* pertaining to Julius Cæsar, or to the Julian calendar as adjusted by Julius Cæsar 46 B.C.: replaced by the Gregorian year (New Style) in England, 1752.

julienne (zhōō-li-en'), *n.* a clear meat soup with chopped carrots, &c.

jumble (jum'bl), *n.* a confused mass; a kind of thin cake: *v.t.* to mix in a confused mass; throw together without order: *v.i.* to mix or unite confusedly.

jumbo ('bō), *n.* a huge person or animal.

jump (jump), *n.* a spring or bound; the space jumped; in mining, a fault: *v.t.* to cause to spring or bound; leap over; to take possession of (a mining claim) during the absence of its owner: *v.i.* to spring upward or forward.

jumper ('ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, jumps; a name applied to certain religious sects who practice dancing under religious excitement; a hooded Arctic fur jacket.

junction (jungk'shun), *n.* the act of being joined; union; a point or place of union.

juncture ('tūr), *n.* the point or line at which two bodies are joined; joint; articulation; particular or critical occasion.

jungle (jung'gl), *n.* a dense tropical thicket of forest trees, brushwood, tall grasses, &c.

jungly ('glĭ), *adj.* pertaining to, or covered with, jungle.

junior (joon'yĕr), *adj.* younger; of lower standing; pertaining to youth: *n.* the younger of two; one of lower standing.

juniority (-yor'i-ti), *n.* junior state.

juniper (jōō'ni-pĕr), *n.* a shrub, the berries of which are used in flavoring gin.

junk (jungk), *n.* short pieces of old cable, rope, &c., used for making mats, oakum, &c.; hard salt ship beef; a Chinese flat-bottomed vessel with a square bow and high stern, having the mast in one piece.

junket (jung'ket), *n.* a preparation of curds and cream; a variety of sweetmeat; excursion; picnic: *v.i.* to participate in an excursion or picnic.

junta (jun'tå), *n.* a legislative assembly or council.
junto ('tō), *n.* [*pl.* juntos ('tōz)], a secret council of state; faction; cabal.
jupon (jōō'pon), *n.* a petticoat. Also jupe.
juridical (-rid'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to law, judicial proceedings, or jurisprudence.
jurisconsult (-ris-kon'sult), *n.* a jurist.
jurisdiction (dik'shun), *n.* legal authority; extent of power; district over which any authority extends.
jurisprudence (-prōō'dens), *n.* legal science; system of laws of a country.
jurist ('rist), *n.* one skilled in legal science.
juror ('rēr), *n.* a juryman.
jury ('ri), *n.* a body of men, usually twelve, selected according to law and sworn to inquire into or decide on the evidence before them; a committee of experts selected to award prizes, &c., at a public exhibition, &c.
jury-mast (-måst), *n.* a temporary mast.
jus (jus), *n.* a right that may be legally enforced.
just (just), *adj.* comformable to divine or human laws; upright; impartial; faithful; exact; regular; fair: *adv.* exactly; barely; nearly; almost; perfectly.
juste-au-corps (zhūst'ō-côr), *n.* a 17th century female outer garment; an 18th century long-skirted, close-fitting man's coat.
justice (jus'tis), *n.* the quality of being just; rectitude in dealing with others; impartiality; a judge or magistrate.
justiciary (-tish'i-å-ri), *n.* [*pl.* justiciaries (-riz)], a judge.
justifiable ('ti-fī'å-bl), *adj.* defensible.
justifiably (-bli), *adv.* so as to be justifiable.
justification (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of justifying; vindication or defense; the act of acceptance of a man by God as justified by the merits of Jesus Christ.
justify ('ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* justified, *p.pr.* justifying], to show or prove to be just or right; vindicate; pardon; accept and treat as just on the ground of faith and repentance: *v.i.* to conform to each other by proper spacing, as lines of type.
jut (jut), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jutted, *p.pr.* jutting], project beyond the main body.
jute (jōōt), *n.* the fiber of an East Indian plant used for ropes, bagging, mats, &c.
juvenescence (jōō-ve-nes'ens), *n.* a growing young.
juvenescent ('ent), *adj.* becoming young.
juvenile ('ve-nil), *adj.* youthful; characteristic of, or suitable to, youth: *n.* a young person.
juvenility (-nil'i-ti), *n.* youthfulness.
juxta-, a *prefix* meaning *near*, as *juxta*position.
juxtabasal (jux'ta-bā'sal), *a.* next to the basal or lowest part.
juzail (jū'zel), *n.* a clumsy Afghan rifle.

Kaaba (kä'bä), *n.* the shrine at Mecca towards which all Mohammedans turn when praying.

Kaffir (kaf'ẽr), *n.* any member of one of the Bantu tribes of South Africa; the Kaffir language; one of a non-Mohammedan race of Northern Afghanistan; an infidel. Also Kafir, Kaffre, Caffre.

kaftan (kaf'tan), *n.* a kind of vest worn in Oriental countries. Also caftan.

kago (kag'ō), *n.* a Japanese palanquin.

kaiser (kī'zẽr), *n.* the title of the emperors of Germany and Austria.

kaki (kä'kē), *n.* the Japanese date-plum.

kale (kāl), *n.* a cabbage with open curled leaves; sea-kale. Also kail.

kaleidoscope (kā-lī'dō-skōp), *n.* an optical instrument which by an arrangement of mirrors causes objects viewed through it to appear in a variety of symmetrical and beautiful patterns.

kalendar, kalends, see calendar, &c.

kali (kā'lē), *n.* a species of glasswort, the ashes of which are used in glass manufacture; caustic potash; a Persian carpet.

kalif, same as caliph.

Kalmuck (kal'muk), *adj.* pertaining to the Western Mongols, or to their language.

kalmuck, *n.* a rough hairy kind of cloth.

kami (kä'mi), *n.* a Japanese title equivalent to English *Lord.*

kamis (-mēs'), *n.* a long shirt worn by Mohammedans.

Kanaka (kâ-nä'kâ), *n.* a Sandwich Islander.

kangaroo (kang-gâ-rōō'), *n.* a herbivorous marsupial mammal peculiar to Australia, having short fore legs and long powerful hind legs, with which it leaps.

kaolin (kā'ō-lin), *n.* china or porcelain clay.

karat, same as carat.

karyo, a *prefix* meaning *nucleus,* occurring in various scientific words.

katakana (kat-â-kä'nâ), *n.* the square style of writing of the Japanese.

kayak (kā'yak), *n.* an Eskimo seal-skin canoe. Also kaiak, kajak.

kea (kē'â), *n.* a New Zealand parrot, which feeds on carrion and attacks sheep.

keckle (kek'l), *v.t.* to preserve (a rope, &c.) from chafing by a covering of canvas, &c.

kedge (kej), *n.* a light anchor used in warping: *v.t.* to warp.

keel (kēl), *n.* the chief and lowest timber of a vessel extending from stem to stern and supporting the whole frame: hence a ship; a low, flat-bottomed coal-barge; the lowest petals of the corolla of a papilionaceous flower; carina: *v.t.* to furnish with a keel: *v.i.* turn up the keel; give up.

keel-boat ('bōt), *n.* a large covered freight boat.

keelhaul ('hawl), *v.t.* to drag under water beneath the bottom of a ship from one side to the other: formerly a naval punishment; reprimand sternly.

keelson ('sun), *n.* a beam or timber

laid on the middle of the floor timbers over the keel of a vessel to strengthen it. Kelson.

keen (kēn), *adj.* sharp; eager; piercing; bitter; acute: *n.* a shrill bitter wail [Irish].

keep (kēp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* kept, *p. pr.* keeping], to have the care of; guard; preserve; maintain; do; observe; fulfil; supply with the necessaries of life; detain; confine: *v.i.* to remain in any state or condition: *n.* subsistence; the stronghold or donjon of a mediæval castle.

keeping ('ing), *n.* care; custody; charge; subsistence; harmony; congruity.

keepsake ('sāk), *n.* something kept as a souvenir of the giver.

keeve (kēv), *n.* a large vat or tub.

keg (keg), *n.* a small barrel.

kelp (kelp), *n.* the calcined ashes of sea-weeds, from which iodine is obtained; a large coarse seaweed or wrack.

kelpie (kel'pi), *n.* a malevolent water-sprite, supposed to take the form of a horse.

Kelt, same as Celt.

kemp (kemp), *n.* coarse rough hair or wool; refuse of fur.

ken (ken), *n.* view; knowledge: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* kenned, *p.pr.* kenning], to know; descry [Scotch].

kendal ('dăl), *n.* a coarse green cloth.

kennel ('el), *n.* a house for a dog or pack of hounds; lair of a fox; street gutter; vile lodging: *v.t.* to confine in a kennel: *v.i.* to live in a kennel.

keno (kē'nō), *n.* a game of chance played with numbered balls and cards.

kepi (kep'i), *n.* a military cap with a straight vizor.

keratin (ker'ă-tin), *n.* the principal constituent of hair, nails, and horn.

kerite (kē'rit), *n.* an insulating material made of vulcanized rubber.

kermes (kĕr'mēz), *n.* the dried bodies of a cochineal insect (*Coccus ilicis*), furnishing a scarlet dye; an oxysulphide of antimony of a deep cherry color; a festival or fair.

kern (kĕrn), *n.* the overhanging part of a type.

kernel ('el), *n.* a grain or seed; the edible substance of a nut or fruit stone; essence.

kerosene ('ō-sēn), *n.* refined petroleum.

Kerry ('i), *n.* an Irish breed of cattle.

kersey ('zi), *n.* a coarse smooth-faced cloth.

kerseymere (-mēr), *n.* cassimere.

kestrel (kes'trel), *n.* a kind of hawk.

ketch (kech), *n.* a stoutly-built, two-masted, fore-and-aft rigged vessel.

ketchup ('up), *n.* a sauce prepared from tomatoes, mushrooms, &c. Also catsup and catchup.

kettle (ket'l), *n.* a metallic vessel for boiling liquids.

kettledrum (-drum), *n.* a hemispherical copper drum; afternoon tea party.

key (kē), *n.* a portable metal instrument for operating a lock; an instrument by which something is turned, secured, or operated upon; clef; solution; literal translation: *v.t.* fasten or connect with a key.

keynote ('nōt), *n.* the fundamental note; ruling principle.

keystone ('stōn), *n.* central stone of an arch.

khaki (kä'ki), *n.* a light drab-colored cloth.

khan (kän), *n.* an Asiatic prince, chief, or governor; a caravanserai.

Khanate ('āt), *n.* the jurisdiction of a khan.

khedive (ke-dēv'), *n.* the official title of the Viceroy of Egypt.

khedeviate (-dē'vi-āt), *n.* the jurisdiction of the khedive.

kick (kik), *n.* a blow with the foot; a recoil: *v.t.* to strike with the foot: *v.i.* recoil; resist.

kickshaw ('shaw), *n.* something fanciful or out of the way; a delicacy.

kid (kid), *n.* the young of the goat, or its soft skin used for gloves, &c.; a child; a small wooden tub: *adj.* made of kid: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* kidded, *p.pr.* kidding], to bring forth a kid: *v.t.* to furnish or cover with kid; humbug.

kiddle (kid'l), *n.* a wicker fish-weir.

kidnap ('nap), *v.t.* to get forcible and illegal possession of (human beings, especially children).

kidney ('ni), *n.* [*pl.* kidneys ('niz)],

AT WORK IN THE SCHOOL-ROOM

EXERCISE SONG

SOLDIER SONG

KINDERGARTEN SCENES

one of two oblong flattened organs which separate the urine from the blood; anything resembling a kidney; sort or kind.

kilerg (kil'ĕrg), *n.* a unit of energy = 1,000 ergs.

kill (kil), *v.t.* to deprive of life; destroy; slay.

kiln (kil), *n.* a furnace, oven, or pile for burning, drying, or hardening.

kilogramme ('o-gram), *n.* 1,000 grammes = 2.2046 lbs.

kiloliter (-lē'tr), *n.* 1,000 liters = 220 imperial gals. (about).

kilometer (-mē'tr), *n.* 1,000 meters = 3,280.8 feet.

kilt (kilt), *n.* a short petticoat or philibeg of the Scottish Highlanders: *v.t.* to form into broad, flat plaits; tuck up [Scotch].

kimono (ki-mō'nō), *n.* the loose outer robe of the Japanese.

kin (kin), *n.* consanguinity; relationship; kindred; a Chinese lute.

kind (kīnd), *adj.* benevolent; indulgent; affectionate; sympathetic: *n.* genus or species; quality; variety; sort.

kindergarten (kin'dĕr-gär-ten), *n.* a school for young children in which they are taught by diverting object lessons, &c.

kindle (kind'l), *v.t.* to set fire to; inflame.

kindliness (kīnd'li-nes), *n.* kindly disposition.

kindly ('li), *adj.* [*comp.* kindlier, *superl.* kindliest], benevolent; sympathetic; beneficial; natural: *adv.* in a kindly manner.

kindness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being kind; a kind act.

kindred (kin'dred), *adj.* of like nature or character; cognate: *n.* relationship by birth or marriage; consanguinity.

kinematics (kin-e-mat'iks), *n.* the science of pure motion.

kinetic (kī-net'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or imparting, motion; active: *n.pl.* that branch of dynamics which treats of the action of forces in causing or influencing motion.

kinetograph (-nē'tō-grāf), *n.* an apparatus for taking photographs of moving objects and afterwards reproducing them on a screen, as if in actual motion.

king (king), *n.* a male sovereign or ruler; a piece or card representing a king in a game; one who is specially distinguished in the same class or kind.

kingdom ('dum), *n.* the territory ruled by a king or queen; royal authority; sphere of influence; primary division.

kingfisher (-ĕr), *n.* a fish-eating bird with bright blue and green or slate-blue and white plumage.

kingwood ('wood), *n.* a hard violet-tinted wood imported from Brazil: used in turnery and cabinet-making.

kink (kingk), *n.* a twist in a rope or thread when doubled; whim: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to form kinks.

kinkajou (king'kâ-jōō), *n.* a South American carnivorous mammal with a long prehensile tail.

kinnikinic (kin-i-ki-nik'), *n.* a kind of tobacco smoked by the American Indians, made of the leaves of the sumac, willow, &c.

kino (kī'nō), *n.* an astringent gum, used in medicine, tanning, &c.

kinsfolk (kins'fōk), *n.* relatives.

kiosk (ki-osk'), *n.* a Turkish open pavilion or summer house.

kip (kip), *n.* the untanned skin of a calf or small cattle.

kipper ('ĕr), *n.* a salmon after spawning; a salmon, herring, &c., cut open, salted, and smoke-dried: *v.t.* to cure, as a salmon.

kirk (kĕrk), *n.* a church; the Church of Scotland (with *the*) [Scotch].

kirtle (kĕr'tl), *n.* an upper garment; petticoat: *v.t.* to array in a kirtle.

kismet (kis'met), *n.* fate; destiny.

kiss (kis), *n.* a salute or caress with the lips; a slight touch: *v.t.* to salute with the lips; touch slightly: *v.i.* to caress mutually with the lips.

kist (kist), *n.* a chest or box.

kit (kit), *n.* a small wooden tub; a small violin; traveling necessaries, outfit, &c.; set; a large bottle; a family or brood.

kitcat (kit'kat), *n.* a portrait 28 x 36 in. showing half the length.

kitchen (kich'en), *n.* a room set

apart for cooking; ship's galley: *adj.* pertaining to the kitchen.

kitchener (-ēr), *n.* a cooking range.

kite (kīt), *n.* a rapacious bird of prey; a light frame of wood covered with paper or linen for flying in the air; a light lofty sail; an accommodation bill.

kith (kith), *n.* acquaintance.

kitten (kit'n), *n.* a young cat.

kittiwake ('i-wāk), *n.* a gull.

kiwi (kē'wi), *n.* a New Zealand bird with a long bill.

kleptomania (klep-tō-mā'ni-â), *n.* a form of insanity manifesting itself in an irresistible propensity to steal.

kleptomaniac ('ni-ak), *n.* one who is under the influence of kleptomania.

knack (nak), *n.* adroitness; dexterity.

knacker ('ēr), *n.* a horse-slaughterer; dealer in worn-out horses.

knapsack (nap'sak), *n.* a leather or cloth traveling case carried on the back.

knapweed ('wēd), *n.* a purple-flowered plant; bachelor's button.

knave (nāv), *n.* a dishonest or deceitful person; a court-card with the figure of a soldier or servant.

knavery ('ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* knaveries (-iz)], dishonesty; fraud; deceit.

knavish ('ish), *adj.* dishonest; mischievous.

knead (nēd), *v.t.* to work into a mass, as dough; operate upon in massage; mold.

knee (nē), *n.* the articulation of the leg and thigh bones; anything resembling a knee: *v.t.* to connect or strengthen with knees.

knee-breeches ('brich-ez), *n.pl.* breeches reaching just below the knee.

kneecap ('kap), *n.* a flattened oval bone on the forepart of the knee-joint; patella. Also kneepan.

kneel (nēl), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* knelt, *p.pr.* kneeling], to bend, or fall upon, the knees.

knell (nel), *n.* the sound of a bell when struck, especially a funeral bell; an ill omen: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to sound or toll, as a funeral bell.

knickerbockers (nik'ēr-bok-ērz), *n. pl.* wide breeches gathered in below the knee.

knickknack ('nak), *n.* a little ornamental trifle; kickshaw.

knife (nīf), *n.* [*pl.* knives (-nīvz)], a cutting instrument with a sharp-edged blade set in a handle: *v.t.* to stab with a knife.

knight (nīt), *n.* one who holds non-hereditary rank next below a baronet, entitling him to the prefix *Sir*; in mediæval times, one of gentle birth, who, after serving as an esquire, was admitted by certain ceremonies to military rank; a champion; lover; one of the pieces in chess: *v.t.* to confer the honor of knighthood upon.

knightage ('āj), *n.* knights collectively.

knight-errant (-er'ânt), *n.* [*pl.* knights-errant], in the Middle Ages, a knight who went in quest of adventure, to show his prowess, chivalry, &c.

knight-errantry (-tri), *n.* the practices or customs of knights-errant.

knighthood ('hood), *n.* the character, rank, or dignity, of a knight.

knit (nit), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* knitted, *p.pr.* knitting], to tie, unite, or draw together; weave together by needles; contract.

knitting ('ing), *n.* the work of a knitter; the netted fabric thus woven; union.

knob (nob), *n.* the rounded handle of a door, &c.; round protuberance; knoll.

knobby ('i), *adj.* full of knobs.

knock (nok), *n.* a blow or stroke with something hard or heavy; rap: *v.t.* to give a blow to; drive or strike against: *v.i.* to strike a blow with something hard or heavy.

knock-out ('out), *n.* a mechanical device for throwing out finished work; a knock-down blow ending a fight.

knoll (nōl), *n.* a rounded hillock; hilltop.

knop (nop), *n.* an architectural ornament of clustered leaves and flowers; button.

knot (not), *n.* an interweaving or tying of thread or cord, &c.; any-

COPYRIGHT, 1911, BY F. L. WRIGHT

CUTE KITTENS

1. Persian; 2. Tortoise Shell; 3. Manx; 4. Silver Grey Persian; 5. Maltese; 6. Angora Tabby; 7. Short Hair; 8. Common Tabby; 9. Angora Orange; 10. House Kittens.

thing resembling a knot; entanglement; difficulty; a hard part in a piece of wood; part of a tree where the branches shoot out; a division of a log-line (each 47.42 ft.); a nautical mile = 2,025 yds.; bond of union; group; the red-breasted sand-piper: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* knotted, *p.pr.* knotting], to tie in a knot; unite firmly or closely: *v.i.* form knots or joints; make knots for fringe.

knotting ('ing), *n.* a kind of lace work; a paint of red lead, &c., for protecting metal.

knotty ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* knottier, *superl.* knottiest], full of knots; rugged; difficult.

knout (nout), *n.* a leathern whip formerly used as a punishment in Russia: *v.t.* to punish with the knout.

know (nō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* knew, *p.p.* known, *p.pr.* knowing], to perceive with the mind; understand clearly; have knowledge of; distinguish: *v.i.* to be informed.

knowing ('ing), *p.adj.* having knowledge; intelligent; shrewd; cunning; stylish.

knowledge (nol'ej), *n.* clear perception of a truth or fact; erudition; skill from practice; acquaintance; information.

knuckle (nuk'l), *n.* the projecting joint of the fingers; the knee-joint of a calf or pig: *v.i.* to bend the fingers; yield or submit.

knur (nēr), *n.* a hard knot or protuberance. Also knurl.

koa (kō'ä), *n.* a Hawaiian tree of the Acacia genus yielding a valuable timber.

kobold (kō'bōld), *n.* a dwarf goblin or sprite frequenting houses, mines, and caves.

kodak ('dak), *n.* a portable camera for taking instantaneous photographs: *v.t.* to take an instantaneous picture of.

koff (kof), *n.* a Dutch fishing-vessel.

kohl (kōl), *n.* powdered antimony, used in the East for imparting luster to the eyes.

kohlrabi ('rä-bi), *n.* a variety of cabbage.

kokra-wood (kok'rä-wood), *n.* the wood of an Indian tree, used for making flutes, &c., and in turnery.

koniscope (kon'i-skōp), *n.* an apparatus for determining the amount of dust contained in the air.

koodoo (kōō'dōō), *n.* the striped antelope of South Africa.

kopeck, same as copeck.

kopi (kō'pi), *n.* an African peasant.

kopje (kop'yē), *n.* a hillock [South Africa.]

Koran, see Alcoran.

koto (kō'tō), *n.* a Japanese musical instrument, somewhat resembling the zither.

koumiss (kōō'mis), *n.* a spirituous beverage made by the Tartars from fermented mare's milk. Also kumiss.

kowtow (kō-tou'), *n.* a Chinese form of salutation from an inferior to a superior by touching the ground with the forehead: *v.i.* salute by the kowtow. Also kotow.

kraal (krawl), *n.* an African village consisting of a group of huts surrounded by a palisade; a single hut; a sheepfold, or cattle-pen.

kraken (krä'ken), *n.* a sea-monster said to have been seen off the Norwegian coast.

kremlin (krem'lin), *n.* a Russian citadel, especially that of Moscow.

kreutzer (kroit'sēr), *n.* an Austrian copper coin = ½ of a cent; formerly a German coin = 2-3 of a cent.

kriegspiel (krēg'spēl), *n.* a military game with blocks to represent the various sections of an army as if in actual warfare.

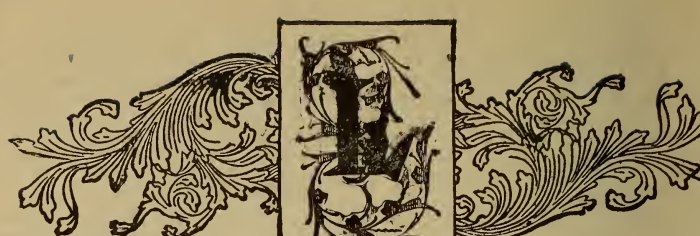
krone (krō'nä), *n.* [*pl.* kroner ('nēr)], a coin (crown) current in Teutonic and Scandinavian countries = 27 cents.

krypton (krip'ton), *n.* a recently discovered gaseous chemical element.

kutch (kuch), *n.* the packet of vellum leaves in which gold is placed to be beaten.

kyanize (kī'ăn-īz), *v.t.* to impregnate (wood) for preservation with a solution of corrosive sublimate.

kymograph (-mō'grăf), *n.* an apparatus for determining the pressure of blood.



la (lä), *n.* the sixth note of the scale [Mus.].

laager ('gēr), *n.* an extemporized camp for defense, formed with wagons, &c.: *v.t.* to protect by a laager [South Africa].

label (lā'bel), *n.* a small slip of paper, &c., attached to anything to indicate its destination, ownership, &c.; codicil; a projecting molding: *v.t.* to mark with, or affix, a label; classify.

labial (lā'bi-ăl), *adj.* formed by the lips: *n.* a letter representing a sound so formed.

labiate ('bi-āt), *adj.* lipped.

labiodental (-ō-den'tăl), *adj.* formed by the lips and teeth.

labionasal (-nā'zăl), *adj.* formed by the lips and nose.

labium ('bi-um), *n.* [*pl.* labia (-ă)], a lip or lip-like organ.

labor ('bēr), *n.* toil or exertion, physical or mental; effort; difficulty; pain; parturition: *v.t.* to cause to toil; fabricate: *v.i.* to exert muscular strength; use mental efforts; be hard pressed; take pains; move slowly; pitch and roll heavily; suffer the pains of childbirth.

laboratory (lab'or-ă-to-ri), *n.* [*pl.* laboratories (-riz)], a place where scientific experiments and operations are carried on.

laborious (lă-bō'ri-us), *adj.* difficult; toilsome.

labradorite (lab'ră-dôr-īt), *n.* a feldspar displaying an iridescent play of colors.

labrum (la'brum), *n.* [*pl.* labra ('bra)], the lip-like shield of an insect's mouth.

labrus (lā'brus), *adj.* thick lipped.

laburnum (lă-bēr'num), *n.* an ornamental tree with pendent yellow flowers.

labyrinth (lab'i-rinth), *n.* a series of intricate winding passages: from the structure made in Crete by Dædalus; a maze; inexplicable difficulty; the winding cavities of the internal ear; a series of troughs through which ore slime is passed and the metallic particles deposited.

lac (lak), *n.* a resinous substance formed on certain trees by an insect (*Carteria lacca*); the inspissated sap of varous trees; the sum of 100,000 rupees = $500,000 (about).

lace (lās), *n.* an ornamental fabric of fine linen, cotton thread, gold or silver, &c., curiously woven; a cord used for binding or fastening: *v.t.* to fasten with a lace; adorn with lace; beat.

lacerate (las'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to rend; wound.

laceration (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of rending; a harrowing of the feelings; a rent.

lachrymal ('ri-măl), *adj.* pertaining to tears.

lachrymose ('ri-mōs), *adj.* tearful; sad.

lack (lak), *v.t.* to be destitute of: *v.i.* to be in need; to be deficient; come short: *n.* want: failure.

lackadaisical (-ă-dā'zi-kăl), *adj.* affectedly pensive or sentimental.

lackey ('i), *n.* a menial attendant; footman: *v.t.* to wait upon, as a lackey: *v.i.* act servilely.

laconic (-kon'ik), *adj.* expressing much in few words. Also laconical.
laconically (-ål-li), *adv.* briefly.
lacquer (lak'ẽr), *n.* a varnish consisting of shellac dissolved in alcohol and variously colored: *v.t.* to varnish with lacquer.
lacrosse (lä-krôs'), *n.* a Canadian game resembling football, but played with a netted bat (*crosse*).
lact, a *prefix* meaning *milk, as lactic, adj.* pertaining to milk. Also lacti, lacto.
lactarine (lak'tå-rin), *n.* a preparation of casein or milk curds: used extensively in calico printing.
lactation (-tā'shun), *n.* secretion of milk; the act or period of suckling.
lacteal ('te-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, milk; conveying chyle: *n.pl.* the lymphatic vessels which convey chyle from the intestines to the thoracic-duct.
lactic, see under lact.
lactic acid ('tik as'id), *n.* a bitter acid contained in sour milk.
lactometer (-tom'e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of milk.
lacuna (lä-kū'nå), *n.* [*pl.* lacunæ ('nē)], a blank space; hiatus; small pit or hollow.
lacustrine (-kus'trin), *adj.* pertaining to a lake.
lad (lad), *n.* a boy or youth; comrade.
ladder ('ẽr), *n.* a framework consisting of two parallel side pieces connected by bars, &c., forming steps at suitable distances; anything by which one climbs or ascends.
laddie ('i), *n.* a lad [Scotch].
lade (lād), *v.t.* [*p.t.* laded, *p.p.* laded, laden, *p.pr.* lading], to load; burden; heave or throw out.
lading ('ing), *n.* the act of loading; freight.
ladle ('l), *n.* a deep spoon for serving out liquids: *v.t.* to dip up with a ladle.
ladrone (lå-drōn'), *n.* a robber; bandit; guerrilla.
lady (lā'di), *n.* [*pl.* ladies ('diz)], a well-bred woman; the title of the wife of a knight or a superior in rank to him; the daughter of a duke, marquis, or earl; mistress of a house.
ladybird (-bẽrd), *n.* a red coleopterous insect marked with black spots.
ladyship (-ship), *n.* the rank or title of a lady (with *her* or *your*).
lag (lag), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* lagged, *p.pr.* lagging], to move slowly; loiter; stay behind: *v.t.* cause to be arrested or punished: *adj.* long delayed; last: *n.* retardation of mechanical movement.
lager beer (lä'gẽr bẽr), *n.* a German beer suitable for storing.
laggard (lag'ẽrd), *n.* a slow person; loiterer: *adj.* backward; slow.
lagoon (lā-gōōn'), *n.* a shallow lake formed at the mouth of a river or near the sea; marsh or fen.
Lagthing (läg'ting), *n.* the Norwegian Upper House of Parliament.
laic (lā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the laity.
laid (lād), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of lay; marked with fine parallel ribbed lines: said of paper.
lain, *p.p.* of lie.
lair (lār), *n.* the covert of a wild beast.
laity (lā'i-ti), *n.* the people, as distinguished from the clergy.
lake (lāk), *n.* a large body of water surrounded by land; a pigment.
lama (lä'må), *n.* a Tibetan Buddhist priest, monk, or nun.
lamb (lam), *n.* the young of a sheep; one who is gentle or innocent; an inexperienced speculator: *v.i.* to bring forth lambs.
lambent ('bent), *adj.* playing about; flickering; touching lightly.
lambkin ('kin), *n.* a little lamb.
lambrequin (lam'bre-kin), *n.* a festooned drapery, hanging from the upper part of a window, doorway, &c.
lambskin ('skin), *n.* the skin of a lamb dressed with the fleece on and frequently colored.
lambswool ('zwool), *n.* the wool of lambs; a beverage composed of ale

with nutmeg, sugar, and the pulp of roasted apples.

lame (lām), *adj.* crippled or disabled in the limbs; not sound or efficient: *v.t.* to cripple or disable.

lamella (lā-mel'ā), *n.* [*pl.* lamellæ ('ē)], a thin scale or plate.

lamellar (lam'e-lăr), *adj.* composed of lamellæ.

lamelli, a *prefix* meaning *a plate* or *scale,* found in various scientific words, as *lamelli*form: *adj.* scale-like.

lamely (lām'li), *adv.* in a lame manner.

lameness ('nes), *n.* state of being lame.

lament (-ment'), *v.t.* to mourn for: *v.i.* to express sorrow: *n.* an expression of sorrow; lamentation.

lamentable (lam'en-tă-bl), *adj.* to be lamented; mournful; pitiable.

lamentably (-bli), *adv.* in a lamentable manner.

lamentation (-tā'shun), *n.* grief audibly expressed; outcry.

lamina (lam'i-nā), *n.* [*pl.* laminæ (-nē)], a thin plate or scale; a coat or layer lying over another; blade of a leaf or petal.

laminar ('i-năr), *adj.* composed of thin plates. Also laminary.

laminate ('i-nāt), *adj.* composed of, or arranged in, laminæ.

lamination (-i-nā'shun), *n.* divisibility or division into thin plates.

lamp (lamp), *n.* a vessel for burning oil, &c., with a wick; any device for producing artificial light.

lampblack ('blak), *n.* finely divided charcoal or soot; *v.t.* to apply lampblack to.

lampoon (lam-pōōn'), *n.* personal written satire designed to bring the subject of it into contempt: *v.t.* to satirize by a lampoon.

lamprey ('pri), *n.* an eel-like fish.

lanate (lā'nāt), *adj.* woolly.

lance (lăns), *n.* a long shaft of wood with a spear head; a thrust with a lance: *v.t.* to pierce with a lance; cut open with a lancet.

lancelet ('let), *n.* the amphioxus.

lanceolate (lan'sē-ō-lāt), *adj.* tapering to a point at either end, as certain leaves.

lancer (lăn'sēr), *n.* a cavalry soldier armed with a lance: *pl.* a kind of quadrille.

lancet ('set), *n.* a surgeon's knife; a lancet-shaped or pointed window.

lancewood ('wood), *n.* a tough elastic wood used in coachbuilding, &c.

lanciform ('si-fôrm), *adj.* lance-shaped.

land (land), *n.* the solid portion of the surface of the globe; the earth; a country or district; real estate; *v.t.* to set on shore; capture and bring on shore; win: *v.i.* to come or go on shore; disembark.

landau ('dō), *n.* a kind of carriage.

landaulet (länd-o-let'), *n.* a small one-seated landau, also an automobile of landaulet type.

landgrabber (land'grab-ĕr), *n.* one who gets possession of public land by means of fraud.

landlord ('lôrd), *n.* one who has tenants holding under him; the keeper of a hotel or inn.

landlordism ('-izm), *n.* the action of landlords collectively, especially with respect to their landed interests.

landlubber ('lub-ĕr), *n.* one not a sailor.

landrail ('rāl), *n.* the corncrake.

landscape ('skāp), *n.* the general aspect of a country, or a picture representing it.

Landsthing (länns'ting), *n.* the Upper House of the Danish Parliament (Rigsdag).

landsturm (länt'stürm), *n.* the last reserve of the German army, only called out in time of war.

Landtag ('täkh), *n.* the Parliament of one of the states comprising the German Empire.

landwehr (länt'vār), *n.* the reserve or militia of the German army.

lane (lān), *n.* a narrow path, as between hedges, walls, &c.; narrow street.

language (lang'gwej), *n.* human speech; the speech of one nation or race as distinguished from that of another; style or expression peculiar to an individual.

languid ('gwid), *adj.* wanting energy; weak.

languish ('gwish), *v.i.* to become weak or spiritless; pine away; look with tenderness or wistfulness.
lank (langk), *adj.* lean; slender.
lanky ('i), *adj.* tall and thin.
lanner (lan'ẽr), *n.* a species of hawk.
lanolin ('o-lin), *n.* an unctuous substance obtained from the wool of sheep, &c.
lantern (lan'tẽrn), *n.* a transparent case for holding or carrying a light; the light-room of a lighthouse; a small tower on the roof of a building to admit light and air.
lantern-jawed (jawd), *adj.* having a long thin face.
lanthanum (lan'thâ-num), *n.* a rare metallic element. Also lanthanium.
lanyard ('yärd), *n.* a piece of rope, cord, &c., for seizing or fastening the tackle of a ship. Also laniard.
lap (lap), *n.* the loose part of a garment which may be doubled at pleasure; part of the body or clothes from the waist to the knees of a person seated; a name for various pieces of mechanism; one length of a course which has to be passed over more than once in a race; the act of lapping: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* lapped, *p.pr.* lapping], to bend and spread over; lick up: *v.i.* to lie partially on something else.
lapdog ('dog), *n.* a small pet dog.
lapel (la-pel'), *n.* part of a coat which laps over.
lapid, a *prefix* meaning *stone.*
lapidary (lap'i-dā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* lapidaries (-riz)], an artificer who cuts and sets precious stones; a connoisseur or dealer in gems.
lapis lazuli (lā'pis laz'ū-li), *n.* a rich blue stone from which ultramarine was originally obtained.
Lapp (lap), *n.* a Laplander; the language of the Lapps.
lappet ('et), *n.* a little loose flap.
lapsable (laps'â-bl), *adj.* capable of lapsing.
lapse (laps), *v.i.* to glide or slip slowly away; fall by degrees; commit a slight fault or fail in duty; pass to another proprietor by negligence or death; slide or fall anew into sin: *n.* a gliding or passing away slowly; slight fault or mistake; omission to present to a benefice within a certain time.
lapsus ('sus), *n.* a slip or mistake.
lapwing (lap'wing), *n.* a plover-like bird.
larboard (lär'bōrd), *n.* the term used formerly for the *port* or left-hand side of a ship.
larcenous ('se-nus), *adj.* theivish.
larceny ('se-ni), *n.* theft.
larch (lärch), *n.* a coniferous tree.
lard (lärd), *n.* the fat of swine melted down: *v.t.* to cover with lard; insert strips of bacon in before roasting: hence to mix.
lardaceous (lär-dā'shus), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, lard. Also lardy.
larder ('dẽr), *n.* a pantry; household provisions.
large (lärj), *adj.* great in size; bulky; wide; extensive; comprehensive.
largely ('li), *adv.* to a large extent; boastfully; before the wind: said of a vessel.
largeness ('nes), *n.* the state of being large.
largess ('jes), *n.* a gift or bounty.
lariat (lar'i-at), *n.* a rope or lasso, especially of horsehair.
lark (lärk), *n.* a noted song-bird of the genus *Alauda;* a frolic.
larking ('ing), *p.adj.* catching larks; indulging in a frolic.
larkspur ('spẽr), *n.* a plant with showy blue spurred flowers.
larmier (lär'mi-ẽr), *n.* a corona or dripstone.
larrup (lar'up), *v.t.* to beat or flog.
larva (lär'vâ), *n.* [*pl.* larvæ ('vē)], an insect in the first stage of its metamorphosis after leaving the egg.
larval ('vâl), *adj.* pertaining to a larva.
larviparous (-vip'â-rus), *adj.* producing young in the state of larvæ.
laryngeal (lar-in-jē'âl), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated near, the larynx.
laryngectomy (-jek'tō-mi), *n.* the operation of cutting away a part of the larynx.
laryngismus (-jis'mus), *n.* a spasmodic affection of the glottis.

laryngitis (-jī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the larynx.
laryngo, a *prefix* meaning *larynx*, as *laryngo*scope, an instrument furnished with mirrors for inspecting the larynx.
laryngotomy (-got'ō-mi), *n.* the surgical operation of cutting into the windpipe.
larynx ('ingks), *n.* the upper part of the trachea or windpipe.
lascar (las-kär'), *n.* an East Indian sailor employed on a European vessel.
lascivious (-siv'i-us), *adj.* lustful; wanton; exciting lust.
lash (lash), *v.t.* to strike with a sounding blow; whip; scourge with satire; fasten or bind with a cord or rope: *v.i.* to apply the whip; flog: *n.* the thong of a whip; a scourge; stroke with anything pliant; sarcasm or satire.
lasher ('ĕr), *n.* one who lashes; a weir.
lashing ('ing), *n.* a cord, rope, &c., to secure or bind anything; a whipping.
lass (lăs), *n.* a young woman; girl.
lassie ('i), *n.* a lass [Scotch].
lassitude ('i-tūd), *n.* weariness; languor.
lasso ('ō), *n.* a rope, usually of hide, with a noose, used for catching wild horses and cattle: *v.t.* to catch with a lasso.
last (lăst), *adj.* coming after all others in time, place, or order; lowest; utmost; least likely: *adv.* on the last time or occasion; finally: *v.i.* to remain in existence or operation; endure: *n.* a wooden implement for shaping boots and shoes.
lasting ('ing), *adj.* durable; permanent: *n.* a twilled fabric used for making women's shoes.
lastly ('li), *adv.* in the last place.
latch (lach), *n.* a door catch: *v.t.* to secure or fasten with a latch.
latchet ('et), *n.* a shoe string.
late (lāt), *adj.* [*comp.* later, *superl.* latest], coming after the usual time; tardy; long delayed; far in the day or night; recent; recently deceased: *adv.* after delay; recently.
lateen (lă-tēn'), *n.* a triangular sail used on boats on the Mediterranean, &c.
lately ('li), *adv.* not long ago.
latency (lā'ten-si), *n.* the state of being latent.
latent ('tent), *n.* concealed; invisible.
lateral (lat'ĕr-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, proceeding from, or acting upon, the side.
Lateran ('ĕr-ăn), *n.* the Papal palace, and the church of St. John Lateran at Rome, the cathedral of the Pope.
latero, a *prefix* meaning *side.*
lath (lăth), *n.* a strip of wood.
lathe (lāth), *n.* a machine for turning and polishing articles of wood, metal, &c.
lather (lath'ĕr), *n.* froth made by moistened soap; profuse sweating: *v.t.* to cover with lather.
Latin (lat'in), *adj.* pertaining to, written, or expressed in, Latin; pertaining to Latium, ancient Rome, its inhabitants or language, or the races and languages derived from Rome; Roman; Roman Catholic: *n.* an ancient Roman; the language of ancient Rome and its literature.
Latin cross (krŏs), *n.* a cross having the lowest limb longer than the two sides and top.
Latinize ('in-īz), *v.t.* to give Latin terminations, or characteristics, to; translate into Latin.
Latinism (-izm), *n.* a Latin idiom.
Latinist (-ist), *n.* a Latin scholar.
Latinity ('i-ti), *n.* purity of Latin style or idiom.
latitude ('i-tūd), *n.* distance on the earth's surface as measured by degrees north or south from the equator; breadth; extent; freedom from rules; laxity; range or scope.
latitudinal ('di-năl), *adj.* pertaining to latitude; in the direction of latitude.
latitudinarian (-di-nā'ri-ăn), *adj.* wide in range or scope; tolerant in speculative religious opinions: *n.* one who holds latitudinarian views.
latten (lat'en), *n.* metal in thin sheets.

latter ('ĕr), *adj.* the second of two things previously mentioned; recent; modern.

lattice ('is), *n.* crossed open work of metal or wood: *v.t.* to furnish or cross with a lattice.

laud (lawd), *v.t.* to praise highly; extol: *n.* praise; worship or hymn of praise.

laudable ('â-bl), *adj.* commendable.

laudanum ('â-num), *n.* a preparation of opium.

laudator ('â-tĕr), *n.* one who praises.

laudatory ('â-tō-ri), *adj.* expressing praise.

laugh (lăf), *n.* a convulsive sound caused by merriment: *v.i.* to express merriment, &c., by a laugh; appear gay, pleasant, &c.; jeer (with *at*): *v.t.* to express or utter with laughter.

laughing-gas ('ing-gas), *n.* nitrous oxide.

laughing-stock (-stok), *n.* object of laughter.

laughter ('tĕr), *n.* convulsive merriment.

launch (lânch), *v.t.* to move or cause to slide into the water, as a vessel; hurl; dart; send forth: *v.i.* to put to sea; expatiate in language; plunge; enter on a new career: *n.* the act of launching a vessel; plunge; the largest boat of a man-of-war; a large open pleasure-boat usually propelled by steam, gas, or electricity.

laundress (lawn'dres), *n.* a washerwoman.

laundry ('dri), *n.* [*pl.* laundries ('driz)], a place where clothes are washed and ironed.

laureate (law'rē-āt), *adj.* decked or invested with laurel: *n.* one crowned with laurel; poet-laureate.

laurel ('rel), *n.* an evergreen shrub; crown or wreath of laurel; hence honor; distinction.

laureled ('reld), *adj.* crowned with laurel.

lava (lä'vâ), *n.* molten volcanic matter.

lavatory (lav'â-tō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* lavatories (-riz)], a place for washing; retiring-room.

lave (lāv), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to bathe or wash.

lavender (lav'en-dĕr), an aromatic plant.

laver (lā'vĕr), *n.* a large vessel for washing in, especially the brazen laver of the Jewish tabernacle and temple used by the priests; an edible seaweed.

lavish (lav'ish), *adj.* profuse; extravagant: *v.t.* expend or bestow with profusion; squander; waste.

law (law), *n.* a rule of action established by authority; edict, statute, or custom; act or enactment of a legislative body; jurisprudence; judicial process; rule or axiom of science or art; established principle; the Mosaic code.

lawful ('fool), *adj.* agreeable or comformable to law; just; legal.

lawfully (-li), *adv.* legally; justly.

lawless ('les), *adj.* not obedient to or controlled by law; not according to law; ungoverned; unruly.

lawn (lawn), *n.* a plot of grass kept closely mown; fine cambric used for the sleeves of a bishop's gown: hence the office of a bishop.

lawn-tennis ('ten-is), *n.* an outdoor game played with rackets, balls, and a net.

lawsuit ('sūt), *n.* an action at law.

lawyer ('yĕr), *n.* one skilled in legal knowledge; one, especially a solicitor, who practices in the law-courts; a skilled exponent of the Mosaic law.

lax (laks), *adj.* loose; vague; weak.

laxative ('â-tiv), *adj.* loosening; purgative.

laxity ('i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being lax. Also laxness.

lay (lā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* laid, *p.pr.* laying], to put or place; spread over; cause to lie down; settle; calm; bring forward; wager; deposit; exercise; set or place secretly; impose; impute: *v.i.* to produce eggs: *n.* relative arrangement; particular business; share of profits; a simple song: *adj.* pertaining to the people, as distinguished from the clergy; non-professional.

layer ('ĕr), *n.* a stratum, row, or bed; runner of a plant fastened down and covered with earth for propagation.

lay-figure ('fig-ūr), *n.* an artist's jointed model for hanging drapery upon; a mere puppet.

laying ('ing), *n.* a sitting of eggs; the first coat of plaster.

layman ('mān), *n.* [*pl.* laymen ('men)], one of the people, as distinguished from a clergyman; a non-professional man.

lazaretto (laz-ā-ret'ō), *n.* a hospital for persons suffering with infectious diseases; a ship's store-room. Also lazaret.

lazily (lā'zi-li), *adv.* in a lazy manner.

laziness (-nes), *n.* indolence; sluggishness.

lazulite (laz'ū-līt), *n.* an azure blue mineral.

lazy (lā'zi), *adj.* [*comp.* lazier, *superl.* laziest], idle; indolent; slothful.

lazzarone (laz-ā-rō'ne), *n.* [*pl.* lazzaroni ('ni)], a Neapolitan loafer who does casual work.

lea (lē), *n.* a meadow.

leach (lēch), *v.t.* to pass water through (ashes) to form lye.

lead (led), *n.* a soft heavy ductile bluish-grey metal; a plummet for sounding depths at sea; a thin strip of type-metal for separating lines; a stick of graphite; a sheet of lead: *adj.* consisting, wholly or partially, of lead: *v.i.* to furnish with lead.

lead (lēd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* led, *p.pr.* leading], to conduct with the hand; guide or conduct; precede; allure; induce; spend or use: *v.i.* to take precedence; act as a leader; play the first card or domino: *n.* guidance; precedence; the right to play first.

leaded (led'ed), *p.adj.* separated by leads; set in, or covered with, lead.

leaden ('en), *adj.* made of, or colored like, lead; heavy; sluggish.

leader (lēd'ēr), *n.* one who leads; the chief editorial article of a newspaper; tendon; the foremost horse in a vehicle.

leaderette (-et'), *n.* a short newspaper leader.

leaf (lēf), *n.* [*pl.* leaves (lēvz)], one of the thin flat parts of a plant; anything thinly beaten; something resembling a leaf; part of a book containing two pages; a valved part of a table, shutter, &c.

leafage ('āj), *n.* leaves collectively.

leaflet ('let), *n.* a small leaf; a tract or folding circular.

leafy ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* leafier, *superl.* leafiest], full of leaves.

league (lēg), *n.* an alliance for mutual interests; confederacy; 3 geographical miles: *v.t.* to combine for mutual interests: *v.i.* to confederate.

leak (lēk), *n.* a hole which lets in water: *v.i.* to let water in or out through a hole, &c.

leakage ('āj), *n.* the state of a vessel that leaks; allowance for loss by leakage.

leal (lēl), *adj.* true-hearted [Scotch].

lean (lēn), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* leaned, leant, *p.pr.* leaning], to incline or deviate from an upright position: *v.t.* to cause to lean; rest: *adj.* thin; sterile.

lean-to ('tōō), *n.* a building whose rafters rest on another building; penthouse.

leap (lēp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* leaped, leapt, *p.pr.* leaping], to pass over by leaping; jump or spring over: *v.i.* to jump; vault: *n.* the act of leaping; jump; spring; the space passed in leaping.

leap year (yēr), *n.* a year of 366 days, when February has 29 days; every year divisible by 4, except those divisible by 100 but not by 400.

learn (lērn), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* learned, learnt, *p.pr.* learning], to acquire knowledge of; fix in the mind: *v.i.* to gain or receive knowledge or skill.

learned ('ed), *p.adj.* erudite; skilled.

learning ('ing), *n.* skill in literature, languages, or science; knowledge acquired.

lease (lēs), *n.* a written contract for the letting of land or tenements for a specified number of years; period: *v.t.* to let by a written contract; take a lease of.

leasehold ('hōld), *n.* property held by lease: *adj.* held on lease.

leash (lēsh), *n.* a thong by which a hawk or hound is held; a brace and a half; three; a band by which

anything is held: *v.t.* to tie or bind by a leash.

least (lēst), *adj.* smallest in degree, size, value, importance, &c.: *adv.* in the lowest or smallest degree.

leather (leth'ēr), *n.* the tanned and curried skin of an animal; anything made of, or resembling, leather.

leatherback ('bak), *n.* the soft-shelled turtle.

leatherette (-et'), *n.* imitation leather.

leathern ('ērn), *adj.* made of, or resembling, leather.

leave (lēv), *n.* permission granted; departure; farewell: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* left, *p.pr.* leaving], to depart from; forsake, abandon; bequeath; desist from; refer for decision: *v.i.* to depart; go away.

leaven (lev'n), *v.t.* to produce fermentation in; taint; imbue: *n.* ferment mixed with a body to render it light; any influence working silently and strongly that causes changes in things or opinions.

lecher (lēch'ēr), *n.* a lewd man.

lechery ('ēr-i), *n.* lustfulness; lewdness.

lectern (lek'tērn), *n.* the reading desk of a church.

lection ('shun), *n.* reading; a portion of the Scriptures to be read in the church service.

lectionary (-ā-ri), *n.* a table of lessons.

lector ('tēr), *n.* one of the minor orders of the Roman Catholic Church; a reader.

lecture ('tūr), *n.* a formal discourse on any subject; reprimand: *v.i.* to deliver a lecture: *v.t.* to reprimand.

ledge (lej), *n.* a shelf; ridge; layer; edge.

ledger ('ēr), *n.* the principal account book of a mercantile house.

ledger-line (-līn), *n.* the line either above or below the staff [Mus.].

lee (lē), *n.* the side or quarter towards which the wind blows; calm or sheltered side.

leech (lēch), *n.* an aquatic worm furnished with a sucker, used in medicine for bleeding: formerly the name for a physician: *v.t.* to bleed with leeches.

leek (lēk), *n.* a biennial plant of the onion family with a bulbous root.

leer (lēr), *n.* a sly, sidelong look indicative of malice, triumph, or lasciviousness: *v.i.* to look with a leer.

lees (lēz), *n.pl.* dregs of liquor.

leeward (lē'wērd), *n.* in the direction towards which the wind blows: *n.* lee side.

leeway (lē'wā), *n.* the lateral drift of a vessel to leeward of her course; arrears.

left (left), *adj.* opposite to *right*: *n.* the side opposite to *right*: *p.t.* & *p.p.* of leave.

left-handed ('hand-ed), *adj.* using the left hand with greater strength or dexterity than the right; awkward; malicious; irregular.

leg (leg), *n.* one of the limbs by which men and animals walk, especially in man between the knee and the ankle; anything resembling a leg, especially if used as a support; a covering for the leg; one of the fielders in cricket.

legacy ('ā-si), *n.* [*pl.* legacies (-siz)], a gift by will of money or property; bequest.

legal (lē'gāl), *adj.* pertaining to law; permitted or authorized by law; legitimate.

legalize ('īz), *v.t.* to make lawful; sanction.

legalism (-izm), *n.* close adherence or conformity to law; the observance of the strict letter of the law rather than its spirit.

legality ('i-ti), *n.* conformity to law.

legally ('li), *adv.* lawfully.

legate (leg'āt), *n.* a papal ambassador; envoy.

legatee (-ā-tē'), *n.* a person to whom a legacy is bequeathed.

legatine ('ā-tēn), *adj.* pertaining to a legate.

legation (le-gā'shun), *n.* an embassy; ambassador; the official residence of an ambassador.

legend (lej'end), *n.* a romantic or non-historical story; myth; fable; inscription, as on a coin, coat of arms, &c.

legendary ('end-ā-ri), *adj.* fabulous; mythical.

legerdemain (-ēr-de-mān'), *n.* sleight of hand.
legged (legd or leg'ed), *adj.* having legs.
leggings (leg'ingz), *n.pl.* long gaiters.
Leghorn (leg'hôrn), *n.* a bonnet or hat made of finely plaited Leghorn straw; a variety of domestic fowl.
legibility (lej-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being legible. Also legibleness.
legible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being read; clear; distinct; apparent
legibly ('i-bli), *adv.* clearly; distinctly.
legion (lē'jun), *n.* a division of the ancient Roman army; a great number; host; suborder.
legionary ('jun-â-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, legions; innumerable: *n.* a soldier of a Roman legion.
legislate (lej'is-lāt), *v.i.* to make or enact a law: *v.t.* to effect by legislation.
legislation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of making a law or laws.
legislative ('is-lā-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or enacted by, legislation; having the power to legislate: *n.* the legislature.
legislator (-lā-tēr), *n.* a lawgiver; a member of a legislative assembly.
Legislature (-lā-tūr), *n.* that body in a state which is invested with the power of enacting and repealing laws; the legislative body of a state or territory.
legitimacy (le-jit'i-mā-si), *n.* the state of being legitimate; lawfulness of birth.
legitimate ('i-māt), *adj.* lawful; born in wedlock; real; logically correct: *v.t.* to make, or sanction as, lawful; render legitimate. Also legitimize.
legitimately (-li), *adv.* in a legitimate manner.
legitimation (-mā'shun), *n.* the act of making legitimate or lawful.
legume (le-gūm'), *n.* a two-valved seed-vessel having its seeds attached to one side only, as a pea-pod.
legumin (le-gū'min), *n.* vegetable casein.
leipoa (lī-pō'ă), *n.* the native pheasant of Australia.
leisure (lē'zhur), *n.* spare time: *adj.* free from business; unoccupied.
leisured ('zhurd), *adj.* having leisure.
leisurely (-li), *adj.* done at leisure; deliberate: *adv.* at leisure.
lemon ('un), *n.* the acid fruit of *Citrus Limonum;* the color of a lemon: *adj.* pertaining to, or of the color of, a lemon.
lemonade (-ād), *n.* a beverage of sweetened or aërated water flavored with lemon.
lemur (lē'mēr), *n.* a small nocturnal animal allied to the monkeys.
lend (lend), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* lent, *p.pr.* lending], to grant to another for temporary use; accommodate: *v.i.* to make a loan.
lene (lē'nē), *adj.* unaspirated.
length (length), *n.* the measure of anything from end to end; extent; duration; reach; forty-two lines of an actor's part.
lengthen ('en), *v.t.* to make long or longer: *v.i.* to grow longer.
lengthily ('i-li), *adv.* at great length.
lengthwise ('wīz), *adv.* in the direction of the length.
lengthy ('i), *adj.* long and tiresome.
leniency (lē'ni-en-si), *n.* clemency.
lenient ('ni-ent), *adj.* mild; merciful.
lenitive (len'i-tiv), *adj.* assuaging; emollient.
lenity (len'i-ti), *n.* mildness; humanity.
leno (lē'nō), *n.* a kind of cotton gauze.
lens (lenz), *n.* a convex, or concave, glass adapted for changing the direction of rays of light and thus magnifying or diminishing the apparent size of objects; the crystalline humor of the eye.
Lent (lent), *n.* a fast of 40 days (excluding Sundays), Ash Wednesday to Easter eve.
Lenten (lent'en), *adj.* pertaining to Lent.
lenticular (len-tik'ū-lar), *adj.* doubly convex.
lentil ('til), *n.* a leguminous plant: *pl.* its orbicular seeds, used for food.
Leonid ('ō-nid), *n.* one of the me-

teors that fall in showers during November of certain years, their chief point being in the constellation Leo.

leonine ('ō-nīn), *adj.* like a lion; powerful; kingly.

leopard (lep'ârd), *n.* a large cat-like beast of prey, with a beautiful spotted skin.

leper ('ĕr), *n.* one affected with leprosy.

leprosy ('ro-si), *n.* [*pl.* leprosies (-siz)], a chronic skin disease characterized by ulcers and white scaly scabs.

leprous ('rus), *adj.* infected with leprosy; covered with white scales; unclean.

lepto, a *prefix* meaning *small, slender, delicate,* occurring in various scientific words, as *lepto*cephaly, smallness and narrowness of the skull, as in certain races. Also lept.

lese-majesty (lēz-maj'es-ti), *n.* a crime against royalty or the sovereign power; treason.

lesion (lē'zhun), *n.* injury; morbid change in a function or organism.

less (les), *adj.* (used as *comparative* of little), not so much; smaller: *adv.* in a smaller or lower degree: *n.* a smaller quantity: *suffix* meaning *absence of a quality, without,* as soul*less,* worth*less,* &c.

lessee (-ē'), *n.* a person to whom a lease is granted.

lessen ('en), *v.t.* to make less; reduce.

lesser ('ĕr), *adj.* a double comparative of *less.*

lesson (les'n), *n.* that which a pupil learns, or repeats, or does for a tutor; instruction or lecture given at one time; exercise; precept; a portion of Scripture read at divine service; admonition.

lessor ('ĕr), *n.* the grantor of a lease.

lest (lest), *conj.* that not; for fear that.

let (let), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* let, *p.pr.* letting], to permit; grant to a tenant; lease; give out on contract: *v.i.* to be hired or leased; suffer something to be done (*let* in the imperative mood is used to denote entreaty, permission or command): *n.* an obstacle.

lethal (lē'thâl), *adj.* deadly; fatal.

lethargic (le-thär'jik), *adj.* affected by lethargy; sluggish; drowsy; dull.

lethargically (-al-li), *adv.* in a lethargic manner.

lethargy (leth'ăr-ji), *n.* morbid drowsiness; unnatural prolonged slumber; apathy.

Lethe (lē'thē), *n.* in classic mythology, the stream of forgetfulness of the under world, whose waters, when drunk, produced loss of memory: hence oblivion, forgetfulness.

letter ('ĕr), *n.* a mark or character used to represent a sound; written or printed communication; a printing type; literal meaning; a document certifying certain privileges, authority, &c.: *pl.* knowledge; erudition: *v.t.* to impress or inscribe letters upon.

lettered ('ĕrd), *adj.* learned; inscribed or marked with letters.

lettergram (let'er-grăm), *n.* fifty or more words sent by telegraph at night at reduced rates.

letters patent ('ĕrz păt'ent), *n.* a written document under seal of the Government, authorizing a person to do some act or enjoy some privilege.

leuco, a *prefix* meaning *white,* as *leu*cocyte, a minute mass of protoplasm found in white blood corpuscles which preys upon bacteria in the blood.

leucoma (lū-kō'mă), *n.* a white opacity of the cornea of the eye.

leucorrhœa (-rē'ă), *n.* vaginal catarrh.

Levant (le-vant'), *n.* the eastern coasts of the Mediterranean.

levator (-vā'tĕr), *n.* a muscle that serves to raise some part.

levee (lev'ē), *n.* a morning reception held by a sovereign or personage of high rank; properly, one attended by gentlemen only; a river embankment: *v.t.* to embank.

level ('el), *n.* a horizontal plane or line; surface without inequalities; state of equality; standard; line of direction; an instrument for indicating a horizontal line or plane; section of a canal from one lock to another: *adj.* even; horizontal;

smooth; equal to something else in importance: *v.t.* to make even; free from inequalities; bring to the same level; point in taking aim.

lever (lev'ēr or lē'vēr), *n.* a bar of metal, &c., turning on a support (fulcrum) for raising a weight.

leverage (-āj), *n.* the mechanical power gained by using a lever; lever action.

leveret (lev'ēr-et), *n.* a young hare.

leviable ('i-â-bl), *adj.* that may be levied upon or seized; assessable.

leviathan (le-vī'â-thân), *n.* a large unidentified aquatic animal (Job xli. 1); anything huge, as a whale, &c.

levigate (lev'i-gāt), *v.t.* to reduce to a fine, impalpable powder.

levitation (lev-i-tā'shun), *n.* lightness; buoyancy.

levity (lev'i-ti), *n.* lightness of disposition, conduct, &c.; inconsistency; trifling gaiety; lightness of weight.

levulose (lev'ū-lōs), *n.* fruit-sugar.

levy ('i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* levied, *p.pr.* levying], to raise or collect, as an army or tax; seize in execution: *v.i.* to make a levy: *n.* the act of raising money or men; amount or number raised.

lewd (lūd), *adj.* licentious; libidinous.

lexicographer (-kog'râ-fēr), *n.* the editor or compiler of a dictionary or lexicon.

lexicography ('râ-fi), *n.* the art or occupation of compiling dictionaries or lexicons.

lexicology (-kol'o-ji), *n.* the science of the derivation and correct meaning of words and their correct application.

lexotheism (leks-ō'thē-izm), *n.* the doctrine that the universe is governed by natural law instead of by a personal supreme being.

Leyden jar (lī'dn jār), *n.* a glass jar, coated outside and inside with tin foil, for accumulating electricity.

liability (-â-bil'i-ti,) *n.* [*pl.* liabilities (-tiz)], the state of being liable: *pl.* debts.

liable ('â-bl), *adj.* exposed to damage, danger, expense, &c.; contingently subject.

liaison (lē-ā-zông'), *n.* illicit or secret intimacy between a man and a woman.

liar (lī'ăr), *n.* one addicted to lying.

libation (-bā'shun), *n.* the act of pouring wine or oil on the ground, as a sacrifice to some deity; the liquid so poured out.

libel ('bel), *n.* defamation of character or reputation; any writing, print, publication, or picture calculated to injure the reputation or character of anyone and bring him into public contempt: *v.t.* to publish a libel against; defame the character of; exhibit a charge against in a court of law.

libelous (-us), *adj.* containing, or of the nature of, a libel.

liber ('bēr), *n.* the fibrous innermost layer of the bark of exogenous plants.

liberal (lib'ēr-âl), *adj.* generous; munificent; plentiful; free from narrowness in ideas or doctrines: *n.* an opponent of conservatism; one who advocates extension of freedom in political institutions.

liberalize (-īz), *v.t.* to free from narrowness or prejudice.

liberalism (-izm), *n.* the principles of a liberal in politics or religion.

liberality (-al'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* liberalities (-tiz)], the quality of being liberal; generosity; magnanimity; mental breadth; catholicity.

liberate ('ēr-āt), *v.t.* to set free.

liberator (-ā-tēr), *n.* one who liberates.

libertine ('ēr-tin), *n.* a debauchee: *adj.* unrestrained, morally or socially; licentious.

libertinism (-izm), *n.* debauchery; extreme freedom in religious opinions.

liberty ('ēr-ti), *n.* [*pl.* liberties (-tiz)], freedom; special privilege or exemption; immunity; permission; ungranted or undue freedom; privileged district.

libidinous (li-bid'i-nus), *adj.* lustful.

librarian (-brā'ri-ân), *n.* the custodian of a library.

library ('brā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* libraries (-riz)], an arranged collection of

books; the building where such a collection is kept.

libration (-brā'shun), *n.* the act of balancing; equipoise; an apparent irregularity in the moon's motion.

libratory ('brā-tō-ri), *adj.* oscillating.

librettist (li-bret'ist), *n.* the writer of a libretto.

libretto ('tō), *n.* a book containing the words of an opera, oratorio, &c.; the text itself.

lice (līs), *pl.* of louse.

license (lī'sens), *n.* permission; leave; unrestrained liberty; legal permit to do something otherwise unlawful: *v.t.* to authorize by a legal permit.

licentiate (-sen'shi-āt), *n.* one licensed to preach or practice a profession.

licentious ('shus), *adj.* unrestrained morally or legally; lascivious; dissolute.

lichen (lī'ken or lich'en), *n.* one of an order of cellular flowerless (cryptogamic) plants of fungoid nature growing parasitic on stones, algæ, &c.; a kind of skin eruption.

lich-gate (lich'gāt), *n.* the roofed gate of a churchyard, under which a bier may stand. Also lych-gate.

licit (lis'it), *adj.* lawful.

lick (lik), *v.t.* to pass the tongue over; caress with the tongue; lap up; vanquish; chastise: *v.i.* to make a licking movement: *n.* the act of licking; quick or careless stroke; superficial saline deposit.

lickspittle ('spit-l), *n.* a servile flatterer.

licorice (lik'o-ris), *n.* the root or inspissated juice of the licorice-plant (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*).

lictor ('tēr), *n.* a Roman official who attended the chief magistrates and bore the fasces.

lid (lid), *n.* a movable cover closing an aperture; top; eyelid.

lie (lī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* lay, *p.p.* lain, *p.pr.* lying], to rest in a recumbent position; lean or press; rest or remain; be situated or placed; be maintainable at law.

lie (lī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* lied, *p.pr.* lying], to utter a falsehood; represent falsely: *n.* a falsehood; wilful misstatement.

lief (lēf), *adv.* willingly; rather.

liege (lēj), *adj.* bound by feudal service or tenure: *n.* a vassal; liege lord, or sovereign.

lien (lē'en, lī'en or lēn), *n.* a legal claim upon property; security for payment.

lieu ('lū), *n.* place; stead.

lieutenancy (-ten'an-si), *n.* the rank or authority of a lieutenant.

lieutenant ('ânt), *n.* an officer ranking next below a captain in the army and a commander in the navy; a deputy.

life (līf), *n.* animate existence; vitality; union of soul and body; period between birth and death.

lifeguard ('gärd), *n.* a bodyguard.

lift (lift), *v.t.* to raise from the ground; elevate; support in the air; steal: *v.i.* to exert strength in raising; dissipate in the air: *n.* the act of lifting; elevation; promotion; a machine for raising or lifting.

ligament (lig'â-ment), *n.* a strong elastic tissue connecting the extremities of movable bones; bond or tie.

ligature (lig'â-tūr), *n.* a narrow bandage or tie; two or more letters cast on one shank (*fi*, *æ*); a slur, or notes joined by a slur.

light (līt), *n.* the imponderable agent by which objects are rendered visible by its action on the retina; day; an illuminating or enlightening agent: aspect; a window; that which emits light: *adj.* clear; bright; not heavy or burdensome; unencumbered; gay; trifling; unimportant; nimble; short in weight; well leavened and raised; graceful; undignified; dizzy; unchaste: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* lighted, lit, *p.pr.* lighting], to set fire to; inflame; illuminate; furnish with, or guide by, a light: *v.i.* to receive or reflect; rest or settle; fall upon by chance; happen.

lighten ('en), *v.t.* to make light; illuminate; flash out; render less heavy: *v.i.* to brighten; shine out.

lighter ('ēr), *n.* a large open barge for loading and unloading vessels.

lighterage (-āj), *n.* the unloading of a cargo by lighters; charge made.
lighthouse ('hous), *n.* a structure furnished with a brilliant light to indicate points of danger to mariners at night.
lightning ('ning), *n.* a sudden flash of electricity, usually accompanied by thunder.
ligneous (lig'ne-us), *adj.* woody.
lignin ('nin), *n.* woody fiber
lignite ('nīt), *n.* wood converted into an imperfect kind of coal.
lignum-vitæ ('num-vī'tē), *n.* the very heavy hard wood of a South American tree (*Guaicum officinale*) or of similar West Indian and Australasian trees.
like (līk), *adj.* similar; resembling; equal or nearly equal; disposed: *adv.* in the same manner as; probably: *v.t.* have a taste for; enjoy: *n.* a counterpart.
likely ('li), *adj.* [*comp.* likelier, *superl.* likeliest], probable; suitable: *adv.* probably.
liken (līk'n), *v.t.* to compare.
likeness ('nes), *n.* similarity; portrait.
liking ('ing), *n.* preference; fondness.
lilac (lī'lak), *n.* a shrub of the genus Syringa, with pale pinkish purple flowers; a color.
Lilliputian (lil-i-pū'shun), *adj.* very diminutive, from Swift's *Gulliver's Travels.* Also Liliputian.
lily (lil'i), *n.* a plant of the genus Lilium, with bulbous roots and handsome flowers: *adj.* unsullied; lily-white.
limb (lim), *n.* a jointed or articulated part of an animal body; branch of a tree; edge or border; roguish child; leg: *v.t.* to dismember.
limber ('bẽr), *n.* the detachable forepart of a gun-carriage: *adj.* pliant: *v.t.* to attach a limber to (a gun-carriage); make pliant.
limbus ('bus), *n.* in the Roman Catholic Church, the place intermediate between heaven and hell, the abode of departed souls prior to the judgment; prison. Also limbo.
lime (līm), *n.* a calcareous earth obtained by the action of heat upon limestone; bird-lime; a tree of the orange kind yielding an edible juicy fruit; the linden tree: *v.t.* to apply lime to.
limelight ('līt), *n.* a brilliant light produced by the action of lighted hydrogen and oxygen upon lime.
limerick (lim'ẽr-ik), *n.* a verse five lines long, the fifth left blank, to be supplied by competitors. It must rhyme with the first two lines.
limestone ('stōn), *n.* a rock having carbonate of lime as its basis.
limit (lim'it), *n.* a border or boundary; utmost extent: *v.t.* to confine within bounds; restrict.
limitation (-i-tā'shun), *n.* restriction.
limousine (lim-ōō-zēne'), *n.* the body of a closed automobile.
limp (limp), *adj.* flexible; flaccid: *n.* a halt in walking: *v.i.* to walk with a halt.
limy (līm'i), *adj.* containing, or like, lime.
lin (lin), *n.* the American linden. Also linn.
linchpin (linch'pin), *n.* the pin which goes through the end of the axle of a wheel, and keeps it in its place.
linden (lin'den), *n.* a tree with heart-shaped leaves, and small clusters of cream-colored flowers. There are several species, European and American.
line (līn), *n.* length without breadth; a slender string or cord; fishing-line; extended row; 1-12th of an inch; short letter; occupation; mark in the hand or face; outline; verse; extent; direction; regular infantry; equator; particular class of goods; descent: *v.t.* to draw lines upon; place along side by side; cover on the inside; strengthen by inner works.
lineage (lin'e-āj), *n.* ancestral line of descent from a common progenitor; family.
lineal ('e-āl), *adj.* composed of lines; in direct line from an ancestor.
lineally (-li), *adv.* by direct descent.
lineament ('e-ā-ment), *n.* feature; outline.
linear ('e-ār), *adj.* pertaining to, or composed of, lines; having a straight direction.

lineate ('e-āt), *adj.* marked with lines.
linen ('en), *n.* a cloth made of flax; articles made of linen; underclothing: *adj.* made of, or resembling, linen.
liner (lī'nēr), *n.* a line-of-battle ship; a steamship belonging to a packet company; one who makes linings.
ling (ling), *n.* an edible cod-like fish; heather.
linger ('gēr), *v.i.* to delay; loiter; remain long in any state.
lingerie (lang-zhe-rē'), *n.* underclothing.
lingo (ling'gō), *n.* language; dialect.
lingual ('gwăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed by, the tongue: *n.* a letter or sound, so articulated, as *s*, *th*, &c.
linguist ('gwist), *n.* one skilled in languages.
linguistic ('tik), *adj.* pertaining to linguistics.
linguistics ('tiks), *n.pl.* comparative philology.
lingula ('gū-lă), *n.* a genus of brachipodus mollusks with a tongue-like valve.
lingulate ('gū-lāt), *adj.* tongue-shaped.
liniment (lin'i-ment), *n.* a medicated liquid for rubbing into the skin.
lining (līn'ing), *n.* an inside covering; contents.
link (lingk), *n.* a single ring or division of a chain; anything doubled like a link; single part of a connected series; a land measure 7.92 inches; connection; torch made of pitch and tow: *pl.* flat sandy soil; golfing grounds: *v.t.* to connect by, or as by, a link: *v.i.* to be connected.
linnet (lin'et), *n.* a British finch.
linoleum (li-nō'le-um), *n.* a floor cloth composed of ground cork, linseed oil, and chloride of sulphur.
linotype (lin'ō-tīp), *n.* a machine for composing and casting stereotyped words or lines for printing.
linseed (lin'sēd), *n.* the seed of flax, from which *linseed oil* is expressed.
linsey-woolsey ('zi-wool'zi), *n.* a cloth of mixed linen and wool.
lint (lint), *n.* scraped linen used for dressing wounds.
lintel (lin'tel), *n.* the horizontal top piece of a door or window.
lion (lī'un), *n.* a large powerful carnivorous mammal of the genus Felis, found in Africa and Southern Asia: *pl.* noted persons or places: *adj.* (in composition) noble, majestic; courageous. *Feminine* lioness.
lionize (-īz), *v.t.* to treat as an object of peculiar interest.
lion's-share ('unz-shār), *n.* the major part.
lip (lip), *n.* one of the two borders of the mouth; edge of anything; mouth; lip-like organ; speech: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* lipped, *p.pr.* lipping], to touch with the lips; kiss; utter.
lipped (lipt'), *adj.* having lips or rounded edges; labiate.
liquation (li-kwā'shun), *n.* the act or process of melting.
liquefacient (lik-wē-fā'shi-ent), *adj.* serving to liquefy.
liquefaction (-fak'shun), *n.* the process of liquefying; state of being melted.
liquefy ('wē-fī), *v.t.* to melt or make liquid: *v.i.* to become liquid.
liquescent (-kwes'ent), *adj.* becoming liquid.
liqueur (li-kēr'), *n.* an alcoholic aromatic cordial.
liquid (lik'wid), *adj.* clear; tearful; not solid; readily flowing: *n.* liquid substance; one of the consonants *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*.
liquidate ('wi-dāt), *v.t.* to pay off, as a debt; arrange, as the affairs of a bankrupt.
liquidation (-dā'shun), *n.* the act of liquidating or paying off; the settlement of the affairs of a bankrupt's estate.
liquidator ('wi-dā-tēr), *n.* an official who winds up a bankrupt's estate.
liquor (lik'ēr), *n.* an alcoholic beverage; a liquid: *v.t.* to treat with a solution: *v.i.* to take intoxicating drinks [slang].
liquorice, same as licorice.
lira (lē'rā), *n.* [*pl.* lire (lē're)], an Italian coin, the unit of monetary value = 19 cents; the Turkish lira = $4.40.
lisle (līl), *n.* a fine thread or lace.

lisp (lisp), *v.i.* to pronounce *s* and *z* nearly like *th*; speak: *v.t.* to utter imperfectly or affectedly: *n.* the imperfect utterance of *s* and *z*.
lissom (lis'um), *n.* supple; lithesome.
list (list), *n.* a catalogue, roll, or register; the edge or selvage of cloth; strip of cloth; inclination to one side; small square molding: *pl.* an enclosing for a tournament: *v.t.* to catalogue, register, or enrol; cover with strips of cloth; sew together; cause to tilt over to one side; listen to: *v.i.* to enlist; choose; careen; hearken.
listen (lis'n), *v.i.* to attend to closely, so as to hear; hearken; obey.
Listerism (list'ēr-izm), *n.* the antiseptic method of operating and dressing, introduced by Sir J. Lister.
listing ('ing), *n.* the act of making a schedule.
listless ('les), *adj.* indifferent; languid.
lit, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of light.
litany (lit'â-ni), *n.* a solemn responsive form of supplication.
litchi (lē'chē), *n.* a tree producing a fruit (*lichi*) much esteemed in China.
liter (lē'tĕr), in the metric system, a measure of capacity, = 61.026 cubic inches, or a little more than 1 quart.
literacy (lit-ēr-â-si), *n.* the state of being able to read and write.
literal ('ēr-âl), *adj.* consisting of, or expressed by, letters; following the exact words; exact; plain.
literally (-li), *adv.* in a literal sense.
literary ('ēr-â-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or appropriate to, literature or men of letters; versed in, or engaged in, literature.
literate ('ēr-āt), *adj.* instructed; learned: *n.* a literary man; a candidate for holy orders who has not taken a university degree.
literatesque (-â-tesk'), *adj.* fit for literature.
literati (-ā'tī), *n.pl.* the learned.
literatim (-ēr-ā'tim), *adv.* literally.
literature ('ēr-ā-tūr), *n.* the written or printed literary productions of a country or period; literary work; learning.
litharge (lith'ârj), *n.* oxide of lead.
lithe (līth), *adj.* supple; pliant.
lithesome ('sum), *adj.* nimble; lissom.
lithia (lith'i-â), *n.* oxide of lithium.
lithic (lith'ik), *adj.* pertaining to stone.
lithium ('i-um), *n.* a metallic element.
litho, a *prefix* meaning *stone*, also lith, as *litho*glyph, a carving on a gem or stone; *lith*anthrax, stone-coal, &c.
lithochromatics (lith'ō-krō-mat'iks), *n.pl.* the art or process of painting in oil upon stone and then transferring it upon canvas.
lithograph (lith'ō-grâf), *n.* a print reproduced from a drawing on stone: *v.t.* to draw, or engrave on stone, and transfer to paper.
lithographic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to lithography. Also lithographical.
lithographically ('ik-âl-li), *adv.* by lithography.
lithography (-og'râ-fi), *n.* the art of making a design on stone so that ink-impressions can be taken from it.
lithoid ('oid), *adj.* stone-like; of stone structure.
lithotint ('ō-tint), *n.* a lithograph from a drawing executed with a camel's-hair pencil.
lithotomy (-ot'o-mi), *n.* the operation of cutting into the bladder to remove stone.
lithotrity (-ot'tri-ti), *n.* the surgical operation of crushing stone in the bladder.
litigant (lit'i-gânt), *n.* one who contends in law: *adj.* engaged in, or inclined to, litigation.
litigate ('i-gāt), *v.t.* to contest in a court of law: *v.i.* to engage in a law suit.
litigation (-gā'shun), *n.* the act or process of carrying on a lawsuit; judicial contest.
litigious (li-tij'us), *adj.* given to carrying on lawsuits; quarrelsome.
litmus (lit'mus), *n.* a purple dye, obtained from certain lichens.
litter (lit'ĕr), *n.* straw, hay, &c., used for horses' bedding: a frame-work with a bed, for carrying a person in a recumbent position; state of confusion or untidiness; number of

young produced at one birth, as pigs, &c.: *v.t.* supply with litter; cover with straw; scatter about carelessly: *v.i.* bring forth a litter of young.

litterateur (-ä-tēr'), *n.* a literary man.

little (lit'l), *adj.* [*comparative* less, *superlative* least], small in size, quantity, duration, or importance; insignificant; young; mean: *adv.* in a small degree; not much: *n.* small in size, quantity, &c.

littoral ('o-rål), *adj.* pertaining to, near, or living on the shore; situated between high- and low-water mark: *n.* country lying near the shore of a sea, lake, &c.

liturgic (li-tēr'jik), *adj.* pertaining to a liturgy. Also liturgical.

liturgically (-ăl-li), *adv.* by a liturgy.

liturgics ('jiks), *n.pl.* the science of liturgies.

liturgy (lit'ēr-ji), *n.* [*pl.* liturgies (-jiz)], the prescribed forms or ritual for public worship.

live (liv), *v.i.* to exist or have life; pass or enjoy life; reside; endure; subsist: *adj* (līv) having life; quick; effective; ignited; kept for use; energetic.

livelihood (līv'li-hood), *n.* means of living.

liveliness (-nes), *n.* briskness.

lively ('li), *adj.* active; brisk; animated; sprightly; vivid; forcible.

live-oak ('ōk), *n.* an American oak valuable for shipbuilding.

liver (liv'ēr), *n.* one who lives; a glandular organ secreting bile.

liveried (-id), *adj.* clothed in livery.

liverwort ('wērt), *n.* a name for any cryptogamous plant of the class Hepaticæ.

livery ('ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* liveries (-iz)], a particular costume worn by servants; the state of being kept and fed at a stipulated rate, as horses.

liveryman (-măn), *n.* [*pl.* liverymen (-men)], the keeper of a livery-stable.

livery-stable (-stā'bl), *n.* a stable where horses are kept and let out for hire.

livid ('id), *adj.* black and blue; discolored as by a blow; ashy pale.

living ('ing), *p.adj.* having life; flowing; vigorous; active; quickening: *n.* livelihood; a church benefice; mode of life.

livre (lē'vēr), *n.* an old French money of account, value 19½ cents.

lixiviate (liks-iv'i-āt), *v.t.* to dissolve out the saline matter from (wood-ashes); form into lye.

lizard (liz'ård), *n.* a lacertilian reptile having a scaly body, and four well-developed limbs, each with five toes.

llama (lä'mä), *n.* a South American quadruped, somewhat resembling a camel.

llama, same as lama.

llanero (lyä-nā'rō), *n.* a herdsman of the South American llanos.

llanos ('nōz or lä'nōz), *n.pl.* the extensive level grassy plains, or steppes of South America.

lo (lō), *interj.* behold! see!

loach (lōch), *n.* a small edible freshwater fish; a simpleton.

load (lōd), *v.t.* to put on as much as can be carried; burden; weigh down; embarrass; freight; charge, as a gun: *n.* a burden; weight; freight; encumbrance; pressure; a weight of hay, straw, or ore.

loaded ('ed), *p.adj.* laden; drunk.

loadline ('līn), *n.* the line to which a vessel sinks when loaded with her full cargo.

loadstar ('stär), *n.* the pole-star.

loadstone ('stōn), *n.* magnetic oxide of iron; magnet. Also lodestone.

loaf (lōf), *v.i.* to idle away time: *n.* [*pl.* loaves (lōvz)], a large cake of bread.

loafer ('ēr), *n.* an idler; cadger.

loam (lōm), *n.* rich vegetable mold, with clay and sand: *v.t.* to cover with loam.

loan (lōn), *n.* a sum of money lent for a period, repayable with interest; something granted for temporary use: *v.i.* to lend money.

loath (lōth), *adj.* unwilling; reluctant.

loathe (lōth), *v.t.* to regard with abhorrence or disgust; detest: *v.i.* to feel nausea.

loathing ('ing), *n.* disgust; nausea.

loathsome ('sum), *adj.* exciting loathing.
lob (lob), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* lobbed, *p.pr.* lobbing], to toss gently: *v.i.* to bowl lobs: *n.* a large worm, used for fishing, the lugworm; a slow ball bowled underhand.
lobate (lō'bāt), *adj.* lobe-like.
lobby (lob'i), *n.* [*pl.* lobbies ('iz)], a small hall or waiting room; passage opening before an apartment; that part of the hall of a legislative chamber to which the public have access: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* lobbied, *p.pr.* lobbying], to solicit the votes of members of a legislature to carry a particular measure.
lobbyist (-ist), *n.* a person, not a member, who tries to influence the votes of members of a legislative body.
lobe (lōb), *n.* any rounded and projecting part; a subdivision of an organ.
lobelet ('let), *n.* a small lobe.
Lobelia (lō-bē'liă), *n.* an extensive genus of plants with handsome flowers, including the Indian tobacco plant, &c.
lobster ('stĕr), *n.* an edible marine decapod crustacean.
lobule ('ūl), *n.* a small lobe.
lobworm, same as lugworm.
local (lō'kăl), *adj.* pertaining to place; restricted to a particular place: *n.* a newspaper paragraph of local interest; a suburban train.
locale (-kăl'), *n.* place; locality [French].
localism ('kăl-izm), *n.* a word, idiom, or custom restricted to a particular locality.
locality (kal'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* localities (-tiz)], existence in or limitation to a place; position.
localize ('kăl-īz), *v.t.* to limit to a particular place.
locally (-li), *adv.* with respect to place.
local option (op'shun), *n.* the restriction of the sale of intoxicating liquors by the majority of the voters of a district.
locate (lō'kāt), *v.t.* to place; establish; mark out and determine the position of: *v.i.* to settle.
location (-kā'shun), *n.* place; plot of ground marked out by boundaries.
locative (lok'ă-tiv), *adj.* noting place.
loch (lokh), *n.* a lake [Scotch].
lock (lok), *n.* a mechanical device furnished with a spring and bolt for fastening a door, &c., by means of a key; anything that fastens; enclosure between lock-gates for raising and lowering the water within them; mechanism for firing a gun; hug in wrestling; a tuft of hair or wool; ringlet; tress: *v.t.* to fasten or secure with a lock; shut up; confine: *v.i.* to become fast by a lock; entwine.
lockage ('āj), *n.* difference of level of the water between canal locks; dues paid for passage through a lock.
locker ('ĕr), *n.* a receptacle secured by a lock.
locket ('et), *n.* a small gold or silver case attached to a necklace or chain.
lockjaw ('jaw), *n.* a spasmodic disease by which the lower jaw is drawn up and becomes fixed; tetanus.
lockman ('măn), *n.* an under-sheriff in the Isle of Man.
lockout ('out), *n.* the exclusion of workmen from a factory by an employer to compel them to accept his terms: *v.t.* to close a factory against.
lockup ('up), *n.* a temporary prison; calaboose; jail.
loco (lō'kō), *n.* a name for various poisonous American plants, causing disease to animals eating them; also the disease so caused.
locomotion (-mō'shun), *n.* the act or power of moving from place to place.
locomotive ('tiv), *adj.* pertaining to locomotion; not stationary: *n.* a steam engine for drawing railway cars.
locomotor ('tĕr), *adj.* pertaining to locomotion: *n.* a motor.
locomotor ataxy (ă-tak'si), *n.* want of co-ordination of the movements of the legs.
locust ('kust), *n.* a migratory and destructive winged insect resembling the grasshopper; a tree of the bean family.

locution (-kū'shun), *n.* speech; phrase.
lode (lōd), *n.* a vein containing metallic ore.
lodestar, lodestone, see loadstar, &c.
lodge (loj), *v.t.* to furnish with a temporary dwelling: *v.i.* to reside for a time; be deposited or fixed: *n.* a small house in a park; gate-keeper's cottage; wild beast's den; hut of an American Indian; place where members of an association meet, especially Freemasons; the members themselves.
lodger ('ėr), *n.* one who resides in lodgings.
lodging ('ing), *n.* a place of temporary residence: *pl.* a room or rooms hired in the house of another.
lodgment ('ment), *n.* the act of lodging; the state of being lodged; accumulation of something deposited; occupation of a military position.
loft (lôft), *n.* a room directly beneath a roof.
loftily ('i-li), *adv.* in a lofty manner.
loftiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being lofty.
lofty ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* loftier, *superl.* loftiest], very high; proud; stately; sublime.
log (log), *n.* an undressed piece of timber; a log-book; a heavy dull fellow; an instrument for ascertaining the rate of progress of a ship: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* logged, *p.pr.* logging], to enter in a log-book: *v.i.* to bow down and get out trees.
logarithm ('å-rithm), *n.* the exponent of the power to which a fixed number (the base) must be raised in order to produce a given number.
logarithmic (-rith'mik), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, logarithms. Also logarithmical.
log-book ('book), *n.* a ship's diary, or journal, recording the progress of a vessel, daily occurrences, &c.
loggan ('ån), *n.* a rocking-stone.
loggerhead ('ėr-hed), *n.* a blockhead; dolt; species of sea-turtle.
loggia (loj'ä), *n.* a covered gallery or portico; an open balcony in a theater.
logging (log'ing), *n.* the business of cutting down timber.
logic (loj'ik), *n.* the science of correct reasoning, especially of inference.
logical (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or used in, logic; according to the rules of logic.
logically (-li), *adv.* by the rules of logic.
logician (lō-jish'un), *n.* one skilled in logic.
logistics (-jis'tiks), *n.pl.* sexagesimal arithmetic; the science of moving and supplying armies.
logo, a *prefix* meaning *speech, word, ratio,* as *logo*type, a type containing two or more letters, as *ff*.
logogram (log'ō-gram), *n.* a letter or sign standing for a word, as *d* for pence, &c.; a word-puzzle in verse.
logograph (log'ō-gråf), *n.* a written word.
logography (lō-gog'rå-fi), *n.* a method of printing in which a type represents a word instead of a letter.
logotype, see under logo.
logroll (log'rōl), *v.i.* to engage in logrolling.
logrolling (-ing), *n.* the act of rolling logs; united action in carrying legislative schemes for mutual benefit; mutual praise by authors of each other's books.
logwood ('wood), *n.* a wood of a deep-red color, used in dyeing.
loin (loin), *n.* the lower part of the back of a quadruped or man: *pl.* the reins.
loiter (loi'tėr), *v.t.* to idle (with *away*): *v.i.* to spend time idly; delay; linger.
loll (lol), *v.i.* to lounge at ease; hang out the tongue.
lone (lōn), *adj.* solitary; retired; by one's self; unmarried or in widowhood.
loneliness ('li-nes), *n.* the state of being lonely.
lonely ('li), *adj.* [*comp.* lonelier, *superl.* loneliest], deserted; solitary; unfrequented.
lonesome ('sum), *adj.* secluded from

society depressed; unfrequented; drearily solitary.

long (lông), *adj.* not short; extended in time, or length; drawn out; slow; tedious; tall; lingering; far-seeing: *adv.* to a great length or period; far distant; for a length of time: *n.* anything that is long: *v.i.* to desire eagerly (with *for* or *after*).

longboat ('bōt), *n.* the largest and strongest boat of a ship.

longbow ('bō), *n.* a long powerful bow formerly used by English archers.

longcloth ('klôth), *n.* a superior cotton fabric.

long-dozen (-duz'n), *n.* thirteen.

longevity (lon-jev'i-ti), *n.* extended age.

longhand ('hand), *n.* ordinary handwriting, as distinguished from *shorthand.*

longi, a *prefix* meaning *long,* as *longicorn*: *adj.* long-horned.

longing (long'ing), *n.* earnest desire.

longitude (lonj'i-tūd), *n.* distance east and west on the earth's surface measured from a meridian or place, estimated in degrees; on the ecliptic, distance in degrees from the vernal equinox.

longitudinal (-tūd'i-nâl), *adj.* pertaining to longitude, or length.

longitudinally (-li), *adv.* lengthwise.

long-primer ('prim-ẽr), *n.* a size of type between small pica and bourgeois (see type).

longshoreman (lông'shôr-mân), *n.* a wharf laborer.

loo (lōō), *n.* a card game.

looby ('bi), *n.* an awkward fellow.

loof (lōōf), *n.* the fullest part of a ship's bow.

look (look), *v.i.* to direct the eye to anything, in order to view it; direct the mind or attention to; examine; front or face; expect; watch; appear: *v.t.* to search or seek for; turn the eyes upon: *n.* the act of looking; mien; aspect: *interj.* see!

lool (lōōl), *n.* a vessel for receiving the washings of ore.

loom (lōōm), *n.* a frame or machine for weaving cloth; an oar handle: *v.i.* to rise gradually and appear larger than in reality.

loon (lōōn), *n.* the great northern diver.

loony ('i), *adj.* crazed.

loop (lōōp), *n.* a folding or doubling of string, rope, &c.; noose through which a cord may be run: anything resembling a loop: *v.t.* to form into, furnish with, or secure with, loops.

loophole ('hōl), *n.* a narrow aperture for observation or defense; means of evasion.

loopline ('līn), *n.* a railway line running out of and rejoining the main line.

loose (lōōs), *adj.* not fast; unbound; not fixed; not tight; not crowded together; vague; unconnected; lax in principles or morals: *n.* the state of being loose: *v.t.* to set free; unbind; disengage; relax.

loosen (lōōs'n), *v.t.* to free from tightness, restraint, or tension; free from costiveness.

loot (lōōt), *v.t.* to pillage or plunder, especially a captured city: *n.* booty thus taken.

lop (lop), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* lopped, *p. pr.* lopping], to cut off (a part of anything), especially branches of a tree; cut off partially; trim; let fall: *v.i.* to hang down: *n.* a hanging down; that which is lopped, as branches.

lopsided ('sī-ded), *n.* heavier on one side.

loquacious (lō-kwā'shus), *adj.* talkative.

loquacity (-kwas'i-ti), *n.* talkativeness.

lord (lôrd), *n.* a ruler or governor: master; one possessed of supreme power; the owner of a manor; a baron in the British peerage; the son of a duke or marquis; eldest son of an earl; title of honor given to certain officials: *v.t.* to invest with authority; preside over: *v.i.* to domineer.

lordliness ('li-nes), *n.* lordly degree or rank; pride; haughtiness.

lordling ('ling), *n.* a little or would-be lord.

ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE AND TRAIN

ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES USED IN BALTIMORE TUNNEL

ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES

lordship ('ship), *n.* the state, quality, or jurisdiction of a lord; title of address (with *his* or *your*) given to noblemen and judges.

Lord's Supper ('z sup'ẽr), *n.* the Holy Communion or Eucharist.

lore (lōr), *n.* learning; instruction; space between the eye and bill of a bird.

lorette (lō-ret'), *n.* a woman of the demi-monde [French].

lorgnette (lōr-nyet'), *n.* a long-handled opera glass; a pair of eyeglasses fixed to a long handle into which they shut.

lorikeet (lor-i-kēt'), *n.* a straight-billed parrot.

loris (lō'ris), *n.* a nocturnal lemur.

lorn (lōrn), *adj.* forsaken; forlorn.

lorry (lor'i), *n.* [*pl.* lorries ('iz)], a long four-wheeled wagon without sides; a miner's hand-cart.

lory (lō'ri), *n.* [*pl.* lories ('riz)], a species of parrot with brilliant plumage.

lose (lōōz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* lost, *p.pr.* losing], to be deprived of; cease to have in possession; mislay; forfeit; waste; squander: *v.i.* to fail of success; yield; be defeated.

loss (lôs), *n.* detriment; injury; privation; failure; defeat; that which is lost.

lost (lôst), *p.adj.* missing; forfeited; destroyed; perplexed.

lot (lot), *n.* fortune; destiny; portion or parcel; anything used to determine chances; great quantity: *v.t.* to separate into lots; assign; catalogue.

Lothario (lō-thā'ri-ō), *n.* a gay deceiver or libertine, from Rowe's *The Fair Penitent.*

lotion ('shun), *n.* a medicated fluid for outward application.

lottery (lot'ẽr-i), *n.* [*pl.* lotteries (-iz)], a distribution of prizes by chance; drawing of lots.

lotto ('ō), *n.* a parlor game played with 24 cards and wooden discs numbered 1 to 100.

Lotus (lō'tus), *n.* a genus of the water-lily family, especially the sacred lotus of the ancient Nile; a name for various trees or shrubs, the fruit of which was fabled to cause forgetfulness of care and induce a state of dreamy indolence.

louchettes (lōō-shets'), *n.pl.* colored spectacles for direct vision in strabismus.

loud (loud), *adj.* high- or full-sounding; noisy; ostentatious in dress or manner; showy; having an unpleasant odor: *adv.* loudly.

loudly ('li), *adv.* in a loud manner; ostentatiously.

lough (lokh), *n.* a lake [Irish].

louis d'or (lōō'i dôr'), *n.* an old French coin, of varying value (about $4).

lounge (lounj), *v.i.* to saunter about in a lazy manner; loll; live indolently: *n.* the act of lounging; a low-backed couch.

louse (lous), *n.* [*pl.* lice (-līs)], a parasitic insect of various species, especially those of the genus Pediculus, parasitic on man.

lousy (lou'zi), *adj.* infested with lice.

lout (lout), *n.* an awkward fellow.

louver (lōō'vẽr), *n.* an open turret

or lantern on the roof of a building.

lovable (luv'ă-bl), *adj.* worthy of love.

lovability (-ă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality that attracts love.

love (luv), *n.* a strong feeling of affection, especially to one of the opposite sex; courtship; devoted affection for or attachment to; parental care; a sweetheart: *v.t.* to regard with strong affection; feel devotion towards; delight in: *v.i.* to be in love; have strong affection.

love-apple ('ap-l), *n.* the tomato.

love-bird ('bĕrd), *n.* a small bird of the parrot family.

love-feast ('fēst), *n.* a religious feast of the nature of the agape.

love-lies-bleeding (-līz-blēd'ing), *n.* a species of amaranth.

loveliness ('li-nes), *n.* the quality of being lovely.

lovely ('li), *adj.* [*comp.* lovelier, *superl.* loveliest], exciting love or admiration; amiable; beautiful; pretty; inviting; delightful: *adv.* so as to inspire love or admiration.

lover ('ĕr), *n.* one who loves; one in love: said of a man; one deeply attached.

loving ('ing), *p.adj.* devoted; affectionate.

loving-cup (-kup), *n.* a wine-cup, usually with several handles, passed round from guest to guest.

low (lō), *adj.* not high; depressed; shallow; not noisy; subdued; near the horizon; cheap; moderate; feeble or weak; of less than the normal height; below the recognized standard; vulgar; abject: *n.* the bellow of cattle: *adv.* not on high; deeply; softly; quietly; meaningly; at a low price; in humble rank: *v.i.* to bellow like cattle.

lowbell ('bel), *n.* a sheep- or cattle-bell.

Low Church (chĕrch), *adj.* pertaining to the Evangelical section of the English Church, or to its doctrines.

lower ('ĕr), *v.t.* to lessen or bring down; reduce in price or value; weaken; humble; change to a lower pitch: *v.i.* to become lower; sink; fall; (lou'er) to appear dark, gloomy, or threatening.

lower case (kās), *n.* that part of a compositor's case which contains the small printing types.

lowering (lou'ĕr-ing), *p.adj.* overcast with clouds; threatening a storm; gloomy.

lowermost (lō'ĕr-mōst), *adj.* lowest.

lowing ('ing), *n.* the bellow of cattle.

lowland ('land), *adj.* pertaining to a low or level country: *n.pl.* a level country.

Low Latin (lat'in), *n.* mediæval Latin.

lowliness ('li-nes), *n.* the state of being lowly.

lowly ('li), *adj.* [*comp.* lowlier, *superl.* lowliest], low in rank or size; humble; modest: *adv.* modestly.

low mass (mas), *n.* mass said without musical accompaniment and by one priest.

loxia (loks'i-ă), *n.* wryneck.

loxo, a *prefix* meaning *slanting.*

loyal (loi'ăl), *adj.* faithful in allegiance to one's sovereign or country; true to plighted faith or duty.

loyalist (-ist), *n.* one who adheres to and supports the authority of his sovereign or country.

loyally (-li), *adv.* in a loyal manner.

lozenge (loz'enj), *n.* an oblique-angled parallelogram; a rhomb; diamond-shaped figure used in heraldry; a sweetmeat.

lubber (lub'ĕr), *n.* an awkward, clumsy fellow; a raw sailor.

lubricant (lū'bri-kânt), *n.* a substance for lubricating.

lubricate (-kāt), *v.t.* to make smooth or slippery.

lubricator (-ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, lubricates, especially a device for oiling machinery.

lucernal (-sĕr'năl), *adj.* pertaining to a lamp, or to artificial light.

lucerne (-sĕrn'), *n.* a clover-like plant cultivated for fodder.

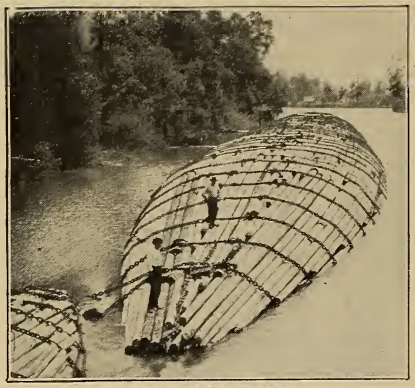
lucid ('sid), *adj.* clear; readily understood; shining; transparent.

lucidity ('i-ti), *n.* the state of being lucid.

Lucifer ('si-fĕr), *n.* Venus, as the morning star; Satan.

THE FIRST CUT

LOGGING TRAINS



GREAT LOG RAFT

HOISTING LOGS TO MILL

SAW MILL

READY FOR SHIPMENT

Stereographs copyright by H. C. White Co., N. Y.

LUMBERING INDUSTRY

lucifer, *n.* a match ignited by friction.
luck (luk), *n.* casual event or accident; fortune, either good or bad; success.
luckily ('i-li), *adv.* in a lucky manner.
lucky ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* luckier, *superl.* luckiest], having good luck or fortune; successful; auspicious.
lucrative (lū-krā-tiv), *adj.* profitable.
lucratively (-li), *adv.* profitably.
lucubration (-kū-brā'shun), *n.* a literary composition produced as the result of protracted study.
luculi ('kū-lī), *n.pl.* bright spots on the sun's surface.
luculite (-kū'līt), *n.* a variety of black marble, cut and polished for ornamental purposes.
ludicrous ('di-krus), *adj.* exciting mirth; comical; droll.
luff (luf), *n.* the weather-gauge, or that part of a ship towards the wind; the act of sailing close to the wind; luff-tackle: *v.i.* to steer nearer to the wind.
luff-tackle (-tak'l), *n.* a large tackle consisting of a double and a single block.
lug (lug), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* lugged, *p.pr.* lugging], to pull or draw along: *v.i.* to drag; move heavily; pull laboriously: *n.* the act or effort of lugging; something difficult to move; a projecting part; the ear; a lug-sail; handle of a vessel: *pl.* conceited airs.
luggage ('āj), *n.* effects of a traveler; baggage.
lugger ('ėr), *n.* a small vessel with 2 or 3 masts with a running sprit and lug-sails.
lug-sail ('sāl), *n.* a square sail, without boom or lower yard, bent to a yard that hangs nearly at right angles to the mast.
lugubrious (-gū'bri-us), *adj.* mournful.
lugworm ('wėrm), *n.* a sand worm.
lukewarm ('wärm), *adj.* moderately warm.
lull (lul), *v.t.* to soothe to sleep; quiet: *v.i.* to become calm: *n.* abatement; temporary calm.
lullaby ('ă-bī), *n.* [*pl.* lullabies (-bīz)], a cradle-song.
lumbago (-bā'gō), *n.* rheumatism of the muscles of the loins.
lumbar ('bär), *adj.* pertaining to the loins.
lumber ('bėr), *n.* rubbish; forest timber sawed for market: *v.t.* to fill with lumber or rubbish; heap together in disorder: *v.i.* to cut down timber and prepare it for market.
lumberer ('bėr-ėr), *n.* one who cuts forest timber and shapes it for market.
lumberman ('bėr-mân), *n.* one who is engaged in the lumber trade; a foreman of lumberers.
luminary ('mi-nā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* luminaries (-riz)], a body emitting light, especially a heavenly body; one who enlightens or instructs.
luminescence (lū-mi-nes'ens), *n.* a power of emitting light possessed by certain bodies that have been exposed to light or radiant energy.
luminiferous (-nif'ėr-us), *adj.* emitting, or transmitting, light.
luminous ('mi-nus), *adj.* emitting or radiating light; bright; clear; perspicuous.
lump (lump), *n.* a small shapeless mass; aggregate; gross; a swelling; *v.t.* to throw or unite in the gross; heap indiscriminately; put up with.
lumper ('ėr), *n.* a docker; militiaman.
lumpfish ('fish), *n.* a thick marine fish with horny spines.
lumpy ('i), *adj.* full of lumps.
lunacy (lū'nă-si), *n.* [*pl.* lunacies (-siz)], mental unsoundness: *adj.* pertaining to lunacy, or to lunatics.
lunar ('när), *adj.* pertaining to, measured by, or influenced by, the moon: *n.* lunar distance.
lunar month (munth), *n.* a month measured by the complete revolution of the moon = 29½ days.
lunar year (yėr), *n.* a year of twelve lunar months = 354 1-3 days.
lunate ('nāt), *adj.* crescent-shaped.
lunatic ('nă-tik), *adj.* affected with, or characteristic of, lunacy: *n.* one who is insane.
lunation (-nā'shun), *n.* a complete revolution of the moon.

lunch (lunch), *n.* a light meal between breakfast and dinner. Also luncheon: *v.i.* to take lunch.

lunette (lū-net'), *n.* anything shaped like a half-moon, as in fortification, &c.; a flattened watch-glass.

lung (lung), *n.* one of two organs of respiration in air-breathing vertebrates.

lunge (lunj), *n.* a sudden thrust or pass with the sword; sudden lurch: *v.i.* to make a lunge.

lungwort (lung'wĕrt), *n.* a plant with dark-colored leaves spotted with white; a lichen growing on trees.

luni, a *prefix* meaning *moon*, as *luni*solar: *adj.* produced by the united attraction of the moon and the sun.

lunula (lū'nū-lå), *n.* [*pl.* lunulæ (-lē)], the white crescent-shaped part of the nail near the root.

lupus ('pus), *n.* a chronic tuberculous disease which eats into the skin, especially of the face.

lurch (lĕrch), *n.* a sudden roll to one side, as of a ship; tendency; a difficult or forlorn position; a losing position in cribbage: *v.i.* to roll suddenly to one side.

lure (lūr), *v.t.* to allure: *n.* anything used as an enticement; bait; a long carved trumpet used in Scandinavia.

lurid ('id), *adj.* greyish-orange; wan; ghastly; pale; gloomy.

lurk (lĕrk), *v.i.* to lie in wait; be concealed.

luscious (lush'us), *adj.* sweet to excess; delightful to the taste or sense; fulsome.

lush (lush), *adj.* rich and juicy: *n.* intoxicating drink.

lust (lust), *n.* strong desire to possess or enjoy; concupiscence: *v.i.* to desire strongly; have inordinate desires (with *after*).

lustful ('fool), *adj.* sensual; robust.

lustfully (-li), *adv.* in a lustful manner.

lustily ('i-li), *adv.* in a lusty manner.

lustiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being lusty.

lustral (lus'trål), *adj.* pertaining to, or used in, purification.

lustration (-trā'shun), *n.* purification.

luster ('tĕr), *n.* brightness; splendor; brilliancy of reflected light; renown; a chandelier ornamented with cut glass pendants; a lustrous dress-cloth; the quality and intensity of light reflected from the surface of minerals.

lustrous ('trus), *adj.* having a luster.

lustwort ('wĕrt), *n.* the plant sundew.

lusty ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* lustier, *superl.* lustiest], robust; vigorous; healthy.

lute (lūt), *n.* a stringed musical instrument of the guitar family; a composition of clay, &c., used for making the joints of vessels airtight, or protecting them from the action of fire.

Lutheran ('thĕr-ån), *adj.* pertaining to Luther, the German reformer, or to the Lutheran Church and its doctrines: *n.* a member of the Lutheran Church.

Lutheranism (-izm), *n.* the doctrines of Luther and the Lutheran Church.

lux (luks), *n.* [*pl.* luces (lū'sēz)], the unit of intensity of electrical illumination.

luxuriance (lug-zū'ri-åns), *n.* exuberant in growth. Also luxuriancy.

luxuriant ('ri-ånt), *adj.* characterized by luxuriance; superabundant; superfluous.

luxuriate ('ri-āt), *v.i.* to grow exuberantly; live luxuriously; indulge unrestrainedly.

luxurious ('ri-us), *adj.* pertaining to luxury; indulging in, or administering to, luxury.

luxury (luk'shu-ri), *n.* [*pl.* luxuries (-riz)], extravagant indulgence in the pleasures of the senses, dress, &c.; a dainty; anything productive of enjoyment.

ly, a *suffix* meaning *like*, or *pertaining to*, as womanly, &c.

Lyceum (lī-sē'um), *n.* [*pl.* Lyceums, Lycea ('umz, 'å)], originally the grove at Athens where Aristotle taught.

lyceum (-sē'um), *n.* a literary seminary; an academy; a literary asso-

ciation; an intermediate classical school.

Lycurgan (-kĕr'gân), *adj.* pertaining to Lycurgus, the Spartan lawgiver, noted for the severity of his code of laws: hence relentlessly severe.

lyddite (lid'īt), *n.* a powerful explosive, consisting chiefly of picric acid.

Lydian (lid'i-ân), *adj.* pertaining to ancient Lydia in Asia Minor, noted for its luxury, music, and purple dyes; effeminate; voluptuous.

lye (lī), *n.* an alkaline solution.

lying ('ing), *p.adj.* addicted to falsehood; the state or act of being recumbent: *n.* untruthfulness.

lying-in (-in), *adj.* pertaining to childbirth: *n.* parturition.

lymph (limf), *n.* a colorless alkaline nutritive fluid in animal bodies.

lymphad (limf'ad), *n.* an oar-propelled galley with one mast.

lymphatic (lim-fat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, conveying, or containing lymph; sluggish: *pl.* the minute ducts which convey lymph.

lynch (linch), *v.t.* to judge and punish by lynch-law.

lynch-law ('law), *n.* summary punishment by private individuals without the usual legal formalities.

lynx (links), *n.* a fierce cat-like animal, proverbial for its keenness of sight.

lyrate (lī'rāt), *adj.* lyre-shaped.

lyre (līr), *n.* a musical instrument of the harp kind: used by the ancients to accompany the voice.

lyre-bird ('bĕrd), *n.* an Australian bird having a tail shaped like a lyre.

lyric (lir'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or adapted to singing to, a lyre: *n.* a lyric composition.

lyric poetry (pō'et-ri), *n.* poetry expressive of the emotion of the poet.

lyrist (lir'ist), *n.* a performer on the lyre; a lyric poet.

ma (mä), *n.* contraction of mamma.

macaco (mȧ-kā'kō), *n.* a name for the ruffled lemur, and the ring-tailed lemur.

macadamite (mak-ad'am-īt), *n.* a composite metal having strength of steel with specific gravity approximating aluminum.

macadamize (mak-ad'ȧm-īz), *v.t.* to cover (a road) with small broken stone, so as to form a smooth hard rounded surface.

macaroni (-ȧ-rō'ni), *n.* a paste composed chiefly of fine flour and made into long thin tubes; a dandy of the 18th century.

macaronic (-ron'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, macaroni, or to a burlesque composition consisting of a jumble of incongruous words: *n.* macaronic verse.

macaroon (-rōōn'), *n.* a small cake made of flour, eggs, almonds, and sugar.

macaw (mȧ-kaw'), *n.* a large and handsome species of parrot with strong hooked bill.

mace (mās), *n.* a massive staff usually surmounted with a crown; a heavy billiard cue; the second covering of the nutmeg.

macerate (mas'ēr-āt), *v.t.* to soften or separate the parts of by steeping in a fluid; mortify or harass.

machete (mȧ-chā'tā), *n.* a large heavy knife used by the inhabitants of South America for cutting through forests, &c.

Machiavellian (mak-i-ȧ-vel'i-ȧn), *adj.* pertaining to Machiavelli, the Florentine statesman, or to his principles of political duplicity: hence crafty; double-dealing: *n.* a cunning, unprincipled politician.

Machiavellianism (-izm), *n.* the principles of Machiavelli.

machination (-i-nā'shun), *n.* a plot; artifice.

machine (mȧ-shēn'), *n.* any contrivance to increase and regulate motive power; an engine; a light carriage or vehicle; one who acts mechanically or at the bidding of another.

machinery ('ēr-i), *n.* machines collectively; parts of a machine; any combination by which something is kept in action or the result desired is obtained.

machinist ('ist), *n.* a constructor of machines; one skilled in the principles of machinery; one who works, or attends to, a machine.

mackerel (mak'ēr-el), *n.* an edible marine fish, mottled with green and blue.

mackintosh (mak'in-tosh), *n.* an india-rubber water-proof overcoat.

mackle ('l), *v.t.* to blot or blur, so as to produce the impression of double printing.

macle ('l), *n.* a twin-crystal.

macled ('ld), *adj.* spotted.

macro, a *prefix* meaning *large, long,* as *macro*cephalous, *adj.* large-headed.

macrocosm (mak-rō'kozm), *n.* the universe.

macrometer (mȧ-krom'e-tēr), *n.* an optical instrument for determining the distance or size of inaccessible objects.

macron (mak'ron), *n.* a mark (–) over a vowel to indicate that it is long, as cāme.

mad (mad), *adj.* [*comp.* madder, *superl.* maddest], mentally disordered or distracted; insane; infatuated; furious with rage or terror; inflamed with anger.

madam ('ăm), *n.* [*pl.* mesdames (mā-dām')], a complimentary title, or form of courteous address to a lady.

madarosis (-ă-rō'sis), *n.* loss of the hair, especially that of the eyelashes.

madcap ('kap), *n.* a wild, thoughtless, eccentric person.

madden ('n), *v.t.* to make mad or furious: *v.i.* to become mad or furious.

madder ('ĕr), *n.* a plant of the genus Rubia, from the root of which a red dye and pigment is extracted.

madding ('ing), *adj.* raging; furious.

made (mād), *adj.* artificially produced or formed: *p.t.* & *p.p.* of make.

madeira (mă-dē'ră), *n.* a rich wine made in the island of Madeira.

mademoiselle (mad-mwă-zel'), in France, a title of courtesy given to a young lady.

madonna (mă-don'nă), *n.* [*pl.* madonnas ('năz)], a picture of the Virgin Mary, usually with the infant Christ.

madreperl (mad're-pĕrl), *n.* mother-of-pearl.

madrepore (mad're-pōr), *n.* coral.

madrigal ('ri-găl), *n.* a light amorous song; a pastoral poem; a part song unaccompanied by music.

maelstrom (māl'strum), *n.* a celebrated whirlpool on the Norwegian coast.

magazine (mag-ă-zēn'), *n.* a warehouse; receptacle for military stores, as ammunition, &c.; chamber in a gun; a periodical literary or scientific publication.

magdalen ('dă-len), *n.* a reformed prostitute, from Mary Magdalene (Luke vii. 36-50).

magenta (mă-jen'tă), *n.* a red aniline dye.

maggot (mag'ot), *n.* the footless larva of a fly; grub; whim.

maggoty ('ot-i), *adj.* full of maggots; whimsical.

Magi (mā'jī), *n.pl.* among the Akkadians and ancient Persians, the sacerdotal and learned class; the wise men of the East.

Magian ('ji-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to the Magi: *n.* one of the Magi; an adherent of the Zoroastrian religion.

magic (maj'ik), *n.* the pretended art of working by the power or assistance of supernatural beings; sorcery; witchcraft; enchantment: *adj.* pertaining to, produced by, or exercising, magic; enchanted; necromantic. Also magical.

magically (-ăl-li), *adv.* as by magic.

magician (mă-jish'ăn), *n.* one skilled in magic.

magic lantern (maj'ik lan'tērn), *n.* an optical instrument for producing magnified objects on a screen.

magic square (skwār), *n.* a series of numbers in parallel or equal rows so arranged that the perpendicular, horizontal, and diagonal columns shall give the same sum.

magilp (mă-gilp'), *n.* a mixture of linseed-oil and mastic varnish.

magisterial (maj-is-tē'ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or suitable to, a master or magistrate; authoritative.

magistracy ('is-trā-si), *n.* [*pl.* magistracies (-siz)], the office or dignity of a magistrate; magistrates collectively.

magistrate ('is-trāt), *n.* a civil officer invested with certain judicial and executive powers.

Magna Charta ('nă kär'tă), *n.* the Great Charter, forming the basis of civil liberty, granted by King John of England to the Barons, 1215. Also the Great Charter granted by Henry III. and confirmed by Edward I.

magnanimity (-nă-nim'i-ti), *n.* greatness of mind; elevation of soul; nobility.

magnanimous (-nan'i-mus), *adj.* great of mind; elevated in soul or sentiment; generous; courageous; heroic.

magnate ('nāt), *n.* a person of rank or distinction; nobleman.
magnesia (-nē'shi-å), *n.* a white tasteless earthy powder, the oxide of magnesium.
magnesium (-um), *n.* a metallic element, the base of magnesia.
magnesium light (līt), *n.* a powerful and brilliant light produced by the combustion of metallic magnesium.
magnet ('net), *n.* the loadstone; a magnetized steel bar.
magnetic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, exhibiting, or produced by, the magnet or magnetism.
magnetic poles (pōlz), *n.pl.* the two points in the north and south polar regions where the magnetic needle is vertical.
magnetics (-net'iks), *n.* the science of magnetism.
magnetism (-izm), *n.* that property possessed by various bodies, as iron or steel, of attracting or repelling each other according to certain physical laws; the science that treats of such magnetic phenomena and laws.
magnetize ('net-īz), *v.t.* to communicate magnetic properties to.
magneto, a *prefix* meaning pertaining to, or caused by, magnetism, as *magneto*-electricity, electric phenomena produced by magnetism.
magnetograph ('ō-grâf), *n.* an instrument for registering automatically terrestrial magnetism.
magnetometer (-om'e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the intensity of magnetic force.
magnificable (-nif'i-kå-bl), *adj.* capable of being magnified or extolled.
magnificence ('i-sens), *n.* grandeur of appearance; splendor; pomp.
magnificent ('i-sent), *adj.* grand in appearance; splendid; pompous; sublime.
magnifico ('i-kō), *n.* formerly a courtesy title of the noblemen of Venice; the rector of a German university.
magnifier ('ni-fī-ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, magnifies.
magnify ('ni-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* magnified, *p.pr.* magnifying], to make great or greater; increase the apparent dimensions of; glorify or extol.
magniloquent (-nil'ō-kwent), *adj.* pompous in style or speech; bombastic.
magnitude ('ni-tūd), *n.* comparative size or bulk; extent of dimensions (length, breadth, and thickness); importance.
magnolia (-nō'li-å), *n.* a handsome sweet-scented flowering shrub.
magnum ('num), *n.* a large wine bottle.
magpie ('pī), *n.* a chattering bird of the crow genus.
maguey ('wā or mâ-gā'ē), *n.* the century plant, a species of agave or American aloe.
Magyar ('yär), *adj.* pertaining to the Hungarian race or language.
maharmah (mâ-här'mâ), *n.* a muslin wrap worn by Turkish women over the head and across the mouth and chin when out of doors.
mahatma (mâ-hät'mâ), *n.* a priest of the inner cult of Buddhism; a theosophist.
Mahdi (mä'dē), *n.* a title given to certain Mohammedan spiritual leaders: applied especially to the last great millennial, spiritual or temporal leader (*imam*) of the Faithful.
Mahdism ('dizm), *n.* the doctrine of the coming of the Mahdi.
Mahdist ('dist), *n.* one who entertains the belief that the Mahdi has appeared.
mahl-stick (mawl'stik), *n.* a stick used by painters as a rest for the hand while painting. Also maulstick.
mahogany (mâ-hog'â-ni), *n.* a tree of tropical America yielding a dark reddish-brown wood, used for furniture; a dining-table.
Mahomedan or **Mahometan,** see Mohammedan.
mahoohoo (-hōō'hōō), *n.* the white two-horned rhinoceros of Africa.
Mahori (mä'hō-rē), *adj.* pertaining to the Eastern Polynesian race.
mahout (mâ-hōōt'), *n.* an elephant driver or keeper.
Mahratti (-rat'ē), *n.* the language of the Mahrattas, spoken in the Deccan. Also Marathi.

Mahratta ('â), *adj.* pertaining to the Mahrattas, a people inhabiting part of West and Central India, or to their language.

maid (mād), *n.* a young unmarried woman; girl; virgin; a female servant.

maiden ('en), *n.* an unmarried woman; virgin; girl; a washing machine; a kind of guillotine formerly used in Scotland; in cricket, an over in which no runs are scored: *adj.* pertaining to, or like, a maiden; pure; innocent; unsullied; unused.

maidenhair (-hār), *n.* a handsome and delicate-leafed fern.

maidenhead (-hed), *n.* virginity.

maidenhood (-hood), *n.* the state of being a maiden.

maidenliness ('li-nes), *n.* the quality of being maidenly; modesty.

maidenly ('li), *adj.* like, or suitable to, a maiden; modest; gentle: *adv.* in a maidenlike manner.

mail (māl), *n.* defensive body armor of steel, net, or plate-work; government system for conveying letters, &c.; a receptacle for the conveyance of letters, &c.; letters, &c., carried by post; tribute formerly levied by freebooters: *v.t.* to clothe with, or as with, mail; post, or send by post.

mailable ('ā-bl), *adj.* admissible by post.

mailed ('d), *adj.* clad in, or covered by, mail; spotted; speckled; posted.

maim (mām), *v.t.* to deprive of the use of a limb; cripple or mutilate: *n.* an injury to the body by crippling or mutilation.

main (mān), *adj.* chief; principal; leading; direct: *n.* the ocean.

mainmast (mān'mâst), *n.* the principal mast of a vessel.

mainsail (mān'sāl), *n.* the principal sail.

mainsheet ('shēt), *n.* one of the ropes by which the mainsail is extended and fastened.

mainstay ('stā), *n.* the stay extending from the foot of the foremast to the main-top.

maintain (-tān'), *v.t.* to support; sustain; defend; vindicate; affirm; continue.

maintenance ('tē-nâns), *n.* sustenance; support; vindication; champerty.

maize (māz), *n.* Indian corn.

majestic (mâ-jes'tik), *adj.* having dignity of person or mien; stately; noble; sublime.

majestically (-âl-li), *adv.* in a majestic manner.

majesty (maj'es-ti), *n.* [*pl.* majesties (-tiz)], sovereignty; grandeur; nobility; sublimity.

majolica (mâ-jol'i-kâ), *n.* a fine soft enameled kind of pottery.

major (mā'jẽr), *adj.* greater in number, extent, or quality; greater by a semitone [Mus.]: *n.* a military officer next in rank above a captain; the first proposition of a regular syllogism in which the major term is contained.

major-domo (-dō'mō), *n.* the steward of a household.

major-general (-jen'ẽr-âl), *n.* an officer next in rank below a lieutenant-general.

majority (mâ-jor'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* majorities (-tiz)], the state of being greater; greater number; more than half; full legal age (21); rank, &c., of a major.

major term (mā'jẽr tẽrm), *n.* that term of a syllogism which forms the predicate of the conclusion.

make (māk), *v.t.* to create; fashion; fabricate; compose; produce or effect; prepare for use; acquire; incur; force; raise to rank or dignity; score; keep or hold; arrive near or in sight of: *v.i.* to tend or move; have effect; contribute; be active; rise or flow: *n.* shape; construction.

makeshift (māk'shift), *n.* a temporary expedient.

make-up ('up), *n.* the general composition of anything; artificial preparation.

makeweight ('wāt), *n.* anything which is added to make up weight.

mal, a *prefix* meaning *ill, evil.* Also male, as, *mal*adroit, clumsy; *male*volent, malicious, spiteful, &c.

malachite (mal'â-kīt), *n.* native carbonate of copper, of a blue or green color.

maladroit, see under mal.

malady ('ă-di), *n.* [*pl.* maladies (-diz)], a disease, especially a deep-seated or lingering disorder, mental or physical.

malaga ('ă-gă), *n.* a variety of wine.

Malagasy ('ă-gas-i), *n.* a native of Madagascar; the language of Madagascar.

malaise (mă-lāz'), *n.* a vague feeling of uneasiness, often as the precursor of an attack of illness.

malapert ('ă-pĕrt), *adj.* pert; saucy.

malapropism ('ă-prop-izm), *n.* a grotesque misuse of fine words: from Mrs. Malaprop, in Sheridan's *The Rivals.*

malapropos (-ap-rō-pō'), *adv.* unseasonably.

malar (mā'lăr), *adj.* pertaining to the cheek or cheek-bone.

malaria (mă-lā'ri-ă), *n.* noxious exhalations from marshy land, producing fevers, &c.; disease produced by such exhalations or by the bite of malaria-infested mosquitoes; chills and fever; ague.

malarial ('ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, producing, or infected by, malaria.

malarious ('ri-us), *adj.* full of, or causing, malaria.

Malay (-lā'), *adj.* pertaining to the inhabitants of Malay, or to their language.

malcontent (mal'kon-tent), *adj.* discontented, especially with established authority.

male (māl), *adj.* pertaining to the sex that begets young; not female; bearing stamens; suitable to the male sex: *n.* one of the male sex.

maledíction (mal-e-dik'shun), *n.* denunciation of evil; execration; curse.

malefactor ('e-fak-tĕr), *n.* an evil doer; criminal.

malevolence (mă-lev'o-lens), *n.* spitefulness; ill-will.

malevolent, see under mal.

malfeasance (mal-fē'zans), *n.* an illegal act or deed.

malformation (-fôr-mā'shun), *n.* faulty or abnormal structure of an organism.

malic (mā'lik), *adj.* derived from fruit, especially from the apple.

malice (mal'is), *n.* evil intenton to injure others; deliberate mischief; spite.

malicious (mă-lish'us), *adj.* bearing ill-will or spite; prompted by hatred.

malign (-līn), *v.t.* to speak evil of; slander: *adj.* hurtful; pestilential.

malignancy (-lig'năn-si), *n.* the state of being malignant; virulence.

malignant ('nănt), *adj.* malicious; pernicious; intending or effecting evil; virulent.

maligner (-līn'ĕr), *n.* one who maligns.

malignity (-lig'ni-ti), *n.* the state of being malignant; malice; virulence.

malinger (-ling'gĕr), *v.i.* to feign illness in order to evade duty.

malison ('i-zn), *n.* a curse; execration.

mall (mawl), *n.* a large heavy wooden mallet or beetle; a public walk shaded by trees, originally a place where the game of pall-mall was played.

mallard (mal'ărd), *n.* a wild duck.

malleability (-e-ă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being malleable.

malleable ('e-ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being extended by hammering or rolling.

malleolar ('ē-ō-lăr), *adj.* pertaining to the ankle.

mallet ('et), *n.* a wooden hammer.

malleus ('e-us), *n.* one of the three small auditory bones of the ear.

mallow ('ō), *n.* a plant of the genus Malva. Also mallows.

malmsey (mäm'zi), *n.* a rich variety of grape; a strong, full-flavored sweet wine.

malpractice (mal-prak'tis), *n.* evil practice; illegal or immoral conduct.

malt (mawlt), *n.* barley or other grain steeped in water, fermented, and kiln dried for brewing: *adj.* made with malt: *v.t.* to make into malt: *v.i.* to be converted into malt.

Maltese (mawl'tēz), *adj.* pertaining to Malta, or to its inhabitants.

Malthusian (mal-thū'si-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Malthus, the political economist, or his theory that overpopulation should be checked by moral self-control.

maltine (mawlt'in), *n.* the fermenta-

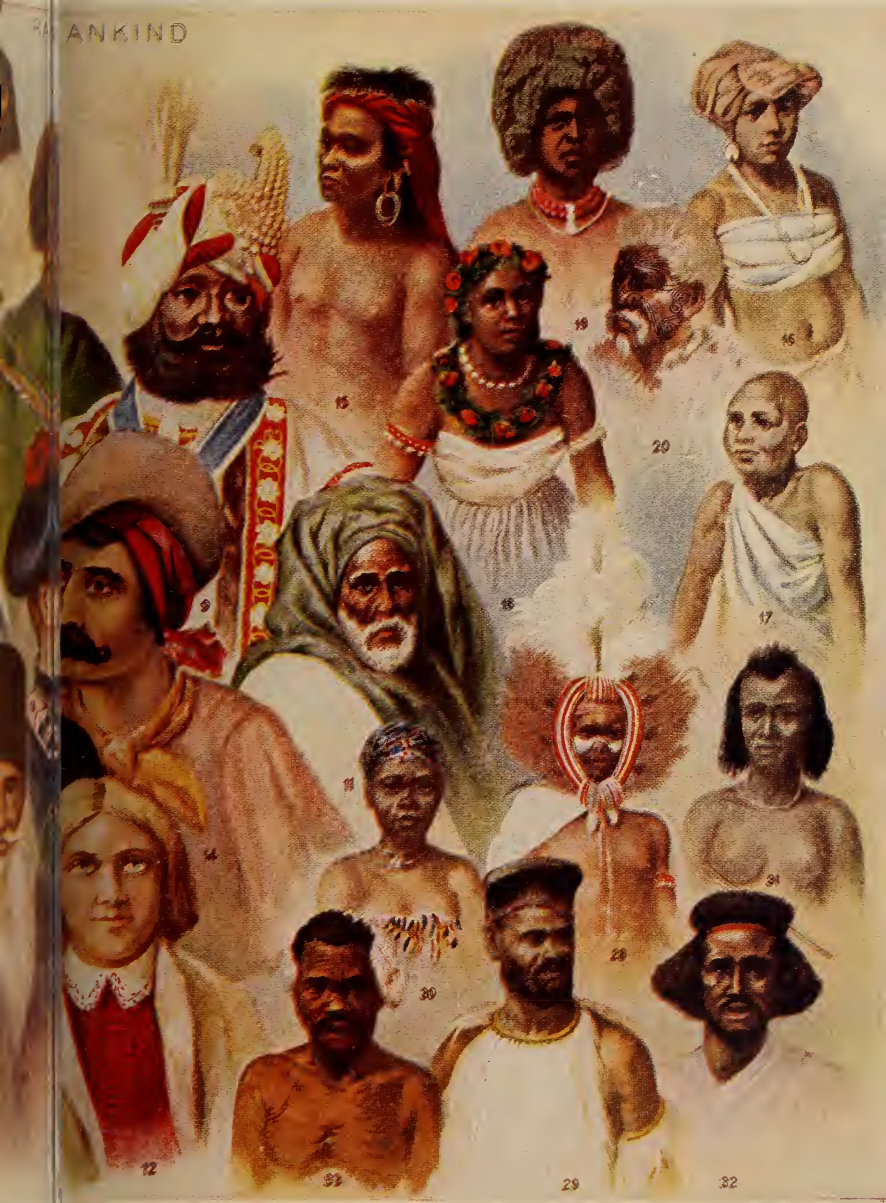
COPYRIGHT, 1910, BY F. E. WRIGHT

MONGOLIAN

1 Tunguse Woman
2 Kirghis
3 Chinese Woman
4 Corean
5 Japanese Woman
6 Tchuktchi
7 Cossack
10 Persian

CAUCASIAN

8 Georgian Woman
9 Cashmerian
11 Arab
12 Swede
13 Scotchman
14 Italian (Sicily)
15 Diak
17 Ands
19 Fijian



AMERICAN

21 Eskimo (Labrador) 22 Sioux (No. Amer.)
23 Apache (No. Amer.) 24 Mexican Squaw
25 Bororo (Brazil) 26 Araucanian (Chile)
27 Fuegian Woman

ETHIOPIAN

28 Massai 29 Zulu 30 Loango
31 Abyssinian 32 Nubian 33 Bushman

COPYRIGHT, 1910, BY F. E. WRIGHT

MONGOLIAN

1 Tunguse Woman
2 Kirghis
3 Chinese Woman
4 Corean
5 Japanese Woman
6 Tchuktchi
7 Cossack
10 Persian

CAUCASIAN

8 Georgian Woman
9 Cashmerian
11 Arab
12 Swede
13 Scotchman
14 Italian (Sicily)
15 Diak Woman
17 Andaman Islander
19 Fijian

MALAY

16 Malay Woman
18 Samoan Woman
20 Maori

AMERICAN

21 Eskimo (Labrador)
22 Sioux (No. Amer.)
23 Apache (No. Amer.)
24 Mexican Squaw
25 Bororo (Brazil)
26 Araucanian (Chile)
27 Fuegian Woman

ETHIOPIAN

28 Massai
29 Zulu
30 Loango
31 Abyssinian
32 Nubian
33 Bushman

tive principle of malt; a medicinal preparation in which malt forms the chief ingredient.

malt-liquor (mawlt'lik-ēr), *n.* an alcoholic liquor made from malt, as beer, ale, stout.

maltose ('ōs), *n.* sugar obtained from starch by the action of diastase or malt.

maltreat (mal-trēt'), *v.t.* to treat ill or roughly.

malversation (-vēr-sā'shun), *n.* fraudulent practices, especially those committed in an office of trust.

mama (mâ-mä' or mä'mâ), *n.* familiar name for mother. Also mamma.

Mamaluke (mam'ā-lūk), *n.* one of a body of cavalry constituting the military force of Egypt: destroyed by Mehemet Ali (1811). Also Mameluke.

mamma (mâ-mä', or mä'mâ), *n.* a family name for mother.

mammæ (mam'ē), *n.pl.* the breasts.

mammal ('al), *n.* one of the Mammalia.

Mammalia (-ā'li-â), *n.pl.* the highest class of the Vertebrata, containing those animals which suckle their young.

mammalian ('li-ân), *adj.* pertaining to the Mammalia.

mammary ('ā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to the breasts.

mammillary ('il-ā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, the breast or nipples.

mammodis ('mō-dis), *n.* coarse plain Indian muslins.

mammon ('un), *n.* wealth; wordly gain: from Mammon, the Syrian god of riches.

mammoth ('moth), *n.* an extinct species of huge fossil elephants: *adj.* gigantic.

man (man), *n.* [*pl.* men (men)], a human being; an adult male of the human species; mankind; male servant; vassal; one possessed of manly attributes; a husband; one of the pieces in chess or draughts: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* manned, *p.pr.* manning], to furnish with men; guard.

manacle ('ā-kl), *n.* a handcuff: *v.t.* to place handcuffs upon; shackle.

manage ('āj), *v.t.* to conduct or carry on; govern; render docile or tractable; use cautiously; wield: *v.i.* to conduct affairs.

manageable ('āj-â-bl), *adj.* easy to be managed; docile.

management ('āj-ment), *n.* the act or art of managing; control; skill in direction; administration.

manager ('â-jēr), *n.* one who directs or conducts anything; a skilful economist.

managerial (-jē'ri-âl), *adj.* pertaining to a manager or to management.

manakin ('â-kin), *n.* a dwarf.

manatee (-â-tē'), *n.* the sea-cow. Also manati.

manbote ('bōt), *n.* among the Anglo-Saxons, the fine paid for killing a man.

mandamus (-dā'mus) (Latin we command), *n.* a writ issued by a superior court directing the person or inferior court to whom it is issued to perform some specified act.

mandarin (-dâ-rēn'), *n.* in China, an official or magistrate, of whom there are nine classes, each being distinguished by a particular kind of button worn on the cap; a variety of orange: *v.t.* to dye (silk, &c.) an orange color produced by the action of dilute nitric acid on the fiber.

mandarinate ('āt), *n.* mandarins collectively.

mandarin duck (duk), *n.* an Asiatic duck with handsome plumage.

mandatary ('dā-tā-ri), *n.* a person to whom a mandate is given; one to whom the Pope has, by his prerogative, given a mandate or order for his benefice. Also mandatory.

mandate ('dāt), *n.* an order; command; Papal rescript.

mandatory ('dā-tō-ri), *adj.* containing a mandate; directory.

mandible ('di-bl), *n.* the jaw; in vertebrates, the under jaw; in birds, both jaws: in insects and crustaceans, the anterior pair.

mandolin ('dō-lin), *n.* a musical instrument of the guitar kind.

mandrake ('drāk), *n.* a plant of the nightshade family, with narcotic properties.

mandrel ('drel), *n.* the shank of a lathe on which the work to be turned

is placed; the revolving arbor of a circular saw. Also mandril.

mandrill ('dril), *n.* the blue-faced baboon of Africa.

mane (mān), *n.* the long hair on the neck of certain quadrupeds, as the horse.

manège (må-nāzh'), *n.* the art of horsemanship; the training of horses; a school for horsemanship.

manes (mā'nēz), *n.pl.* the shades of the departed; the deities of the infernal regions.

maneuver, manœuvre (må-nōō'vēr), *n.* adroit management or operation in military or naval affairs; skilful or dexterous management; stratagem: *v.i.* to perform maneuvers with troops or war vessels; manage with adroitness or address.

manful (man'fool), *adj.* courageous; resolute.

manfully (-li), *adv.* bravely; resolutely.

manganate (mang'gå-nāt), *n.* a salt of manganic acid.

manganese (-nēz), *n.* a grey-colored, hard and brittle metallic element.

mange (mānj), *n.* a cutaneous disease of dogs, cattle, &c.

manger (mān'jēr), *n.* a feeding trough for horses or cattle.

mangily ('ji-li), *adv.* in a mangy manner.

manginess ('ji-nes), *n.* the state of being mangy.

mangle (mang'gl), *v.t.* to lacerate; mutilate; hack; to smooth with a mangle: *n.* a machine for smoothing linen.

mangler (mang'glēr), *n.* a meat-chopping machine; one who mangles.

mango ('gō), *n.* [*pl.* mangoes ('gōz)], the fruit of the mango tree.

mango-fish (-fish), *n.* a handsome yellow-colored edible fish of the Ganges.

mangosteen (-stēn), *n.* a delicious fruit of the size of an orange growing in Java and the Moluccas. Also mangostan.

mangrove (mang'grōv), *n.* an East and West Indian tree yielding an edible fruit: its bark is used in tanning.

mangy (mān'ji), *adj.* affected with the mange; unkept.

manhood ('hood), *n.* human nature; manliness.

mania (mā'ni-å), *n.* violent insanity; intense excitement; excessive or unreasonable desire.

maniac ('ni-ak), *adj.* affected with mania: *n.* a madman.

manicure (man'i-kūr), *n.* the care of the hands, nails, &c.

manifest ('i-fest), *adj.* clear; plain; apparent: *v.t.* to make manifest; place beyond doubt: *n.* the invoice of a cargo to be exhibited to the custom-house officials.

manifesto (-fes'tō), *n.* [*pl.* manifestoes ('tōz)], a public declaration concerning political measures or intentions.

manifold ('i-fold), *adj.* various in kind or quality; numerous; multiplied; complicated: *adv.* many times: *v.t.* to reduplicate by means of a manifold-writer.

manifold-writer (rī'tēr), *n.* an apparatus for reduplicating a writing by means of thin tracing paper.

manikin ('i-kin), *n.* a dwarf; a model of the human body for anatomical study.

manila, manilla (må-nil'å), *n.* a kind of cheroot manufactured at Manila in the Philippine Islands; a hemp used for ropes, matting, &c., made from the fibers of *Musa textilis*, allied to the banana.

manioc (man'i-ok), *n.* a tropical plant from the roots of which tapioca and cassava are prepared.

maniple (man'i-pl), *n.* a kind of scarf worn on the left arm by a priest at mass; a company in an ancient Roman legion.

manipulate (må-nip'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to operate or work by means of the hands; treat; control the action of, by management; falsify: *v.i.* to use the hands, especially in scientific operations, or mechanical processes.

manipulation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act or process of manipulating; manual dexterity; falsification.

manipulative ('ū-lā-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or performed by, manipulation.

manipulator ('ū-lā-tēr), *n.* one who manipulates.
manis (mā'nis), *n.* the scaly ant-eater.
Manitou (man'i-tōō), *n.* the Great Spirit of the North American Indians.
manliness ('li-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being manly.
manly ('li), *adj.* having the characteristics of a man; courageous; noble; dignified; resolute: *adv.* like a man.
manna ('å), *n.* a name given by the Israelites to the food miraculously supplied in the wilderness (Ex. xvi. 15); the sweet laxative juice exuded from certain species of ash of Southern Europe.
manner ('ēr), *n.* method; mode of action; habit; custom; sort; mien; aspect; style; fashion: *pl.* deportment; morals; behavior.
mannerism (-izm), *n.* a peculiarity of style, action, or bearing, especially if constrained or affected.
mannerist (-ist), *n.* one who carries characteristic peculiarities to excess.
mannerly (-li), *adj.* polite; complaisant; respectful: *adv.* politely; respectfully.
mannish ('ish), *adj.* masculine.
manœuvre (mâ-nōō'vēr), see maneuver.
man-of-war (man-of-wawr), *n.* [*pl.* men-of-war], a large ship of war.
manometer (mâ-nom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for determining the density of the air or other gas from its elastic force.
manor (man'ēr), *n.* the district over which a feudal lord held authority, and subject to the jurisdiction of his court-baron; the land belonging to a lord, or so much as he formerly reserved for his own use; a tract of land occupied by tenants who pay a fee-farm rent to the owner.
manorial (mâ-nō'ri-âl), *adj.* pertaining to a manor.
mansard roof (man'särd rōōf'), *n.* a roof which has on all sides two slopes, the lower being steeper than the upper.
manse (mans), *n.* the residence of a Presbyterian parochial minister [Scotch].
mansion (man'shun), *n.* a large dwelling house.
manslaughter ('slaw-tēr), *n.* the unlawful killing of a human being, but without malice or premeditation.
mantel ('tel), *n.* a narrow ornamental slab above a fireplace. Also mantelpiece.
mantelet (-et), *n.* a kind of movable parapet for the protection of the pioneers; a small mantel; a besieging party. Also mantlet.
mantilla (-til'å), *n.* a lady's light cloak or hood.
mantle (man'tl), *n.* a loose cloak or cape; the external fold of the skin of the body of mollusks; a conical net-work that becomes incandescent when heated: used over a gas jet, &c., to increase the brilliancy of the light: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a mantle; conceal: *v.i.* expand or spread out.
mantua-maker ('tū-å-mā'kēr), *n.* a dress-maker.
manual ('ū-âl), *adj.* pertaining to, or performed by, the hands: *n.* a handy compendium; the service book of the Roman Catholic Church; the keyboard of an organ or harmonium.
manufactory (-fak'tō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* manufactories (-riz)], the place where goods are manufactured.
manufacture ('tūr), *v.t.* to make or fabricate from raw materials; produce artificially: *v.i.* to be occupied in manufactures: *n.* the conversion of raw materials into articles for use; the thing manufactured.
manufacturing (-ing), *adj.* pertaining to, or used in, manufacture.
manumission (-ū-mish'un), *n.* the act of liberating from slavery; emancipation.
manumit (-mit'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* manumitted, *p.pr.* manumitting], to set free from slavery.
manure (mâ-nūr'), *n.* any fertilizing substance used for enriching the soil: *v.t.* to enrich with fertilizing substances.
manus (mā'nus), *n.* the hand.
manuscript (man'ū-skript), *adj.*

written: *n.* a book or paper written by hand.

Manx (mangks), *adj.* pertaining to the Isle of Man, to its inhabitants, or to the old language of the island.

many (men'i), *adj.* [*comp.* more, *superl.* most], numerous; consisting of a great number: *n.* a great number; multitude; people.

Maori (mä'o-ri, or mou'ri), *adj.* pertaining to the Maoris, or aborigines of New Zealand, or to their language.

map (map), *n.* a representation of the earth or some portion of it on a plane surface; a representation of the heavens: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* mapped, *p.pr.* mapping], to delineate or lay down in a map; describe clearly; sketch or plan.

maple (mā'pl), *n.* a tree of several species of the genus Acer, from one of which the rock-maple sugar is extracted.

mar (mär), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* marred, *p.pr.* marring], to disfigure; injure; damage: *n.* a blemish or disfigurement; injury.

marabou (mar'â-bōō), *n.* a large African stork, with handsome feathers.

marabout (mar'â-bōōt), *n.* a Mohammedan saint, who professes to cure diseases by supernatural power.

marasmus (mâ-raz'mus), *n.* atrophy.

maraud (-rawd'), *v.i.* to rove in search of plunder.

marble (mär'bl), *n.* a hard limestone of various colors capable of taking a fine polish; anything resembling marble; a small ball of marble or stone: *adj.* made of, or like, marble; cold; hard; unfeeling: *v.t.* to stain or vein like marble.

March (märch), *n.* the third month of the year.

march (märch), *n.* a regular, measured walk, especially of soldiers; steady onward movement; a musical composition for the accompaniment of troops; frontier; borderland: *v.t.* to cause to move in a regular measured walk, as troops: *v.i.* to move with regular steps, or in military form.

marchioness (mär'shun-es), *n.* the wife or widow of a marquis.

marconigram (mär-kō'ni-gram), *n.* a message sent by Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy.

Mardi Gras (mär'dē grä), *n.* Shrove Tuesday, the last day of Carnival.

mare (mär), *n.* the female of the horse.

mare's-nest (märz'nest), *n.* some fancied discovery which proves to be a hoax.

mare's-tail ('tāl), *n.* an aquatic plant of the genus Hippuris; a cirrus cloud.

margarine (mär'ga-rin), *n.* artificial butter.

margin ('jin), *n.* border; the part of a page at the edge, not printed upon; reserved amount; latitude: *v.t.* to furnish with a margin; enter on the margin of a page.

marginal (-âl), *adj.* pertaining to, or placed on, a margin.

marginalia (-ji-nā'li-â), *n.pl.* marginal notes.

marginate ('jin-āt), *adj.* having a margin. Also marginated.

margosa (-gō'sâ), *n.* an East Indian tree yielding a valuable oil and tonic bark.

margot ('got), *n.* a variety of perch.

margravate ('grā-vāt), *n.* the domain or jurisdiction of a margrave.

margrave ('grāv), *n.* a German title of nobility. *Fem.* margravine.

marigold (mar'i-gōld), *n.* a plant with showy yellow flowers of various genera.

marine (mâ-rēn'), *adj.* pertaining to, living in, or formed by, the sea; naval; near to the sea; used at sea: *n.* a soldier who serves on a warship; the navy of a nation; naval affairs; collective shipping of a country.

mariner (mar'i-nēr), *n.* a sailor.

marionette (mar-i-o-net'), *n.* a puppet moved by strings.

marital ('i-tâl), *adj.* pertaining to marriage.

maritime ('i-tīm), *adj.* pertaining to, connected with, or bordering upon, the sea; naval.

marjoram (mär'jō-râm), *n.* a genus

COPYRIGHT, 1910, BY F. S. WRIGHT

MARINE LIFE

1. Pecten Opercularis (*Scallop*); 2. Muræna Helena (*Eel*); 3. Cynthia (*Sea Squirt*); 4. Conger Vulgaris (*Conger Eel*); 5. Dolium Galea (*Tun Shell*); 6. Ascidian (*Tunicate Animal*); 7. Stegostoma Tigrinum (*Tiger Shark*); 8. Cestum Veneris (*Venus's Girdle*); 9. Atlanta (*Heteropod*); 10. Salpa Maxima (*Swimming Tunicate*); 11. Rhizostoma Cuvieri (*Umbrella fish*); 12. Loligo (*Squid*); 13. Eggs of the Loligo; 14. Actæon Mediterranea (*Hydrozoon*); 15. Octopus Vulgaris (*Devil-fish*); 16. Halichondria (*Sponge*);

of aromatic plants, containing the sweet marjoram.

mark (märk), *n.* a visible sign by which anything is known; impression; evidence; target; a character made as a substitute for writing; an old Scotch coin = 27½ cents; a current German coin and monetary unit = 24¼ cents; a former European unit of weight = about 8 ounces: *v.t.* to make a mark upon; notify by, or as by, a sign; distinguish; take notice of; single out: *v.i.* to observe critically; take note.

markedly ('ed-li), *adv.* distinctly; publicly.

marker ('ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, marks; a counter in card-playing; one who registers the score at billiards.

market (mär'ket), *n.* a public place for the sale or purchase of commodities; market place; rate or price: *v.i.* to deal in a market; buy or sell.

marking ('ing), *adj.* having the quality to produce a mark: *n.* the mark made; arrangement of marks or coloring.

marksman (märks'mån), *n.* [*pl.* marksmen ('men)], one skilful in shooting.

marl (märl), *n.* calcareous earth mingled with clay and carbonate of lime: used as a manure: *v.t.* to manure with marl; to wind with marlines.

marline (mär'lin), *n.* a two-stranded cord used for winding round ropes, splicing, &c.

marline-spike (-spīk), *n.* a pointed piece of iron used for opening the strands of a rope in splicing. Also marling-spike.

marling ('ling), *n.* the act of winding with marlines.

marly ('li), *adj.* containing, or like, marl.

marmalade ('mâ-lād), *n.* a confection made of oranges or other fruit.

marmose ('mōs), *n.* a species of small opossum.

marmoset ('mō-zet), *n.* a species of small American monkey.

marmot ('mot), *n.* the Alpine rat; prairie dog.

maroon (mâ-rōōn'), *n.* formerly a fugitive slave in the West Indies; one who is marooned: *v.t.* to place and abandon on a desert island: *adj.* of a brownish-crimson color.

marplot (mär'plot), *n.* one who frustrates some plan by his officious interference.

marque (märk), *n.* a license granted by a state to a private vessel to make reprisals at sea on the ships of another nation.

marquetry ('ket-ri), *n.* inlaid work.

marquis ('kwis), *n.* a nobleman ranking next below a duke. Also marquess. *Feminine* marchioness.

marquisate (-āt), *n.* the seigniory, dignity, or lordship of a marquis.

marriage (mar'āj), *n.* the act of legally uniting a man and woman in wedlock; marriage ceremony.

marriageability (-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being marriageable.

marriageable ('āj-â-bl), *adj.* fit, or of an age, to be married.

married ('id), *p.adj.* united in wedlock; conjugal.

marrow ('ō), *n.* the medulla or oily tissue which fills the cavities of bones; the essence of anything; a vegetable marrow.

marrow-bone (-bōn), *n.* a bone containing marrow: *pl.* the knees.

marrow-fat (-fat), *n.* a late variety of pea.

marry ('i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* married, *p.pr.* marrying], to unite as husband and wife; wed: *v.i.* to enter into the state of wedlock: *interj.* By Mary! forsooth!

Mars (märz), *n.* one of the planets: from the Roman god of war.

Marseillaise (mar-se-lyā'), *adj.* pertaining to Marseilles or to its inhabitants: *n.* national anthem of the first French Revolution: composed by Rouget de l'Isle, 1792.

marseilles (-sālz'), *n.* a double cloth fabric, quilted in the loom.

marsh (märsh), *n.* a swampy tract of land.

marshal (mär'shâl), *n.* an official of high rank who superintends and regulates state ceremonials; a pursuivant; in the French army, the highest military officer; a sheriff: *v.t.* to arange or dispose in order.

marshiness ('shi-nes), *n.* the state of being marshy.
marshy ('shi), *adj.* swampy; growing in marshes.
marsupial (-sū'pi-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to the Marsupialia: *n.* one of the Marsupialia.
Marsupialia (-pi-ā'li-ă), *n.pl.* a subclass of mammals that carry their young in a marsupium or external pouch, as the opossum and kangaroo.
mart (märt), *n.* a market; purchase and sale.
martagon ('tă-gon), *n.* a variety of lily with purple-red flowers; the Turk's cap.
marten ('ten), *n.* a small carnivorous animal of the weasel kind.
martial ('shăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or adapted for, war; military.
martial law (law), *n.* a code of regulations enforced by the military power and applicable to civilians in time of war, insurrection, &c.
martially ('li), *adv.* in a martial manner.
martin ('tin), *n.* one of several species of birds allied to the swallow.
martinet (-et), *n.* a strict disciplinarian: *pl.* small lines fastened to the leech of a sail.
martingale (-gāl), *n.* a broad strap passing from the nose-band to the girth of a horse, between its fore legs, to keep its head down; a lower stay for the jib-boom or flying jib-boom.
martyr ('tẽr), *n.* one who testifies by his death to his faith or principles; one who suffers acutely: *v.t.* to put to death for adherence to some belief, especially Christianity; persecute; torture; destroy.
martyrdom (-dum), *n.* the death or sufferings of a martyr.
martyrologist (-ol'o-jist), *n.* a writer of martyrology.
martyrology (-ol'o-ji), *n.* a register or history of martyrs.
marvel ('vel), *n.* something extraordinary and astonishing; a prodigy: *v.i.* to be struck with astonishment; wonder.
marvelous (-us), *adj.* exciting wonder; incredible.
mascle (mas'kl), *n.* a lozenge-shaped scale of a coat of armor; in heraldry, a lozenge perforated.
mascot ('kot), *n.* a person or thing that brings good fortune. *Feminine* mascotte [French].
masculine ('kū-lin), *adj.* pertaining to, having the qualities of, or suitable for, a man; manly; powerful; robust; coarse; noting the male gender in grammar.
mash (mash), *n.* a soft or pulpy mass; a mixture of bran and water for horses; bruised malt, &c., steeped in hot water for making wort: *v.t.* to mix with hot water (as malt) in brewing; convert into a mash or soft pulpy state; to inspire love in.
masher ('ẽr), *n.* one who impertinently endeavors to make himself attractive to, or engage the attention of, women.
mask (måsk), *n.* a cover or partial cover to conceal the face; pretext or subterfuge; a masquerade: *v.t.* to conceal with, or as with, a mask; cover or hold in check: *v.i.* to take part in a masquerade; be disguised.
mason (mā'sn), *n.* a builder in stone; a Freemason.
Masonic (-son'ik), *adj.* pertaining to Freemasons or to their craft.
masonry ('sn-ri), *n.* the art or occupation of a mason; materials used by masons; Freemasonry.
masque (måsk), *n.* a masquerade.
masquerade (mas-kẽr'ād), *n.* a ball or festive gathering where masks are worn; a disguise: *v.t.* to cover with a mask or disguise: *v.i.* to take part in a masquerade.
mass (mås), *n.* a large quantity; lump; body of things collectively; the celebration of the Eucharist in the Roman Catholic Church; a musical setting for certain parts of such a celebration: *pl.* common people (with *the*): *v.t.* & *v.i.* to collect into a mass or body.
massacre ('ă-kẽr), *n.* indiscriminate slaughter with unnecessary cruelty: *v.t.* to slaughter indiscriminately with unnecessary cruelty.
massage ('āj or mă-säzh'), *n.* a method of medical treatment by rubbing or kneading the body.

masseter ('ē-tēr), *n.* the short thick muscle that raises the lower jaw.
masseur (mȧ-sēr'), *n.* one who performs the operation of massage. *Feminine* masseuse [French].
massicot (mas'i-kot), *n.* yellow oxide of lead.
massive ('iv), *adj.* weighty; heavy; bulky; imperfectly and irregularly crystallized.
massively (-li), *adv.* in a mass.
massiveness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being massive.
massy ('i), *adj.* massive.
mast (mȧst), *n.* a long round piece of timber or iron tube, either entire, or formed of parts, raised vertically on the keel of a vessel to support the sails; the fruit of the oak and the beech.
masted ('ed), *adj.* furnished with a mast.
masthead ('hed), *n.* the top part of a mast: *v.t.* to send to the masthead as a nautical punishment.
master ('ēr), *n.* one who rules or commands others; director; employer; owner; head of a household, college, school, &c.; an expert; commander of a merchant-vessel; a university degree; appellation given to boys; a legal title: *adj.* pertaining to a master; chief: *v.t.* to subdue or overcome: *v.i.* excel.
mastery (-i), *n.* dominion; preëminence; eminent skill.
mastic (mas'tik), *n.* a resin obtained from the mastic tree: used as a varnish.
masticable ('ti-kȧ-bl), *adj.* capable of being masticated.
masticate ('ti-kāt), *v.t.* to grind with the teeth; chew.
mastication (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of masticating; chewing.
masticator ('tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, masticates; a machine for mincing meat or cutting leather, &c., into small pieces.
masticatory ('i-kā-tō-ri), *adj.* adapted for chewing
mastiff (mȧs'tif), *n.* a large variety of dog.
mastodon (mas'tō-don), *n.* an extinct genus of mammals, allied to the elephant.
mastoid ('toid), *adj.* breast-like.
masturbation (-tēr-bā'shun), *n.* self-pollution.
mat (mat), *n.* a texture of various fibrous materials, used for cleansing the feet, &c.; a web of rope-yard; an ornamental article on which to place things at table: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* matted, *p.pr.* matting], to cover with mats; entangle or interweave.
matador (mȧ-tȧ-dōr'), *n.* the man who kills the bull in a bull-fight; one of the three principal cards at ombre and quadrille. Also madadore.
match (mach), *n.* anything that readily ignites; a lucifer; anything which agrees with or suits another thing; an equal; game or contest; marriage; one to be gained in marriage: *v.t.* to be equal to; set against or oppose as an equal: *v.i.* to agree with.
matchboard ('bōrd), *n.* a thin plank used for wainscoting, &c.
matchlock ('lok), *n.* an old kind of musket.
matchmaker ('māk-ēr), *n.* one who seeks to arrange marriages.
mate (māt), *n.* a companion or associate; an equal; the male and female of animals associated for propagation; an officer in the merchant service ranking below the captain; checkmate: *v.t.* to match; be equal to; marry.
mate (mä'tā), *n.* a tea made of the dried leaves of Brazilian holly: used largely in South America.
matelote (mat'e-lōt), *n.* a dish composed of various kinds of fish.
mater (mā'tēr), *n.* (Latin a mother) one of the two membranes (*dura mater*, *pia mater*) covering the brain.
materfamilias (-fȧ-mil'i-as), *n.* the mistress of a family or household.
materia medica (mȧ-tē'ri-ȧ med'i-kȧ), a name for the various substances employed in medicine.
material ('ri-ȧl), *adj.* consisting of matter; not spiritual; corporeal; essential: *n.* the substance of which anything is made.
materialism (-izm), *n.* the doctrine that all spiritual phenomena are the result of organized matter.

materialize (-īz), *v.t.* to invest with material characteristics.
materialist (-ist), *n.* one who holds the doctrine of materialism.
materialistic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to materialism.
materiality (-ål'i-ti), *n.* material existence.
materially ('i-ål-li), *adv.* essentially.
matériel (-tā-rē-āl'), *n.* the baggage, munitions, provisions of an army, &c.
maternal (-tēr'nål), *adj.* motherly.
maternally (-li), *adv.* like a mother.
maternity ('ni-ti), *n.* the character or relationship of a mother.
math (math), *n.* a mowing.
mathematical (-e-mat'ik-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or performed by, mathematics; theoretically precise. Also mathematics.
mathematically (-li), *adv.* by mathematics.
mathematician (-må-tish'ån), *n.* one who is skilled in mathematics.
mathematics (-mat'iks), *n.* the science of number and space.
matico (må-tē'kō), *n.* a Peruvian plant, whose leaves are used as a powerful styptic.
matin (mat'in), *adj.* pertaining to the morning or to matins: *n.pl.* morning prayer; in the Roman Catholic Church the first canonical hour.
matinée (-i-nā' or må-tē-nā'), *n.* a reception or musical or dramatic performance held in the daytime.
matricidal (mat'ri-sī-dål), *adj.* pertaining to matricide.
matricide ('ri-sīd), *n.* the murder of a mother by a son or daughter; one who murders one's mother.
matriculate (må-trik'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to admit to the membership of a college or university by entering one's name in a register: *v.i.* to be admitted as a member or student of a college, &c.
matriculation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of registering and admitting as a matriculated student.
matrimonial (mat-ri-mō'ni-ål), *adj.* pertaining to marriage; nuptial; connubial.
matrimonially (-li), *adv.* in a matrimonial relation.
matrimony ('ri-mō-ni), *n.* marriage.
matrix (mā'triks), *n.* [*pl.* matrices (mat'ri-sēz)], the womb; the cavity in which anything is formed or cast; a mold; the rock in which a fossil or mineral is embedded; the five colors (black, white, blue, red, yellow) from which all others are formed in dyeing.
matron (mā'tron), *n.* a married woman, especially one who has borne children; the lady superintendent of a hospital or institution.
matronage (-āj), *n.* matrons collectively.
matronal ('tron-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or suitable for, a matron.
matronly (-li), *adv.* matron-like; elderly; sedately.
matronymic (mat-rō-nim'ik), *n.* a man's or woman's name derived from that of a mother.
matte (mat), *n.* metal imperfectly reduced.
matted ('ed), *adj.* covered with a mat; closely tangled together.
matter ('ēr), *n.* that which occupies space, and is perceptible by the senses; body; substance; thing of importance; business; event; indefinite amount; pus; set-up type: *v.i.* to signify; be of importance.
matties ('iz), *n.pl.* Scotch herrings of moderate size with small milts and roes.
matting ('ing), *n.* mats collectively; material for mats; ornamental matwork.
mattock ('ok), *n.* a pickaxe having one of its ends flat.
mattress ('res), *n.* a quilted hair- or straw-stuffed bed; a spring mattress; a mat made of trees or shrubs.
maturation (-ū-rā'shun), *n.* the process of ripening or coming to maturity.
mature (må-tūr'), *adj.* [*comparative* maturer, *superlative* maturest], ripe; full-grown; ready for application or use: *v.t.* to bring or hasten to maturity: *v.i.* to become ripe.
maturely (-li), *adv.* in a mature manner.
maturity ('i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being mature; ripeness; full development.

matutinal (mȧ-tū'tī-nȧl), *adj.* pertaining to the morning; early.
maud (mawd), *n.* a grey-striped Scotch plaid.
maudlin ('lin), *adj.* easily moved to tears; weakly and foolishly sentimental.
maugre (maw'gẽr), *prep.* in spite of.
maul (mawl), *n.* a large wooden hammer: *v.t.* to wound or bruise in a rough manner.
maul-stick, same as mahl-stick.
mausoleum (maw-sō-lē'um), *n.* a stately tomb or monument, especially that of Mausolus, King of Caria, erected by his widow Artemisia.
mauve (mōv), *n.* a soft lilac or purple color.
mavis (mā'vis), *n.* the song-thrush.
maw (maw), *n.* the stomach of animals; the craw of a bird.
mawkish (mawk'ish), *adj.* loathsome; affectedly sentimental.
maxilla (maks'il-ȧ), *n.* [*pl.* maxillæ -ē)], the upper jawbone.
maxillary ('il-ȧ-ri), *adj.* pertaining to the jaw or jawbone.
maxilliform ('i-fôrm), *adj.* shaped like the cheek or jawbone.
maxim ('im), *n.* an established principle or truth; proverb; aphorism.
maximite (maks'im-īt), *n.* a powerful explosive invented by Hiram Maxim.
May (mā), *n.* the fifth month of the year.
may, *n.* the English hawthorn.
may, *v. aux.* [*p.t.* might (-mīt)], to be able; be allowed.
mayor (mā'ẽr), *n.* the chief magistrate of a city or borough. *Feminine* mayoress.
mayoralty (-ȧl-ti), *n.* the office, or term of office, of a mayor.
Maypole ('pōl), *n.* a pole around which May festivities are held.
maze (māz), *n.* bewilderment; a labyrinth: *v.t.* to bewilder.
mazily ('i-li), *adv.* in a mazy manner.
mazurka (mȧ-zẽr'kȧ), *n.* a lively Polish dance; music set to such a dance. Also mazourka.
mazy (māz'i), *adj.* intricate; bewildering; winding.
mead (mēd), *n.* a fermented liquor of honey, water, and spices; a meadow [Poet.].
meadow (med'ō), *n.* a tract of rich pasture land; land yielding hay; low grass land by the banks of rivers.
meadowy (-i), *adj.* containing meadows.
meager (mē'gẽr), *adj.* thin; scanty; poor; barren; lean; weak.
meagerly (-li), *adv.* thinly; poorly.
meal (mēl), *n.* edible ground grain; a repast.
mealy ('i), *adj.* consisting of, sprinkled with, or having the qualities of, meal.
mealy-mouthed (-mou*th*d), *adj.* using soft words; unwilling to tell the truth in plain words.
mean (mēn), *adj.* [*comparative* meaner, *superlative* meanest], wanting in dignity or honor; vulgar; inferior; insignificant; humble; sordid; stingy; middle; not excessive: *n.* the middle point, quantity, value, or degree; average: *pl.* resources; property: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* meant, *p.pr.* meaning], to have in the mind or intention; signify: *v.i.* to have an intention.
meander (mē-an'dẽr), *v.t.* to wind or flow round: *v.i.* to have a winding course; be intricate.
meaning (mēn'ing), *n.* intention; sense.
meant, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of mean.
meantime ('tīm), *adv.* in the intervening time. Also meanwhile.
measles (mē'zlz), *n.* an infectious disease characterized by fever and small red spots on the skin; a disease of swine and of trees.
measurable (mezh'ẽr-ȧ-bl), *adj.* capable of being measured.
measurably (-ȧ-bli), *adv.* in a measurable manner; in a limited degree.
measure ('ẽr), *n.* the standard by which the volume or extent of anything is compared; extent or dimensions of a thing; proportion; a divisor leaving no remainder; an instrument for measuring; musical time; meter; law or statute: *pl.* strata or beds: *v.t.* to ascertain the extent, size, or volume of; mark out; estimate; allot; determine by rule

or standard: *v.i.* to take measurements; be equal or uniform.

measured ('ērd), *adj.* determined by a standard; uniform; steady; moderated.

measurement ('ēr-ment), *n.* the act of measuring; quantity ascertained by measuring; size; area; capacity.

meat (mēt), *n.* animal food.

mechanic (me-kan'ik), *n.* a skilled workman: *pl.* the science of the laws of matter and motion, especially the science of machinery.

mechanical (-âl), *adj.* pertaining to the principles of mechanics; pertaining to, or produced by, machines or machinery; done automatically, as from force of habit.

mechanically (-li), *adv.* in a mechanical manner.

mechanical powers (pow'ērz), *n.pl.* powers obtained by the application of a small force, viz., the lever, inclined plane, wheel and axle, screw, pulley, and wedge.

mechanician (mek-â-nish'ân), *n.* one skilled in mechanics or machinery.

mechanism ('â-nizm), *n.* parts of a machine; mechanical construction.

medal (med'âl), *n.* a coin-shaped piece of metal impressed with a device or inscription to commemorate some event, distinguished person, &c.

medallic (me-dal'ik), *adj.* pertaining to medals.

medallion ('yun), *n.* a large antique medal; a round or oval tablet with figures in bas-relief.

medallist (med'âl-ist), *n.* an engraver of medals; one who has gained a medal as a reward or prize.

meddle (med'l), *v.i.* to interpose or interfere officiously.

meddler ('lēr), *n.* an officious person; busybody.

meddlesome ('l-sum), *adj.* officiously intrusive.

mediæval, same as medieval.

median (mē'di-ân), *adj.* pertaining to, or connected with, the middle of anything.

mediate (-āt), *v.i.* to interpose as a mutual friend between parties to effect a reconciliation.

mediation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of mediating; reconciliation.

mediator ('di-ā-tēr), *n.* one who mediates; an intercessor.

mediatorial (-â-tō'ri-âl), *adj.* pertaining to a mediator or mediation; intercessory. Also mediatory.

mediatorially (-li), *adj.* by mediation.

medical (med'i-kâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or connected with, medicine.

medically (-li), *adv.* according to medical rules.

medicament ('i-kâ-ment), *n.* a medicine or healing application.

medicate ('i-kāt), *v.t.* to impregnate or tincture with anything medicinal.

medicinal (me-dis'i-nâl), *adj.* having the properties of, or used in, medicine.

medicinally (-âl-li), *adv.* medically.

medicine (med'i-sin), *n.* the science which relates to the treatment and alleviation of disease; a specific for the cure of disease.

medicine-man (-mân), *n.* among certain tribes, as the North American Indians, a conjurer who professes to drive away evil spirits or disease by magical arts.

medieval (mē-di-ē'vâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Middle Ages (8th-15th centuries A.D.). Also mediæval.

medievalism (-izm), *n.* the spirit, especially in religion and art, characteristic of the Middle Ages.

mediocre (mē'di-ō-kēr), *adj.* of medium excellence; ordinary.

mediocrity (-ok'ri-ti), *n.* of moderate degree; a person of ordinary abilities.

meditate (med'i-tāt), *v.i.* to muse or ponder; think abstractedly: *v.t.* to think upon; design; purpose.

meditation (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of meditating; deep thought.

meditative ('i-tā-tiv), *adj.* disposed to meditation.

meditatively (-li), *adv.* with meditation.

meditativeness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being meditative.

medium (mē'di-um), *n.* [*pl.* media, mediums (-â, -umz)], a mean; anything intervening; agency; space or substance in which bodies exist or move; a size of paper 24 × 19 inches;

middle term of a syllogism; a person through whom communications from the spirit world are conveyed; the liquid vehicle with which dry pigments are ground.

medley ('li), *n.* mixture or confused mass of different ingredients.

medulla (me-dul'ă), *n.* the marrow of bones; pith of plants.

medullary ('ă-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or like, marrow or medulla.

medullin (-dul'in), *n.* a variety of cellulose found in the pith of certain plants.

Medusa (mē-dū'să), *n.* [*pl.* medusæ ('sē)], in classical mythology, one of the three Gorgons whose fine hair was changed into snakes, and whose glance changed into stone all who looked on her.

medusa, *n.* the sea-nettle or jelly-fish.

meed (mēd), *n.* recompense; reward.

meek (mēk), *adj.* [*comparative* meeker, *superlative* meekest], gentle; submissive; yielding; mild of temper.

meer (mēr), *n.* a boundary or division. Also mere.

meerschaum ('shum), *n.* a clay-like silicate of magnesia from which pipe-bowls are made; a pipe of this material.

meet (mēt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* met, *p.pr.* meeting], to come up to from a different direction; confront; encounter; receive: *v.i.* to assemble; be united: *n.* a meeting of huntsmen; the place of meeting: *adj.* fit; suitable; appropriate.

meeting ('ing), *n.* an assembly; junction; a congregation.

meg, a *prefix* meaning *great, powerful.* Also mega, megalo, as *mega*-cephalous: *adj.* having a large head.

megafog (me'gă-fôg), *n.* a fog-signalling device.

megaphone (meg'ă-fōn), *n.* a modified speaking trumpet for increasing the volume of the voice.

megrim (mē'grim), *n.* a sick or neuralgic headache, usually on one side of the head: *pl.* vertigo in a horse.

melancholia (mel-ăn-kō'li-ă), *n.* a form of insanity characterized by great depression of spirits.

melancholic (-kol'ik), *adj.* affected with melancholy; depressed in spirits; dejected.

melancholy ('ăn-kol-i), *n.* great depression of spirits; melancholia: *adj.* depressed in spirits; hypochondriac.

mélange (mā-längzh'), *n.* a confused mixture; medley [French].

melanin (mel'ă-nin), *n.* the black pigment cells of the eye and skin.

melanite ('ăn-īt), *n.* a black variety of garnet.

melanism ('an-izm), *n.* excess of the coloring pigment in the skin.

mêlée (mā-lā'), *n.* a hand-to-hand conflict; scuffle; affray.

melinite (mel'in-īt), *n.* a powerful explosive.

melilot ('i-lot), *n.* a species of sweet-scented trefoil or clover.

meliorate (mēl'yō-rāt), *v.t.* to improve or make better.

melioration (-rā'shun), *n.* improvement.

mellifluent (mel-if'flū-ent), *adj.* smooth; sweetly flowing. Also mellifluous.

melligenous (-ij'e-nus), *adj.* having the qualities of, or producing, honey.

mellow ('ō), *adj.* fully ripe; not hard, harsh, or rigid; half tipsy.

mellowy (-i), *adj.* soft; unctuous; loamy.

melodeon (me-lō'de-on), *n.* a small reed organ; a music hall.

melodious ('di-us), *adj.* full of, or produced by, melody; musical.

melodist ('dist), *n.* a composer of melodies.

melodize ('dīz), *v.t.* to make melodious: *v.i.* compose melodies.

melodrama (mel-ō-drä'mă), *n.* a play characterized by highly sensational or romantic incidents.

melodramatic (-drä-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to melodrama; highly sensational.

melody ('ō-di), *n.* [*pl.* melodies (-diz)], the arrangement of different musical sounds for a single voice or instrument; tune.

melon ('un), *n.* a plant of the cucumber family with its edible fruit.

melotype ('ō-tīp), *n.* a method of producing photographs so that their development may be deferred.

melt (melt), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to change from a solid to a liquid state; dissolve; soften to love and tenderness.

melton ('un), *n.* a kind of thick broadcloth with an unfinished surface.

member (mem'bĕr), *n.* a limb or organ, essential part of anything; one of an association or community.

membrane ('brān), *n.* a thin fold or layer of itssue forming the covering of some part or organ.

membranous ('brā-nus), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or like, membranes.

memento (mē-men'tō), *n.* [*pl.* mementos ('tōz)], a souvenir; memorial.

memoir (mem'wär), *n.* a history written from personal experience and knowledge; a biography: *pl.* a record of investigations on a subject; transactions or journal of a learned or scientific society.

memorabilia (-ō-rā-bil'i-ā), *n.pl.* things worthy of remembrance or record.

memorable ('or-ā-bl), *adj.* worthy of remembrance; remarkable; notable.

memorably (-ā-bli), *adj.* so as to be remembered.

memorandum (-ō-ran'dum), *n.* [*pl.* memoranda ('dā)], a note to assist the memory; brief record of something to be remembered; summary or outline.

memorial (mē-mō'ri-ăl), *adj.* commemorative; preservative of, or contained in, the memory: *n.* an informal diplomatic paper; a written representation of facts addressed to the government, a public body, &c.

memorialize (-īz), *v.t.* to petition by means of a memorial.

memorialist (-ist), *n.* one who prepares, signs, or presents, a memorial.

memoriter (-mor'i-tĕr), *adv.* from memory.

memory (mem'o-ri), *n.* [*pl.* memories (-riz)], that faculty of the mind by which it retains the knowledge of previous occurrences, facts, thoughts, &c., and recalls them.

menace (men'ās), *n.* a threat: *v.t.* to threaten.

menacingly ('ā-sing-li), *adv.* in a threatening manner.

menagerie (-äzh'ĕr-i or -aj'e-ri), *n.* a place where wild animals are kept; a collection of wild animals for exhibition.

mend (mend), *v.t.* to repair (that which is broken or worn); make good or better; reform; increase: *v.i.* to grow better; improve.

mendacious (men-dā'shus), *adj.* given to falsehood; lying; false.

mendacity (-das'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* mendacities (-tiz)], falsehood; habitual lying.

mendicancy ('di-kăn-si), *n.* the state of being a beggar; begging. Also mendicity.

mendicant (-kănt), *adj.* practicing begging; reduced to beggary: *n.* a beggar; a begging friar.

menhaden (-hā'dn), *n.* an American fish allied to the herring, yielding a valuable oil.

menial (mē'ni-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a retinue of servants; pertaining to, or suitable for, servants; mean; servile: *n.* a domestic servant; one who performs servile work.

menilite (men'i-līt), *n.* a variety of opal.

meninges (mē-nin'jēz), *n.pl.* the three membranes that envelop the brain and the spinal cord.

meningitis (men-in-jī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the meninges.

meniscus (mē-nis'kus), *n.* [*pl.* menisci ('sī), meniscuses ('kus-ez)], a crescent; a lens convex on one side and concave on the other.

mensès (men'sēz), *n.pl.* the catamenial discharge. Also menstruation.

menstrual ('strōō-ăl), *adj.* occurring monthly.

menstruum (-um), *n.* a solvent.

mensurable ('shū-rā-bl), *adj.* measurable.

mensuration (-rā'shun), *n.* the act or process of taking the measure or dimensions of anything; measurement.

mental ('tăl), *adj.* pertaining to the mind; intellectual.

mentally (-li), *adv.* in the mind; in thought or idea; intellectually.

menthol ('thol), *n.* a crystalline substance resembling camphor: used as a counter-irritant.
menthyl ('thil), *n.* the base of menthol.
mention ('shun), *n.* a brief notice; casual remark; hint: *v.t.* to speak briefly of; notice casually; name.
mentor ('tẽr), *n.* a wise and faithful counselor: from Mentor, the friend and tutor of Ulysses.
menu (-ōō'), *n.* a bill of fare.
Mephistophelian (mef-is-tō-fē'li-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, Mephistopheles: hence scoffing, relentless, and cynical.
mephitic (mē-fit'ik), *adj.* poisonous; noxious; offensive to the smell. Also mephitical.
mercantile (mẽr'kăn-til), *adj.* commercial.
mercenarily ('sē-nă-ri-li), *adv.* in a mercenary manner.
mercenary ('sē-nă-ri), *n.* [*pl.* mercenaries (-riz)], a soldier hired into foreign service; one who serves for pay: *adj.* serving for pay or reward; venal; sordid.
mercer ('sẽr), *n.* a dealer in textile fabrics.
mercery (-i), *n.* the commodities in which a mercer deals.
merchandise ('chăn-dīz), *n.* goods, wares, or commodities, bought and sold.
merchant ('chănt), *n.* one who traffics or carries on trade on a large scale, especially with foreign countries; a shopkeeper: *adj.* pertaining to, or employed in, trade; mercantile.
merchantman (-măn), *n.* [*pl.* merchantmen (-men)], a trading vessel.
merciful ('si-fool), *adj.* full of, or exercising, mercy; tender-hearted; compassionate.
mercifully (-li), *adv.* with mercy or compassion.
merciless (-les), *adj.* destitute of mercy; unfeeling; cruel.
mercurial (-kū'ri-ăl), *adj.* active; volatile; fickle; pertaining to, made of, or caused by, mercury.
Mercury ('kū-ri), *n.* one of the planets; from Mercury, the messenger of the gods.
mercury, *n.* quicksilver.
mercy ('si), *n.* [*pl.* mercies ('siz)], the disposition to forgive, spare, or pity; clemency; forbearance; compassion; beneficence.
mere, same as meer.
mere (mēr), *adj.* [*superlative* merest], such and no more; simple; entire; absolute.
merely ('li), *adv.* simply; purely; only.
meretricious (mer-e-trish'us), *adj.* pertaining to prostitutes; lustful; alluring by false show; tawdry.
merge (mẽrj), *v.t.* to absorb or swallow up: *v.i.* to be swallowed up or lost.
merger (mẽrj'ẽr), *n.* the legal consolidation of two estates, conforming them into one estate; the placing of the operations of two or more competing interests under the control of a single body.
mericarp (mer'i-kärp), *n.* one of the carpels of an umbelliferous fruit.
meridian (me-rid'i-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to mid-day: *n.* mid-day; noon; highest point or culmination; an imaginary great circle of the sphere passing through the poles of the heavens and the zenith and nadir of any given place, and cutting the equator at right angles.
meridional ('i-o-năl), *adj.* pertaining to the meridian; southern.
meridionally ('li), *adv.* in the direction of the meridian.
meringue (mē-rangg'), *n.* a light confection of eggs, sugar, cream, or jam.
merino (me-rē'nō), *n.* [*pl.* merinos ('nōz)], a breed of sheep with a fine wool; the wool of such sheep: *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, the wool of the merino sheep.
merit (mer'it), *n.* excellence; worth; deserved reward: *pl.* essential circumstances: *v.t.* to earn; be entitled to; be deserving of.
meritorious (-i-tō'ri-us), *adj.* having merit; deserving of reward or praise.
merle (mẽrl), *n.* the blackbird [Poet.].
merlin (mẽr'lin), *n.* a small falcon.
merling (mẽrl'ing), *n.* the whiting.
merlon ('on), *n.* that part of a parapet included between two embrasures.

mermaid (mĕr'mād), *n.* a fabled marine creature having the upper part like a woman and the lower part like a fish.

merman ('mân), *n.* the male of the mermaid.

merrily (mer'i-li), *adv.* in a merry manner.

merriment ('i-ment), *n.* mirth; fun; frolic; gaiety. Also merriness.

merry ('i), *adj.* [*comparative* merrier, *superlative* merriest], full of mirth and good humor; gay; sportive; jovial; pleasant.

merry-andrew (-an'drōō), *n.* a buffoon.

merry-dancers (-dan'sĕrz), *n.pl.* the Aurora Borealis.

merry-go-round (mer'-i-gō-round), *n.* a circular frame fitted with wooden horses or seats, on which persons ride at fairs, &c.

merry-thought (-thawt), *n.* the forked bone (furcula) of a fowl's breast.

mesa (mā'sâ), *n.* elevated table-land.

mésalliance (-zâ-lē-ängs'), *n.* marriage with one of lower social position.

mesh (mesh), *n.* an opening or interstice of a net; brewer's grains.

mesial (mēz'i-âl), *adj.* middle.

mesjid (mez'jid), *n.* a mosque.

mesmeric (-mer'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced by, mesmerism.

mesmerism ('mĕr-izm), *n.* the art of inducing an abnormal state of the nervous system in which the thoughts and actions of the patient are controlled by the will of the operator; animal magnetism.

mesmerist (-ist), *n.* one who practises the art of mesmerism. Also mesmerizer.

mesmerize (-īz), *v.t.* to induce the mesmeric state.

mesne (mēn), *adj.* middle; intervening.

meso, a *prefix* meaning *middle, intermediate,* as *meso*blast, the intermediate layer of the blastoderm of an ovum; *meso*carp, the middle layer of a pericarp.

mesosperm (mes'ō-spĕrm), *n.* the second membrane of a seed.

Mesozoic (-zō'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the Secondary Age or era of reptiles.

mess (mes), *n.* a number of persons who sit down to table together, especially soldiers or sailors; a state of dirt or confusion: *v.i.* to eat together: *v.t.* to furnish with food; dirty.

message ('āj), *n.* a communication, written or verbal, sent from one person to another; an official communication.

messenger ('en-jĕr), *n.* one who conveys a message; an office servant who carries messages; a herald or harbinger; an official of the bankruptcy court.

Messiah (-ī'â), *n.* Christ the Anointed One. Also Messias.

Messianic (-i-an'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the Messiah.

messieurs ('yĕrs), *n.pl.* sirs; messrs.

messuage ('wāj), *n.* a dwelling house with its adjacent buildings and land for the use of the household.

mestee (-tē'), *n.* the offspring of a white and a quadroon.

mestizo (-tē'zō), *n.* [*pl.* mestizos ('zōz)], the offspring of a Spaniard or Creole and an Indian. Also mestino.

met, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of meet.

meta, a *prefix* meaning *between, over, after, duplicate, resembling, change from one state to another.*

metabasis (me-tab'â-sis), *n.* transition.

metabolian (met-â-bō'li-ân), *n.* an insect of the sub-class Metabola which undergo complete metamorphosis.

metabolic (-bol'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or undergoing, change or metamorphosis.

metabolism (-tab'ō-lizm), *n.* the continuous process by which living cells or tissues undergo chemical change.

metacarpal (met-â-kär'pâl), *adj.* pertaining to the metacarpus.

metacarpus ('pus), *n.* that part of the hand which is between the wrist and the fingers.

metacenter (-sen'tĕr), *n.* that point in a floating body on the position of

which its equilibrium or stability depends.

metagenesis (-â-jen'e-sis), *n.* alternation of generation.

metal ('âl), *n.* an elementary substance having certain physical characteristics, as luster, ductility, malleability, insolubility, is fusible by heat, and a conductor of electricity; molten glass; small stone cubes; effective power or caliber of the guns of a warship: *pl.* the rails of a railroad: *v.t.* to cover with metal.

metallic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or like, metal.

metallic oxide (oks'īd), *n.* a compound of metal with oxygen.

metallic salt (sawlt), *n.* a salt which has a metallic oxide as its base.

metalliferous (-lif'ĕr-us), *adj.* yielding metal or metallic ores.

metallography (-og'râ-fi), *n.* the science of metals; a treatise on metals.

metalloid (-oid), *n.* a non-metallic elementary body: *adj.* resembling a metal; non-metallic.

metallurgic (-ĕr'jik), *adj.* pertaining to metallurgy. Also metallurgical.

metallurgist ('âl-ĕr-jist), *n.* one who is skilled in metallurgy.

metallurgy (-ji), *n.* the art or process of working metals and of separating them from their ores.

metamorphic (-â-môr'fik), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced by, metamorphism.

metamorphism ('fizm), *n.* the process by which stratified rocks under pressure, heat, chemical action, &c., have changed from their original structure, as limestone to marble.

metamorphose ('fōz), *v.t.* to change into a different form.

metamorphosis ('fō-sis), *n.* change of form, shape, or structure; transformation, as of a chrysalis into a butterfly.

metaphor ('â-fĕr), *n.* a figure of speech by which one word is employed for another of which it is the image; a compressed simile.

metaphoric (-for'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or comprising, a metaphor; not literal; ngurative. Also metaphorical.

metaphorically (-âl-li), *adv.* in metaphors.

metaphrastic (-fras'tik), *adj.* close or literal in translation.

metaphysical (-fiz'i-kâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or according to the rules of, metaphysics; ontological.

metaphysically (-li), *adv.* by the rules of metaphysical science.

metaphysician (-fi-zish'un), *n.* one who is skilled in metaphysics.

metaphysics (-fiz'iks), *n.* mental philosophy.

metapsychics (sīk'iks), *n.* the philosophy of spiritistic phenomena.

metathesis (-ath'e-sis), *n.* transposition of the letters of a word or syllable.

metempsychosis (-si-kō'sis), *n.* transmigration of the soul after death into the body of another man or lower animal.

meteor (mē'te-ĕr), *n.* a transient luminous body in the sky; falling or shooting star; anything that dazzles or excites wonder for the moment.

meteoric (-or'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed of, or like, a meteor.

meteorite ('te-ĕr-īt), *n.* a stone or metallic body which, in its passage through space, has fallen upon the earth.

meteorography (-ĕr-og'râ-fi), *n.* the registration of meteorological phenomena.

meteorologic (-loj'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the atmosphere, or its phenomena, or to meteorology. Also meteorological.

meteorologist (-ol'ō-jist), *n.* one who is skilled in meteorology.

meteorology (-ji), *n.* the science of the atmosphere and its various phenomena.

meter (mē'tĕr), *n.* an instrument for registering automatically the amount measured by it.

meter, metre (mē'tĕr), *n.* a rhythmic arrangement of syllables in verse; unit of length in the decimal system = 39.37 inches.

meterage (-āj), *n.* measurement; cost of measuring.

methinks (mē-thingks'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* methought]; it appears or seems to me.

method (meth'od), *n.* regular arrangement of things; system; order; classification.

methodical ('i-kăl), *adj.* characterized by, or arranged with regard to, method; systematic. Also methodic.

methodically (-li), *adv.* in a methodical manner.

methodize ('ō-dīz), *v.t.* to reduce to method; systematize.

Methodism ('ō-dizm), *n.* the doctrines and worship of the Methodists.

Methodist ('ō-dist), *n.* one of a sect of Christians founded by John Wesley: *adj.* pertaining to the Methodists.

methyl (meth'il), *n.* the hydro-carbon radical of methyl alcohol, or wood spirit.

methylated (-i-lā'ted), *adj.* mixed with or containing methyl.

methylene (-lēn), *n.* an inflammable liquid obtained from the distillation of wood. Also methene.

methylic (-il'ik), *adj.* derived from, or containing, methyl.

metonymy (me-ton'i-mi), *n.* a figure of speech in which one word is used for another related to it.

metre, see meter.

metric (met'rik), *adj.* pertaining to the decimal system of weights and measures.

metrical (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to meter, measurement, or rhythm.

metrically (-li), *adv.* in a metrical manner.

metrograph ('rō-grăf), *n.* an apparatus for indicating the mileage run by a locomotive, and the number and time of stoppages at stations, &c.

metrology (-rol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of weights and measures.

metronome ('rō-nōm), *n.* an instrument which beats musical time by means of a short pendulum.

metronymic (-nim'ik), *adj.* derived from one's mother or female ancestor.

metropolis (me-trop'ō-lis), *n.* the capital or chief city of a kingdom or country; the seat or see of a metropolitan.

metropolitan (-trō-pol'i-tăn), *adj.* pertaining to the capital city of a kingdom or country, or to an archbishopric: *n.* the presiding bishop of a country or province; an archbishop.

mettle (met'l), *n.* constitutional ardor or spirit; fortitude.

mettlesome (-sum), *n.* high spirited.

mew (mū), *n.* the cry of a cat; a seagull: *pl.* stables for carriage horses: *v.t.* to shed or molt (the feathers): *v.i.* to cry like a cat.

mezzanine (met'zā-nēn), *n.* a low intermediate story between two higher ones; a window in such a story.

mezzotint (-tint), *n.* a variety of copper engraving. Also mezzotinto.

mica (mī'kă), *n.* a mineral divisible into thin transparent plates.

micaceous (-kā'shus), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or like, mica.

mice, *pl.* of mouse.

mico (mī'kō), *n.* a small South American monkey; a Japanese solid oil or butter.

micro, a *prefix* meaning *small,* as *micro*cosm, a small universe or community.

microbe (mī'krōb), *n.* a minute microscopical organism found in the blood of animals, especially those suffering from disease; bacterium.

microbe (krōb'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or caused by, a microbe. Also microbial.

microbicide (-krōb'i-sīd), *n.* an agent for destroying microbes or bacteria.

micrococcus (-krō-kok'us), *n.* [*pl.* micrococci ('sī)], a genus of bacteria, a source of fermentation and of zymotic disease.

microcosm, see under micro.

microcoustic (-kous' or -kōōs'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or serving to increase, indistinct sounds: *n.* an instrument for the deaf, to augment faint sounds.

microcrith (-krith'), *n.* the weight of an atom of hydrogen.

microcyte ('krō-sīt), *n.* a minute

elementary granule in the blood, especially present in disease.

micrograph ('krō-grâf), *n.* a kind of pantograph for executing very minute engraving or writing.

micrography (-krog'rå-fi), *n.* the description of microscopic objects.

microhm ('krōm), *n.* the 1,000,000th part of an ohm.

micrometer (-krom'e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for measuring minute distances, or apparent diameters: used with a microscope or telescope.

micromillimeter (-krō-mil'i-mē-tẽr), *n.* the 1,000,000,000th part of a meter.

microphone ('krō-fōn), *n.* an instrument for intensifying very minute sounds.

microphotography (-fō-tog'rå-fi), *n.* photographing in miniature.

microphyte ('krō-fīt), *n.* a microscopic vegetable growth.

microscope ('krō-skōp), *n.* an optical instrument for magnifying minute objects so as to render them visible for purposes of investigation.

microscopic (-skop'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or determined by the aid of, a microscope. Also microscopical.

microscopically (-âl-li), *adv.* by, or as by, a microscope.

microscopist ('krō-skō-pist), *n.* one skilled in microscopy.

microscopy ('kro-skō-pi), *n.* the use of the microscope; microscopic investigation.

microspore ('krō-spōr), *n.* a very minute reproductive spore found in the capsules of lycopods.

microvolt ('krō-vōlt), *n.* the 1,000,000th part of a volt.

microzyme ('krō-zīm), *n.* a minute organism occurring in the air and found in the human blood, acting as a ferment in producing certain zymotic diseases.

mid (mid), *adj.* middle: *prefix*, as *mid*day: *n.* a midshipman.

middle ('l), *adj.* equally distant from the extremes; mean; medial: *n.* the point equally distant from the extremes; central part; the waist.

Middle Ages (āj'ez), *n.pl.* the period between the 5th and 15th centuries A. D.

middlemost (-mōst), *adj.* situated in, or nearest, the middle.

middling ('ling), *adj.* of middle rank, size, or quality; moderate: *n.pl.* the coarser part of flour.

middy ('di), *n.* [*pl.* middies ('diz)], a midshipman.

midge (mij), *n.* a gnat.

midriff ('rif), *n.* the diaphragm separating the cavity of the chest from the stomach.

midshipman ('ship-mån), *n.* [*pl.* midshipmen], in the British navy, a junior officer ranking next above a cadet.

midst (midst), *n.* the middle.

midwife (mid'wīf), *n.* [*pl.* midwives ('wīvz)], a woman who assists at childbirth: *v.t.* to assist in childbirth: *v.i.* to serve as a midwife.

midwifery ('wīf-ẽr-i), *n.* obstetrics.

mien (mēn), *n.* external appearance; air; look; carriage.

might (mīt), *n.* power; strength; force: *p.t.* of may.

mightily ('i-li), *adv.* with great power or strength; vehemently; in a great degree.

mightiness (-nes), *n.* greatness; power; a title of dignity.

mighty ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* mightier, *superl.* mightiest], powerful; strong; influential; momentous; wonderful; huge: *adv.* very; exceedingly.

mignon (min-yông'), *adj.* pretty; delicate [French].

mignonette (min-yun-et'), *n.* a fragrant annual with greenish flower and orange-colored stamens.

migrant (mī'grånt), *adj.* migratory.

migratory ('grå-tō-ri), *adj.* removing or passing from one place of abode or resort to another; roving; nomad.

Mikado (mi-kä'do), *n.* the Japanese emperor, as the spiritual and temporal head of the empire.

milch (milch), *adj.* yielding milk.

mild (mīld), *adj.* [*comp.* milder, *superl.* mildest], gentle in temper and disposition; gentle; soft; placid; moderate; not sharp, sour, or bitter; lenitive.

mildew (mil'dū), *n.* a disease of plants produced by small fungi; spots of mold on cloth, &c., caused

by damp: *v.t.* to taint with mildew: *v.i.* be affected with mildew.

mile (mīl), *n.* a measure of length varying in different countries: the English statute mile, in use in this country, contains 1,760 yds., the geographical or nautical mile 1-60th of a degree of latitude or 2,025 yds. (nearly).

mileage ('āj), *n.* an allowance for expenses per mile; length in miles.

milfoil (mil'foil), *n.* a composite plant with finely divided leaves.

militancy ('i-tăn-si), *n.* warfare; militarism.

militant ('i-tănt), *adj.* warlike; fighting; serving as a soldier.

militarism ('i-tă-rizm), *n.* military spirit, policy, or government.

military ('i-tă-ri), *adj.* pertaining to soldiers or to arms; warlike; martial: *n.* soldiers collectively; army; troops.

militate ('i-tāt), *v.i.* to be, or stand, opposed; operate against (with *against*).

militia (mi-lish'ă), *n.* citizens enrolled and trained for the internal defense of a state.

milk (milk), *n.* a white fluid secreted by the mammary glands of female mammals for the nourishment of their young, especially the milk of the cow; the white juice of certain plants: *v.t.* to draw milk from; supply with milk.

milksop ('sop), *n.* an effeminate, weak person.

milk-tooth (-tōōth), *n.* the foretooth of a foal; one of the temporary first set of teeth in the young of mammals.

Milky Way ('i wā), *n.* a broad luminous band in the heavens, from horizon to horizon, consisting of innumerable stars.

mill (mil), *n.* a machine for grinding and reducing a substance to small particles; a manufactory; a prize fight; a money of account = 1-1,000th of a dollar: *v.t.* to reduce to fine particles in a mill; press or stamp, as the edges of coins; full (cloth); roll into bars, as metal; thrash.

millboard ('bōrd), *n.* a kind of thick pasteboard.

millennial (mil-len'ni-ăl), *adj.* of or pertaining to the millennium.

millennium ('i-um), *n.* the space of 1,000 years, especially that period during which Satan will be bound and Christ will reign on earth (Rev. xx. 1-4).

milleped (mil'e-ped), *n.* an insect with numerous feet, belonging to the genus Julus. Also millepede.

millepore ('e-pōr), *n.* a coral of the genus Millepora, having a smooth surface, perforated with very small pores.

miller ('ĕr), *n.* one who keeps or works a flour mill.

millet ('et), *n.* a grain-bearing plant.

milli, a *prefix* meaning 1,000*th part of,* as *milli*ampère, the 1,000th part of an ampère.

milliard ('i-ărd, or mē-lyär'), *n.* one thousand millions.

millier (mē-lyā'), *n.* in the metric system, a ton = 1,000,000 grams.

milligram (mil'i-gram), *n.* the 1,000th part of a gram = .0154 grain English. Also milligramme.

milliliter ('i-li-tĕr), *n.* the 1,000th part of a liter = .06102 cubic in.

millimeter ('li-mē-tĕr), *n.* the 1,000th part of a meter = .03937 in.

milliner ('in-ĕr), *n.* one who makes women's bonnets, hats, headdresses, &c.

millinery ('li-nĕr-i), *n.* the articles made and sold by a milliner.

milling ('ing), *n.* the act of grinding in, or passing through, a dressing mill; the process of making a serrated edge on a coin, &c.

million ('yun), *n.* the number of ten hundred thousand; an indefinitely large number.

millionaire (-ār'), *n.* a person who is worth a million; one very rich.

millionth ('yunth), *adj.* being one of a million: *n.* one of 1,000,000 parts.

millpond ('pond), *n.* a reservoir of water for driving a mill.

millrace ('rās), *n.* a current of water that drives a mill.

millstone ('stōn), *n.* one of two flat cylindrical stones for grinding grain.

milt (milt), *n.* the spleen; the sper-

MAIN BUILDING

WINTER SCENE AT WEST POINT

WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY.

matic organ of a male fish: *v.t.* to impregnate the ova of (a female fish).

mime (mīm), *n.* a comic Greek and Roman play representing real persons and events; an actor in a mime.

mimeograph (mim'ē-ō'graf), *n.* a machine for multiplying copies of a letter, drawing, etc.

mimetic (mī-met'ik), *adj.* imitative. Also mimetical.

mimic ('ik), *adj.* inclined to imitate; imitative: *n.* one who mimics or imitates: *v.t.* to imitate, or ridicule by imitation.

mimicker (-ėr), *n.* a mimic.

mimicry (-ri), *n.* ludicrous imitation for sport or ridicule; close external likeness.

minaret (min'ă-ret), *n.* a tall slender turret attached to a mosque surrounded with several balconies from which the muezzin calls the people to prayers.

minatory ('ă-tō-ri), *adj.* threatening.

mince (mins), *v.t.* to cut or chop into minute pieces; extenuate or suppress: *v.i.* to talk with affected elegance; walk with short steps or in a prim manner.

mince-meat ('mēt), *n.* meat chopped very fine, especially with suet, raisins, lemon peel, &c.

mincing ('ing), *adj.* affectedly elegant.

mind (mīnd), *n.* the intellectual or rational faculty in man; the understanding or intellect; soul; memory; intention; opinion: *v.t.* to attend to; heed; obey.

minded ('ed), *p.adj.* having a mind; disposed or inclined.

mindful ('fool), *adj.* bearing in mind; observant; attentive.

mine (mīn), *pron.* belonging to me: *n.* an excavation in the earth from which minerals, precious stones, &c., are extracted; crude ironstone; a tunnel under an enemy's works to blow them up; a rich source of wealth: *v.i.* to carry on mining operations; practice secret methods: *v.t.* to undermine or sap.

mineral (min'ėr-ăl), *n.* any inorganic body found on the surface or in the earth: *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or impregnated with, a mineral.

mineralize (-īz), *v.t.* to convert into a mineral; impregnate with mineral matter: *v.i.* to make excursions to collect minerals.

mineralogist (-al'ō-jist), *n.* one skilled in the knowledge of minerals.

mineralogy (-al'ō-ji), *n.* the science of minerals.

mingle (ming'gl), *v.t.* to intermix; join or combine; blend; compound: *v.i.* to be mixed or united with.

miniature (min'i-ă-tūr), *n.* a very small painting, especially a portrait on ivory, &c.: *adj.* done on a very small scale; diminutive; minute.

minim ('im), *n.* the smallest liquid measure; a single drop; a musical note = 2 crotchets; one of an order of mendicant friars founded by St. Francis of Paola, 15th century; a small fish.

minimize (-īz), *v.t.* to reduce to a minimum.

minimum ('i-mum), *n.* [*pl.* minima -mă)], the least quantity; trifle.

mining (mīn'ing), *p.adj.* pertaining to mines; burrowing in the earth: *n.* the act of making mines or working them.

minion (min'yun), *n.* a size of type intermediate between nonpareil and brevier (see type); a servile flatterer or dependent.

minister ('is-tėr), *n.* a servant; one subordinate to another; agent; one intrusted with the direction of affairs of state; ambassador; a clergyman or pastor of a church authorized to preach and administer the sacraments: *v.t.* to supply; administer: *v.i.* to serve in some office, clerical or lay; supply things necessary.

ministerial (-tē'ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to ministry or service, official or clerical; pertaining to a minister of the state or of religion.

ministerialist (-tē'ri-ăl-ist), *n.* a supporter of the ministry in office.

ministerially (-li), *adv.* in a ministerial manner.

ministrant ('is-trănt), *adj.* serving as a minister.

ministration (-trā'shun), *n.* the act of ministering; administration; service.
ministry ('is-tri), *n.* [*pl.* ministries (-triz)], the agency or service of a minister of religion; the office, duties, or functions of a minister of state; ministers of state collectively; term of ministerial office.
minium ('i-um), *n.* red oxide of lead.
miniver ('i-vẽr), *n.* the Siberian squirrel or its fur. Also minever.
mink (mingk), *n.* a carnivorous mammal allied to the weasel, yielding a valuable fur.
minnow (min'ō), *n.* a fresh-water fish of small size.
minor (mī'nẽr), *adj.* smaller; less; inconsiderable; less by a semitone [Music]: *n.* one of either sex who is under the age of 21; in logic, the term or premise containing the subject of the conclusion.
minority (mi-nor'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* minorities (-tiz)], the smallest number: opposed to majority; the state of being a minor.
minotaur (min'ō-tawr), *n.* in classic mythology, a monster with the head of a bull and the body of a man.
minster ('stẽr), *n.* the church of a monastery; a cathedral church.
minstrel ('strel), *n.* in medieval times, one of an order of men who traveled from place to place singing their musical compositions to the accompaniment of a harp; a poet or musician.
minstrelsy (-si), *n.* the art or occupation of minstrels; minstrels collectively; a collection of ballad poetry.
mint (mint), *n.* the place where money is coined by government authority; source of unlimited supply; place of invention or fabrication; an odoriferous plant yielding a pungent essential oil: *v.t.* to coin or stamp (money); invent.
mintage ('āj), *n.* coin, &c., produced in a mint; duty paid to the mint for coining gold or silver.
mint julep (jū'lep), *n.* a drink compounded of brandy, sugar, and pounded ice, flavored with mint.
minuend (min'ū-end), *n.* that number from which another number is to be subtracted.
minuet ('ū-et), *n.* a slow graceful dance; music for such a dance.
minus (mī'nus), *n.* the sign (—) of subtraction.
minute (-nūt'), *adj.* very small; precise: *n.* (min'it) 1-60th part of an hour or of a degree; an official note; memorandum.
minutely (mi-nūt'li), *adv.* in a minute manner; exactly.
minuteness ('nes), *n.* the quality of being minute; exactness.
minutiæ (mi-nū'shi-ē), *n.pl.* smaller or minor details or particulars.
minx (mingks), *n.* a pert, wanton girl.
Miocene (mī'ō-sēn), *adj.* pertaining to the middle division of the Tertiary formation.
miracle (mir'ă-kl), *n.* a supernatural occurrence or act; wonder or marvel.
miraculous (mi-rak'ū-lus), *adj.* performed supernaturally; wonderful.
mirage (mi-räzh'), *n.* an optical atmospheric illusion by which the image of a distant object is seen as if inverted.
mire (mīr), *n.* deep mud; wet clayey earth: *v.t.* to soil with mire; plunge and fix in mud: *v.i.* to sink in mud.
miriness ('i-n.s), *n.* the state of being miry.
mirror (mir'ẽ.), *n.* a looking-glass; speculum; pattern: *v.t.* to reflect as in a mirror.
mirth (mẽrth), *n.* noisy gaiety; social merriment; hilarity; jollity.
mirthful ('fool), *adj.* merry; festive.
mirthfully (-li), *adv.* in a mirthful manner.
miry ('ri), *adj.* abounding in, or covered with, mire.
mirza (mẽr'zä), *n.* a Persian title equivalent to *prince.*
mis, *prefix* meaning *wrong, wrongly, ill, error, divergence.*
misadventure (mis-ad-ven'tūr), *n.* an unlucky accident; misfortune.
misalliance (-ă-lī'ans), *n.* an improper alliance by marriage, espe-

cially with one of lower social status; see also mésalliance.

misanthrope ('an-thrōp), *n.* a hater of mankind.

misanthropic (-throp'ik), *adj.* hating mankind. Also misanthropical.

misanthropy ('thrō-pi), *n.* hatred of mankind.

misapprehend (-ap-rē-hend'), *v.t.* to misunderstand; misconceive.

misappropriate (-prō'pri-āt), *v.t.* to apply to a wrong use or purpose, as trust-money, &c.

miscarriage (-kar'āj), *n.* failure; misbehavior; premature parturition.

miscarry (-kar'i), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* miscarried, *p.pr.* miscarrying], to go wrong; be unsuccessful; bring forth young prematurely.

miscellanea (-e-lā'nē-ā), *n.pl.* a collection of miscellaneous matters, or things.

miscellaneous ('nē-us), *adj.* consisting of several kinds mixed together; promiscuous.

miscellany ('e-lā-ni), *n.* [*pl.* miscellanies (-niz)], a mixture of various kinds, a book containing a variety of literary compositions.

mischance (-chāns'), *n.* misfortune; mishap.

mischief ('chif), *n.* harm; injury; hurt; damage; misfortune.

mischievous ('chi-vus), *adj.* producing injury or damage; hurtful; inclined to mischief.

miscible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being mixed.

misconceive (-kon-sēv'), *v.t.* to conceive wrongly; misjudge; misapprehend.

misconception (-sep'shun), *n.* false opinion; misapprehension.

miscreant ('kre-ânt), *n.* an unscrupulous villain; vile wretch: *adj.* unscrupulous.

misdemean (-de-mēn'), *v.t.* to behave (one's self) ill.

misdemeanant (-de-mēn'ânt), *n.* one guilty of a misdemeanor.

misdemeanor ('ēr), *n.* evil conduct; a crime less than a felony.

miser (mī'zēr), *n.* a covetous man who denies himself the comforts of life to hoard up money.

miserable (miz'ēr-â-bl), *adj.* wretched; very unhappy; worthless; despicable; very mean or poor.

miserably (-bli), *adv.* in a miserable manner.

misery ('ēr-i), *n.* extreme pain, distress, or misfortune; great unhappiness.

misfit (mis'fit), *n.* non-fitting clothing; a person unfitted for the position he occupies.

mislé, another form of mizzle.

misly (miz'li), *adj.* raining in minute drops.

misogynist (mi-soj'i-nist), *n.* a woman-hater.

misogyny ('i-ni), *n.* hatred of women.

misplace (-plās'), *v.t.* to put in a wrong place; place on an improper or undeserving object.

misprision (-prizh'un), *n.* in law, a high offense under the degree of a capital one, but bordering upon it.

misprision of felony (fel'o-ni), *n.* concealment of a felony by one who is cognizant thereof, but without consenting to it.

misrepresent (-rep-re-zent'), *v.t.* to represent falsely or incorrectly, wilfully, or through carelessness.

Miss (mis), *n.* [*pl.* misses ('ez)], a title of address prefixed to the name of an unmarried lady.

miss, *n.* a young unmarried girl or woman; failure to hit, reach, perceive, or obtain: *v.t.* to fail to hit, &c.; omit or pass by; do without; feel the want of: *v.i.* to fail to hit; fly wide of the mark.

missal ('âl), *n.* the book containing the order of service for the Roman Catholic Mass.

missel (miz'l), *n.* the mistlethrush.

missile (mis'il), *n.* a weapon or thing thrown, or designed to be thrown, to injure another.

missing ('ing), *p.adj.* lost; wanting.

mission (mish'un), *n.* the act of sending, or state of being sent with certain powers, especially to propagate religion; embassy; delegation; commission; a series of special religious services.

missionary (-â-ri), *n.* [*pl.* missionaries (-riz)], a person who is sent to propagate religion, especially in

foreign parts: *adj.* pertaining to missions or missionaries.

missioner (-ēr), *n.* a missionary; one who has charge of, or conducts, a mission.

missive ('iv), *n.* a letter or message: *adj.* sent specially.

mist (mist), *n.* visible watery vapor in the atmosphere, at or near the earth's surface; fog; anything that dims or obscures the vision: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, mist: *v.i.* to rain in minute drops.

mistakable (mis-tāk'ā-bl), *adj.* liable to be mistaken.

mistake (-tāk'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* mistook, *p.p.* mistaken, *p.pr.* mistaking], to misunderstand; misconceive; misjudge: *v.i.* to err in judgment or opinion: *n.* an error in judgment; misconception; fault.

Mister ('tēr), *n.* a title of address prefixed to a man's name: abbreviated in writing *Mr.*

mistily ('ti-li), *adv.* obscurely; darkly.

mistiness (-nes), *n.* the state of being misty; obscurity; dimness.

mistletoe (miz'l-tō), *n.* an evergreen plant parasitic on apple trees, &c., and less commonly on the oak.

mistress (mis'tres), *n.* a woman who exercises authority or governs; the female head of a family, school, &c.; a woman well skilled in anything; a woman courted and beloved; sweetheart; a kept woman.

Mistress (mis'tres), *n.* a title of address prefixed to the name of a married woman; abbreviated *Mrs.* (mis'is).

misty ('ti), *adj.* [*comp.* mistier, *superl.* mistiest], characterized by, or obscured with, mist; dim; obscure; clouded.

misunderstand (-un-dēr-stand'), *v.t.* to take in a wrong sense; misconceive.

misunderstanding ('ing), *n.* misconception; disagreement.

mite (mīt), *n.* a minute insect of the division Acarida; a small coin formerly current; a very small object or quantity.

miter, mitre (mī'tēr), *n.* the headdress of the high priest of the Jews; a kind of crown cleft in the middle, worn by archbishops, bishops, and sometimes by abbots on special occasions; the dignity of a bishop; the junction of moldings at an angle of 45°: *v.t.* to adorn with a miter; join at 45°.

mitigate (mit'i-gāt), *v.t.* to render less severe or rigorous or painful; soften; alleviate.

mitigation (-gā'shun), *n.* the act of mitigating; alleviation.

mitigative (mit'i-gā-tiv), *adj.* alleviating.

mitigator (-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, mitigates.

mitigatory (mit'i-gā-tō-ri), *adj.* tending to mitigate.

mitrailleuse (mē-trâ-lyēz'), *n.* a breech-loading gun formed of many barrels fitted together, and capable of being fired simultaneously.

mitral (mī'trâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or shaped like, a miter.

mitriform ('tri-fôrm), *adj.* shaped like a miter; conical.

mitten ('n), *n.* a fingerless winter glove; a fingerless cover for the hand or wrist.

mittimus (mit'i-mus), (Latin we send), *n.* a warrant of commitment to prison; a writ transferring a record out of one court to another.

mix (miks), *v.t.* to unite or blend into one mass or compound; join: *v.i.* to become united in a compound; associate; mingle.

mixture ('tūr), *n.* the state of being mixed; a compound or mass formed by mixing, especially one in which the particles of each ingredient retain their property.

mizzen (miz'n), *n.* the hindmost of the fore- and aft-sails of a vessel.

mizzle ('l), *v.i.* to rain in very minute drops; to take one's self off: *n.* fine rain.

mizzly ('li), *adj.* drizzling; misty.

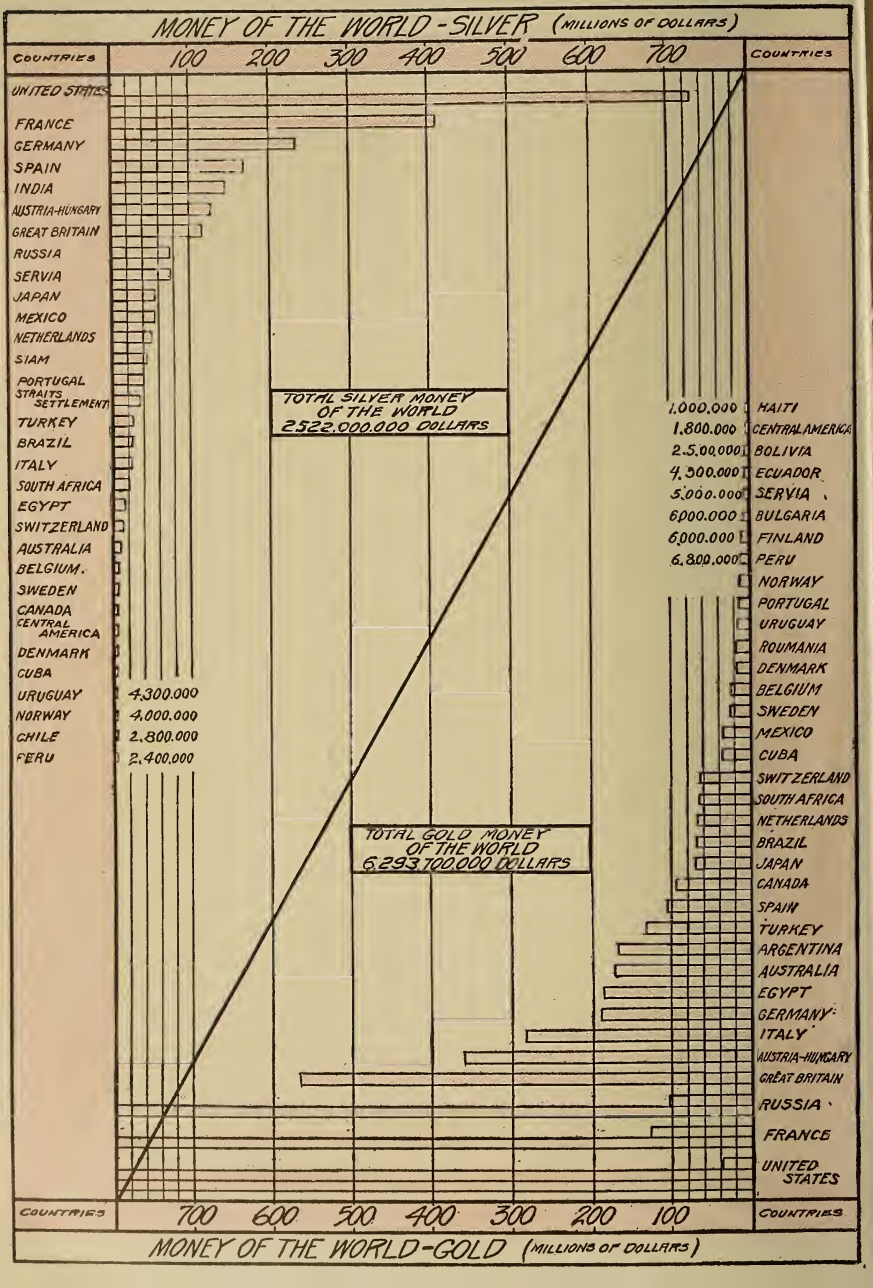
mnemonic (nē-mon'ik), *adj.* assisting the memory.

mnemonics ('iks), *n.pl.* the art or science of assisting the memory.

moan (mōn), *v.i.* to utter a low sound from, or as from, pain or sorrow: *n.* a low prolonged expression of sorrow or pain.

moat (mōt), *n.* a ditch round a fortress, &c.: *v.t.* to surround with a moat.
mob (mob), *n.* the populace; a rude disorderly crowd; riotous assembly; rabble: *v.t.* to attack in a disorderly crowd; crowd about and annoy.
mobcap ('kap), *n.* a woman's plain headdress or cap.
mobile (mō'bil), *adj.* easily moved.
mobility (-bil'i-ti), *n.* susceptibility of motion.
mobilization (-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of mobilizing.
mobilize (-īz), *v.t.* to call (troops) into active service.
mobocracy (mob-ok'râ-si), *n.* the rule, or ascendency, of the mob.
moccasin (mok'a-sin), *n.* a deerskin sandal or shoe worn by the North American Indians; a poisonous American snake.
mocha (mō'kâ), *n.* a kind of coffee from Mocha, a seaport of Arabia.
mock (mok), *v.t.* to ridicule; mimic in sport, contempt, or derision; deride; disappoint the hopes of; tantalize: *n.* derision; ridicule: *adj.* false; counterfeit.
mockery ('ēr-i), *n.* derision; ridicule; delusion; imitation.
mocking ('ing), *p.adj.* derisive; mimicking.
mocking bird (bērd), *n.* an American thrush noted for mimicry of the notes of other birds.
modal (mō'dăl), *adj.* pertaining to mode or form; indicating some mode of expression.
modality (-dal'i-ti), *n.* the fact of being a mode; in law, the quality of being suspended by a condition.
mode (mōd), *n.* form; custom; fashion; manner; variety of a syllogism.
model (mod'el), *n.* a pattern of something to be made, or reproduced; example for imitation; standard copy: a person who poses as a subject for a painter or sculptor: *adj.* serving as a pattern or model: *v.t.* to form after a model, especially in some plastic material: *v.i.* to practice modeling.
modeler (-ēr), *n.* one who models.
modeling (-ing), *n.* the act or art of making a model, especially of a work of art in some plastic material.
moderate (mod'ēr-āt), *v.t.* to keep within bounds; lessen; qualify: *v.i.* to become less violent or intense; preside as a moderator: *adj.* kept within bounds; not extreme or excessive; restrained; frugal; calm; reasonable; mild.
moderately (-li), *adv.* in a moderate manner.
moderation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of moderating; the state of being moderate; freedom from excess; equanimity.
moderator (mod'ēr-ā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, moderates or restrains; the presiding officer in a church meeting.
modern ('ērn), *adj.* pertaining to the present time; recent: *n.pl.* people of modern times.
modernize (-īz), *v.t.* to render modern in usage or taste.
modest ('est), *adj.* restrained by a due sense of propriety; diffident; decent; chaste.
modesty ('es-ti), *n.* the quality or state of being modest; propriety of behavior or manner; chastity; diffidence; moderation.
modicum ('i-kum), *n.* a little.
modification (-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of modifying; the state of being modified; slight change in form.
modify ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* modified, *p.pr.* modifying], to change slightly in form; vary; qualify; reduce.
modiste (mō-dēst'), *n.* a fashionable dressmaker.
modulate (mod'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to vary the sound of; change the key or mode of: *v.i.* to pass from one musical key to another.
modulation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of modulating; the state of being modulated.
modulator ('ū-lā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, modulates; in the tonic sol-fa system, a chart to indicate its modulations.
Mogul (mō-gul'), *adj.* pertaining to the Mongolians: *n.* a person of the Mongolian race. The Emperor of Delhi is called the Great Mogul.

mohair ('hār), *n.* a fabric made from the hair of the Angora goat; an imitation of such a fabric.
Mohammedan (-ham'e-dăn), *adj.* pertaining to Mohammed, or to Mohammedanism: *n.* an adherent of Mohammedanism. Also Mahometan, Mahomedan, Mussulman, Moslem.
Mohammedanism (-izm), *n.* the religion, doctrines, or institutions founded by Mohammed.
moiety (moi'e-ti), *n.* one of two equal parts or shares; half.
moil (moil), *v.i.* to toil; drudge.
moire (mwär), *n.* watered silk.
moire-antique (an-tēk'), *n.* a superior variety of watered silk.
moist (moist), *adj.* containing water or other liquid; humid; damp.
moisten (mois'n), *v.t.* to make moist.
moisture (moist'ūr), *n.* a moderate degree of dampness; slight wetness.
moke (mōk), *n.* a donkey.
molar (mō'lĕr), *n.* a double tooth or grinder: *adj.* used for, and capable of, grinding.
molasses (-las'ez), *n.* treacle.
mold, mould (mōld), *n.* a fine soft soil, rich in decayed matter; substance of which anything is composed; a minute fungoid growth of decaying animal or vegetable matter; the matrix in which anything is cast or shaped; character: *v.t.* cover with mold; cause to become moldy; fashion in, or as in, a mold: *v.i.* to become moldy.
molder, moulder ('ĕr), *v.t.* to turn into dust by natural decay: *v.i.* to crumble to mold; waste away by degrees: *n.* one who molds.
moldiness, mouldiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being moldy.
molding, moulding ('ing), *n.* the act of molding; anything made in or by a mold; ornamental strip: used on a wall, picture frame, &c.
moldy, mouldy ('i), *adj.* covered with or having mold.
mole (mōl), *n.* a dark-colored mark or small protuberance on the skin; a small soft-furred burrowing animal with small eyes of the genus Talpa; a pier or breakwater.
molecular (mō-lek'ū-lăr), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, produced by, or existing between, molecules.
molecularity (-lek-ū-lar'i-ti), *n.* molecular state.
molecule (mol'e-kūl), *n.* the smallest quantity of an element or compound which can exist separately.
moleskin (mōl'skin), *n.* a twilled fustian cloth with a soft surface resembling a mole's fur.
molest (mō-lest'), *v.t.* to annoy, or interfere with; trouble; vex.
molestation (mol-es-tā'shun), *n.* the act of molesting; interference; annoyance.
mollifier ('i-fī-ĕr), *n.* one who mollifies.
mollify ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* mollified, *p.pr.* mollifying], to calm; soften; assuage.
mollusk ('usk), *n.* one of the Mollusca.
Mollusca (mo-lus'kă), *n.pl.* a division of the Invertebrata comprising animals with a soft fleshy body, and covered more or less with a calcareous shell, as the snail, &c.
molluscan ('kăn), *adj.* pertaining to the Mollusca. Also molluscous.
Moloch (mō'lok), *n.* the fire-god of the ancient Phœnicians and Ammonites to whom human sacrifices were offered. Also Molech.
molt, moult (mōlt), *v.i.* to cast the feathers, hair, skin, &c.
molten (mōlt'en), *adj.* melted; made of melted metal.
molybdenum (mol-ib-de'num), *n.* a rare metallic element.
moment (mō'ment), *n.* the smallest possible portion of time; an instant; importance; value; the product of a force and the perpendicular of its line of action from the point on which it acts.
momentarily (-tā-ri-li), *adv.* for a moment; from moment to moment.
momentary ('men-tā-ri), *adj.* lasting only for, or done in, a moment.
momentous (-men'tus), *adj.* very important.
momentum (-men'tum), *n.* impetus; the product of the mass by the velocity of a moving body.
monachism (mon'ă-kizm), *n.* mo-


MONEY OF THE WORLD - SILVER (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)
COUNTRIES
100 200 300 400 500 600 700
COUNTRIES
UNITED STATES
FRANCE
GERMANY
SPAIN
INDIA
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
GREAT BRITAIN
RUSSIA
SERVIA
JAPAN
MEXICO
NETHERLANDS
SIAM
PORTUGAL
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
TURKEY
BRAZIL
ITALY
SOUTH AFRICA
EGYPT
SWITZERLAND
AUSTRALIA
BELGIUM.
SWEDEN
CANADA
CENTRAL AMERICA
DENMARK
CUBA
URUGUAY 4.300.000
NORWAY 4.000.000
CHILE 2.800.000
PERU 2.400.000
TOTAL SILVER MONEY OF THE WORLD 2522.000.000 DOLLARS
1.000.000 HAITI
1.800.000 CENTRAL AMERICA
2.500.000 BOLIVIA
4.500.000 ECUADOR
5.000.000 SERVIA
6.000.000 BULGARIA
6.000.000 FINLAND
6.800.000 PERU
NORWAY
PORTUGAL
URUGUAY
ROUMANIA
DENMARK
BELGIUM
SWEDEN
MEXICO
CUBA
SWITZERLAND
SOUTH AFRICA
NETHERLANDS
BRAZIL
JAPAN
CANADA
SPAIN
TURKEY
ARGENTINA
AUSTRALIA
EGYPT
GERMANY
ITALY
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
GREAT BRITAIN
RUSSIA
FRANCE
UNITED STATES
TOTAL GOLD MONEY OF THE WORLD 6.293.700.000 DOLLARS
COUNTRIES
700 600 500 400 300 200 100
COUNTRIES
MONEY OF THE WORLD-GOLD (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

nastic life or system. Also monasticism.

monad ('ad), *n.* an ultimate atom; a simple primary constituent of matter; one of the smallest flagellate Infusoria; an elementary organism or cell; a univalent atom or radical.

monarch ('ärk), *n.* a supreme ruler; sovereign; the chief of its class or kind: *adj.* supreme.

monarchic (-är'kik), *adj.* pertaining to a monarch or to monarchy; vested in a monarch. Also monarchical.

monarchism ('är-kizm), *n.* the principles of monarchy; preference for monarchy.

monarchist (-ist), *n.* an advocate for, or supporter of, monarchy.

monarchy ('ärk-i), *n.* [*pl.* monarchies (-iz)], government in which the supreme power, either absolute or limited, is vested in a monarch, kingdom, or empire.

monasterial (-as-tē'ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a monastery, or to monastic life.

monastery ('ăs-ter-i), *n.* [*pl.* monasteries (-iz)], a home for religious retirement for men.

monastic (mō-nas'tik), *adj.* pertaining to monasteries, monks, their rules, &c. Also monastical.

monastically (-ăl-li), *adv.* in a monastic manner.

monasticism ('ti-sizm), *n.* monachism.

mondaine (mon-dān'), *n.* a woman of fashion.

Monday (mun'dā), *n.* the second day of the week.

monetary (mun'e-tā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to money.

monetary unit (ū'nit), *n.* the standard of the currency of a nation, as the pound in England, or the dollar in the United States.

monetization (-e-ti-zā'shun), *n.* the act of monetizing.

monetize ('e-tīz), *v.t.* to convert into money; give a standard or current value to.

money ('i), *n.* [*pl.* moneys ('iz)], coin; specie; gold, silver, or other metal stamped by legal authority and used as currency; any currency used as money; wealth.

moneyed ('id), *adj.* possessed of money; wealthy.

monger (mung'gĕr), *n.* a dealer.

Mongol (mong'gol), *adj.* pertaining to Mongolia, or to its inhabitants, or to one of the great divisions of mankind, of which the Mongols and Chinese are the type: *n.* a member of the Mongol race. Also Mongolian.

mongoose, another form of mungoose.

mongrel (mung'grel), *adj.* of a mixed breed or kind: *n.* anything of mixed breed or kind, as a dog, &c.

monism (mon'izm), *n.* the doctrine of the unity of substance; the identity of matter and mind.

monist ('ist), *n.* a supporter or advocate of monism.

monistic (mō-nis'tik), *adj.* pertaining to monism.

monition (mō-nish'un), *n.* admonition; warning; notice.

monitive (mon'i-tiv), *adj.* admonitory.

monitor ('i-tĕr), *n.* one who warns or admonishes; a senior pupil selected to instruct the younger scholars; heavily-armed turreted iron-clad; a genus of large lizards.

monitorial (-tō'ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or performed by, a monitor.

monitorially (-li), *adv.* in a monitorial manner.

monitory ('i-tō-ri), *adj.* giving monition.

monitress ('i-tres), *n.* a female monitor.

monk (mungk), *n.* a man who devotes himself exclusively to a religious life and lives in community with others similarly bound by vows to chastity, obedience, and poverty.

monkey ('i), *n.* [*pl.* monkeys ('iz)], a quadrumanous mammal, of the species Simiidæ; a name for various mechanical contrivances; a name of contempt, especially for one of mischievous propensities.

monkey-boat (-bōt), *n.* a small dock-boat.

monkey-jacket (-jak'et), *n.* a short closely fitting thick jacket.
monkhood ('hood), *n.* the character or condition of a monk; monks collectively.
monkish ('ish), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a monk; monastic.
monkshood ('s-hood), *n.* aconite.
mono, a *prefix* meaning *one, single, alone.* Also mon, as *mono*basic: *adj.* having only a single atom or equivalent of base, *mono*cle, an eyeglass for one eye.
monocular (mō-nok'ū-lâr), *adj.* adapted for use for one eye; with one eye only.
monody (mon'ō-di), *n.* a plaintive poem or song for one voice.
monogamy (mō-nog'â-mi), *n.* marriage of one wife only; marrying only once.
monogenesis (mon-ō-gen'e-sis), *n.* a sexual reproduction from a single cell.
monogram ('ō-gram), *n.* a cipher or character formed by the interweaving of two or more letters.
monograph ('ō-grâf), *n.* a paper or treatise written on one particular subject or some branch of it.
monolith ('ō-lith), *n.* a pillar or column formed of a single stone.
monologue ('ō-log), *n.* a dramatic scene in which one person only speaks; soliloquy.
monomania (-mā'ni-â), *n.* mental derangement in regard to one subject only.
monomaniac (-mā'ni-ak), *adj.* pertaining to, or affected with, monomania: *n.* one affected with monomania.
monometallism (-met'âl-izm), *n.* the legalized use of one metal only as currency.
monoplane (mon'ō-plān), *n.* an aëroplane or flying machine, composed of a single plane, as contrasted with the biplane, *q.v.*
monopolist (mō-nop'ō-list), *n.* one who has a monopoly or monopolizes.
monopolize ('ō-līz), *v.t.* to acquire the possession of so as to be the only seller; to engross the whole of.
monorail (mon'ō-rāl), *n.* a railway in which only one rail is used.
monotone (mon'ō-tōn), *n.* recitation on a single note or key: *v.t.* to recite (as prayers) on a single note.
monotonous (mō-not'ō-nus), *adj.* continued in the same unvarying tone; wearisome.
monotony ('ō-ni), *n.* dull uniformity of tone; unvarying or irksome sameness.
monotype (mon'ō-tīp), *n.* a typesetting machine that sets single letters, instead of whole lines.
monseigneur (mong-sā-nyĕr'), *n.* [*pl.* messeigneurs (mā-sā-nyĕr')], formerly a title in France given to persons of high birth or rank, especially to the dauphin; a title of French bishops.
monsieur (mo-syĕ'), *n.* [*pl.* messieurs (me-syĕ')], a French title of courtesy, equivalent to *Sir* or *Mr.*; formerly the title of the eldest brother of the King of France.
monsignore (mon-sē-nyō'rā), *n.* [*pl.* monsignori ('rē)], an ecclesiastical title conferred by the Pope on prelates of the papal household, equivalent to *Lord.*
monsoon (-sōōn'), *n.* a periodical wind in the Indian Ocean blowing from the southwest from April to October, and from the southwest during the other part of the year.
monster ('stĕr), *n.* anything out of the usual course of nature; prodigy; something greatly deformed; a person remarkable for extreme wickedness, cruelty, &c.: *adj.* of unusual size.
monstrosity (-stros'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* monstrosities (-tiz)], the state or quality of being monstrous; an unnatural production.
monstrous ('strus), *adj.* out of the common course of nature; wonderful; huge; horrible; enormous.
monte (mon'tā), *n.* a gambling game played with dice or cards by the Spaniards.
month (munth), *n.* one of the twelve divisions of the year, either calendar or lunar.
monthly ('li), *adj.* continued, performed, or happening, in a month: *adv.* once each month: *n.* a maga-

zine or periodical published each month.

monument (mon'u-ment), *n.* anything that perpetuates the memory of a person or event.

monumental ('āl), *adj.* pertaining to, or serving as, a monument; lasting.

monumentally (-li), *adv.* by way of a monument or memorial.

moo (mōō), *v.i.* to make the noise of a cow; low: *n.* the lowing of a cow.

mood (mōōd), *n.* style; manner; temper of mind; variation in the form of a verb to express the manner of action or being; in logic, the form of a syllogism with regard to the quantity and quality of the three propositions by which it is formed; in music, the same as mode.

moodily ('i-li), *adv.* in a moody manner.

moodiness (-nes), *n.* moody disposition.

moody ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* moodier, *superl.* moodiest], abstracted and pensive; out of temper; sad; gloomy.

moon (mōōn), *n.* the satellite that revolves round the earth; satellite of a planet; a month; a crescent-shaped outwork: *v.i.* to wander and look about in an abstracted and listless manner.

moonsail ('sāl), *n.* a sail carried above a skysail. Also moonraker.

moonshine ('shīn), *n.* moonlight; show without reality; smuggled spirits.

moonshiner (-ēr), *n.* a distiller of illicit whisky; a smuggler of whisky.

moonstone ('stōn), *n.* a translucent stone of yellowish or yellow-white color exhibiting beautiful pearly reflections.

moonstruck ('struk), *adj.* lunatic.

moonwort ('wērt), *n.* a fern with crescent-shaped fronds.

moony ('i), *adj.* crescent-shaped; weakly sentimental; intoxicated.

Moor (mōōr), *n.* one of a dark race dwelling in Barbary in Northern Africa.

moor (mōōr), *n.* an extensive tract of waste land covered with heather, &c., sometimes marshy or peaty: *v.t.* to secure (a ship) by a cable and anchor: *v.i.* to be secured by a cable and anchor.

moorage ('āj), *n.* a mooring place.

moor-cock ('kok), *n.* the male of the red grouse. Also moor-fowl.

mooring ('ing), *n.* the act of securing a vessel to a particular place; the cables, anchors, &c., laid at the bottom of a harbor, &c., to which a vessel is moored: *pl.* the place where a vessel is moored.

moorstone ('stōn), *n.* a variety of Cornish granite, used for building.

moose (mōōs), *n.* a large North American deer resembling the European elk.

moot (mōōt), *v.t.* to propose for discussion: *v.i.* to argue or plead on a supposed case: *n.* a discussion on a supposed case: *adj.* subject or open for discussion or debate.

mop (mop), *n.* an instrument for washing floors, decks, &c., consisting of a bundle of cloth, rags, &c., fastened to the end of a long handle; a fair at which servants are hired: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* mopped, *p.pr.* mopping], to rub or dry with a mop.

mope (mōp), *v.i.* to be silent, dull or dispirited.

moquette (mō-ket'), *n.* a Brussels or tapestry carpet with a short velvety pile.

mora (mō'rā), *n.* a South American tree the wood of which is used for shipbuilding and furniture, and its bark for tanning; an Italian game of guess played with the fingers.

moraine (mō-rān'), *n.* a line of rocks and gravel at the edges and base of glaciers.

moral (mor'āl), *adj.* pertaining to morality or morals; conformed to right; subject to, or influenced by, the moral law; virtuous; practically sufficient; serving to teach a moral: *n.* inner meaning: *pl.* moral philosophy or ethics; conduct of life; behavior.

morale (mō-rāl'), *n.* moral condition; that mental state which renders a man capable of endurance and of exhibiting courage in the presence of danger.

moralize (mor'āl-īz), *v.t.* to apply or explain in a moral sense; render

moral: *v.i.* to make reflections on good or evil.

moralist (mor'ȧ-list), *n.* one who moralizes; one who teaches or practices the duties of life.

morality (mō-ral'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* moralities (-tiz)], the doctrine or practice of the duties of life; ethics; virtue; formerly a kind of allegorical play.

morally (mor'ȧl-i), *adv.* according to the rules of morality; ethically; virtuously; practically.

moral philosophy (fil-os'o-fi), *n.* ethics.

morass (mō-rȧs'), *n.* a swamp; fen.

Moravian (-rā'vi-ȧn), *adj.* pertaining to Moravia, or to a Protestant sect, the Moravians or United Brethren.

morbid (môr'bid), *adj.* pertaining to disease; sickly; unhealthy.

morbidity (-bid'i-ti), *n.* a morbid state.

morbific (-bif'ik), *adj.* producing disease.

morceau (-sō'), *n.* a small piece [French].

mordant ('dȧnt), *adj.* biting into or fixing colors; sarcastic; caustic: *n.* a substance that has a chemical affinity for coloring matter, and serves to fix certain colors in dyeing; a substance to make gold-leaf adhere.

more (mōr), *adj.* [*comp.* of *many* and *much*, *superl.* most], greater in number, quality, extent, number, &c.; additional; longer: *adv.* to a greater degree, &c.; again; besides: *n.* a greater quantity, number, &c.; something further or additional.

moreen (mō-rēn'), *n.* a stout woolen embossed or figured fabric.

morel (mor'el), *n.* a small fungus used for food and flavoring. Also moril.

morello (mō-rel'ō), *n.* a dark-red cherry: used for making cherry-brandy.

moreover (mōr-ō'vĕr), *adv.* besides; further.

Moresque (mō-resk'), *adj.* Moorish or Arabesque: *n.* such decoration or architecture.

morganatic (môr-gȧ-nat'ik), *adj.* noting the marriage of a man of royal rank with a woman of inferior degree, whose children are legitimate but cannot inherit their father's rank or possessions.

morgue (môrg), *n.* a place where the bodies of persons unknown found dead are exposed for identification.

moribund (mor'i-bund), *adj.* dying.

moringa (mō-ring'gȧ), *n.* a highly scented East Indian tree, yielding the ben-nut and ben-oil.

morion (mō'ri-un), *n.* an open helmet without beaver or vizor.

Morisco (mō-ris'kō), *n.* a Moor; the Moorish language.

Mormon (môr'mun), *adj.* pertaining to a sect founded in 1830 by Joseph Smith, who professed to have found the Book of Mormon. The sect, called also Latter Day Saints, formerly practiced polygamy, and has its headquarters in Utah, U. S. A.

Mormonism (-izm), *n.* the doctrines and practices of the Mormons.

morning (môrn'ing), *n.* the early part of the day: *Poet.* morn: *adj.* pertaining to occurring, or performed, in the morning.

morning watch (woch), *n.* watch on shipboard from 4 a. m. to 8 a. m.

morocco (mō-rok'ō), *n.* a fine kind of grained leather of goatskin or sheepskin; first prepared at Morocco, Africa.

morone (-rōn'), *n.* a dark crimson color.

morose (-rōs'), *adj.* sullen; austere; gloomy.

morosely ('li), *adv.* in a morose manner.

moroseness ('nes), the quality or state of being morose.

morphia (môr'fi-ȧ), *n.* the narcotic principle of opium. Also morphine.

morphinism ('fin-izm), *n.* a morbid state occasioned by the excessive use of morphia.

morphological (-fō-loj'i-kȧl), *adj.* pertaining to morphology. Also morphologic.

morphology (-fol'o-ji), *n.* the science of the forms in the organisms of animals and plants.

morris (mor'is), *n.* a Moorish dance with tambourines, bells, castanets, &c., common in Old English pa-

geants and revels; an old game played with men and counters on squares. Also morrice.

morrow ('ō), *n.* the next day.

morse (môrs), *n.* the walrus; a clasp for fastening a cope.

morsel (môr'sel), *n.* a small piece.

mort (môrt), *n.* a salmon in its third year; a note or notes sounded on a hunting horn to notify the death of game.

mortal (môr'tăl), *adj.* subject to death; causing death; fatal; punishable with death; violent; extreme; tedious; pertaining to human beings: *n.* a human being; man, as subject to death.

mortality (tal'i-ti), *n.* the condition of being mortal; mankind; frequency or number of deaths in ratio to population.

mortally ('tăl-li), *adv.* so as to cause death; fatally; extremely.

mortar ('tēr), *n.* a vessel in which substances are pounded with a pestle; a short piece of ordnance used for throwing shells at high angles of elevation; a building cement of lime, sand, and water: *v.t.* to plaster or secure with mortar.

mortgage (môr'gāj), *n.* a deed conveying property to a creditor as security for the payment of a debt; the deed by which such conveyance is made: *v.t.* to convey or make over to a creditor as security; pledge.

mortgagee (-gā-jē'), *n.* the person to whom a mortgage is made or given.

mortgager ('gā-jēr), *n.* the person who grants a mortgage. Also mortgagor.

mortification (-ti-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of mortifying; gangrene; subjugation of the passions and appetites by abstinence; humiliation; vexation; chagrin.

mortify ('ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* mortified, *p.pr.* mortifying], to destroy the vital functions of; produce gangrene in; subdue by penance or austerities; humble; depress; chagrin: *v.i.* to be subdued; practice austerities; become gangrenous.

mortifying (-ing), *adj.* tending to mortify; humiliating; vexatious.

mortise ('tis), *n.* a hole made in wood to receive a tenon: *v.t.* to cut or make a mortise in.

mortmain ('mān), *n.* alienation of lands or tenements to any corporate body.

mortuary ('ū-â-ri), *n.* [*pl.* mortuaries (-riz)], a building for the dead pending burial: *adj.* pertaining to the burial of the dead.

Mosaic (mō-zā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to Moses, to the Law, institutions, &c., given through him, or to his writings.

mosaic (-zā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, mosaic work: *n.* a design, or form of artistic work, formed by the union of very minute pieces of glass, stone, &c., of various colors, inlaid in a ground of stucco or metal.

Moselle (mō-zel'), *n.* a light white wine.

Moslem (mos'lem), *adj.* pertaining to Mohammedans: *n.* a Mohammedan or Mussulman.

mosque (mosk), *n.* a Mohammedan temple.

mosquito (mus-kē'tō), *n.* an insect of the genus Culex, the females of which puncture the skin of men and animals, causing great cutaneous irritation and pain.

moss (môs), *n.* soft peaty moorland; a natural order of cryptogamous bog plants, the musci, with simple narrow leaves and of cellular structure; a lichen.

moss-rose ('rōz), *n.* a fragrant variety of rose with a moss-like calyx.

most (mōst), *adj.* [*superl.* of *more*], greatest in number, quantity, or degree: *n.* the greatest number, part, quantity, or value.

mot (mō), *n.* a witty saying [French].

mote (mōt), *n.* a popular assembly for the discussion and management of affairs; a very small particle.

motet (mō-tet'), *n.* a short vocal composition of a sacred character; anthem.

moth (môth), *n.* a lepidopterous insect or its larvæ, which feed upon cloth, fur, &c.; anything that gradually gnaws away.

mother (mu*th*'ēr), *n.* female parent, especially one of the human race;

one who has given birth to a child; origin or source; the female superior of a religious house; a thick slimy substance or film concreted in liquids: *adj.* native; producing others: *v.t.* to adopt as a son or daughter.

mother-in-law (-in-law), *n.* the mother of one's husband or wife.

mother-of-pearl (-pĕrl), *n.* the hard, silvery internal layer of various kinds of shells.

motion (mo'shun), *n.* the act, process, or state of moving; passage of a body from one place to another; animal life and action; impulse, desire, or passion; internal activity; a propostion made in a deliberative assembly; evacuation of the bowels: *v.i.* to make a significant movement or gesture.

motive ('tiv), *adj.* causing motion; able or tending to move: *n.* that which moves or excites to action; inducement; reason; stimulus; in art, leading idea, or conception.

motive power (pou'ĕr), *n.* any natural agent, as wind, water, steam, electricity, &c., employed to produce motion in a machine.

motley (mot'li), *adj.* covered with parts of various colors; heterogeneous.

motmot ('mot), *n.* any one of various species of beautiful jay-like South American birds.

motor (mō'tĕr), *n.* a machine transmitting power; a device for transforming heat, etc., into mechanical motion: *adj.* imparting motion.

motor boat (bōt), *n.* a boat moved by a gasoline or other light motor.

motor car (kär), *n.* a vehicle propelled by means of petroleum, electricity, &c.

motorcycle (-sī'kl), *n.* a bicycle propelled by a motor.

motorite (mō'to-rīt), *n.* a compound of gun-cotton and nitro-glycerine.

motoritis (-ī'tis), *n.* a supposed harmful effect of rapid riding on motorists.

motorman (mō'tĕr-măn), *n.* one who operates a motor car.

motto ('ō), *n.* [*pl.* mottoes ('ōz)], a concise sentence added to a device, or prefixed to anything, suggesting some guiding principle, &c.

mouflon (mōōf'lon), *n.* the wild large-horned sheep of Corsica and Sardinia. Also moufflon.

moujik (mōō-zhēk'), *n.* a Russian peasant.

mould, see mold.

moulin (mōō-lang'), *n.* a deep crack intersecting a glacial rivulet [French].

moulinage ('lin-āj), *n.* the process of reeling off silk in its raw state and dressing it prior to dyeing.

moulinet ('li-net), *n.* a kind of turnstile; the drum or capstan of a machine for hoisting.

moult, see molt.

mound (mound), *n.* an artificial bank of earth or stone, originally for defensive purposes; hillock; a small globe surmounted by a cross, symbolical of empire: *v.t.* to furnish, or fortify, with a mound.

Mound Builders (bil'dĕrz,) *n.pl.* a prehistoric race formerly dwelling in the valley of the Mississippi, who erected large earthen mounds, &c.

mount (mount), *n.* a hill or mountain; a rocky mass or elevation rising above the level of the surrounding land; a mound for defense or attack; rampart; cardboard on which a drawing is fixed: *v.t.* to raise on high; climb; ascend; bestride; furnish with horses; prepare for use by fixing on, or in, something else: *v.i.* to rise up; project; tower; get on horseback.

mountain ('in), *n.* a large mass of rock or earth rising above the level of the adjacent country; usually over 2,000 feet; anything very large.

mountaineer (-ēr'), *n.* one who dwells among, or climbs, mountains: *v.i.* to climb mountains.

mountainous (-us), *adj.* full of, or resembling, mountains.

mountebank ('e-bank), *n.* a quack-doctor; boastful pretender.

mounted ('ed), *p.adj.* seated or serving on horseback; placed on a suitable support.

mounting ('ing), *n.* the act of mounting, embellishing, or equipping.

mourn (mōrn),) *v.i.* to grieve; la-

ment; be sorrowful; wear mourning: *v.t.* to grieve for; bewail.

mourner ('ẽr), *n.* one who mourns; one who attends a funeral.

mournful ('fool), *adj.* causing, or expressing, sorrow; doleful; sad.

mournfully ('li), *adv.* in a mournful manner.

mourning ('ing), *n.* expression of grief; lamenting; the dress of a mourner.

mouse (mous), *n.* [*pl.* mice (mīs)], a small rodent of the genus Mus, that infests houses, granaries, &c.: *v.i.* (mouz) to watch for, or catch, mice; watch for something in a sly manner; pry curiously: *v.t.* to tear, as a cat tears a mouse.

mousseline-de-laine (mōō-se-lēn-de-lān'), *n.* a very light textured woolen dress material.

moustache, see mustache.

mouth (mouth), *n.* the opening in the head of an animal by which it receives food and utters sounds; entrance or opening; exit; instrument of speaking; grimace: *v.t.* (mouth) to utter with an affected swelling or pompous voice: *v.i.* make grimaces.

mouthful ('fool), *n.* [*pl.* mouthfuls (-foolz)], as much as can be put into the mouth at one time; small quantity.

mouthpiece ('pēs), *n.* that part of an instrument which is held in or applied to the mouth; a spokesman.

movability (mōōv-ă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being movable.

movable ('ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being moved or conveyed; changing from one time to another: *n.pl.* goods, wares, or furniture.

movable feasts (fēsts), *n.pl.* certain Church festivals, the date of which is determined by Easter.

movably (-bli), *adv.* so as to be moved.

move (mōōv), *v.t.* to cause to change place or position; impel; set in motion; rouse to action; influence; propose formally: *v.i.* to change place or position; go from place to place; stir; take action; change residence: *n.* the act of moving; right to move; movement; artifice or scheme.

movement ('ment), *n.* the act or manner of moving; change of place or position; motion; excitement; emotion; agitation; the going mechanism of a watch or clock; any single part in a musical composition.

moving ('ing), *p.adj.* causing motion, or change of position; stirring the passions or affections; pathetic: *n.* the act of changing one's residence.

moving platform ('fôrm), *n.* a system of moving platforms or continuous trains going at different rates of speed.

mow (mō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* mowed, *p.p.* mowed, mown, *p.pr.* mowing], to cut down with, or as with, a scythe: *v.i.* to cut grass with a scythe.

mowing (mō'ing), *n.* the act of cutting grass with a scythe; meadow land.

mown, *p.p.* of mow.

much (much), *adj.* [*comparative* more, *superlative* most], great in quantity or amount; long in duration; many in number: *adv.* to a great degree or extent; often or long; nearly: *n.* a great quantity; something considerable or unusual.

mucilage (mū'si-lāj), *n.* a gummy or gelatinous substance; gum of plants.

mucilaginous (-laj'i-nus), *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or secreting, mucilage or gum.

muck (muk), *n.* moist dung; anything filthy or vile: *v.t.* to manure with dung.

muckiness ('i-nes), *n.* the quality or state of being mucky.

muckworm ('wẽrm), *n.* a grub or larva bred in manure; a miser.

mucky ('i), *adj.* consisting of muck; miry; nasty; filthy.

mucous (mū'kus), *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or secreting, mucus; viscous or slimy.

mucous membrane (mem'brān), *n.* the moist, glandular lining of the cavities and canals of the human body.

mucus ('kus), *n.* the viscid fluid secreted by the mucous membrane; a gummy or slimy substance found in certain plants.

mud (mud), *n.* soft wet earth; mire.

muddle ('l), *v.t.* to make a mess of

or confuse; cloud or stupefy; make partially drunk; squander: *n.* a confused state; intellectual dulness or bewilderment.

muff (muf), *n.* a warm soft cylindrical cover of fur, &c., to keep the hands warm in cold weather; a stupid, spiritless fellow; failure to hold a ball when catching it: *v.t.* to handle awkwardly; fail to hold (a ball) when catching it.

muffetee (-e-tē'), *n.* a fur or worsted wristband.

muffin ('in), *n.* a soft light spongy round cake.

muffle ('l), *v.t.* to wrap up closely and warmly; cover or conceal the face of; cover up so as to deaden sound: *v.i.* to speak indistinctly: *n.* a semi-cylindrical earthenware oven used in assaying metals.

muffler ('lēr), *n.* a wrapper.

mufti ('ti), *n.* [*pl.* muftis ('tiz), *n.* a doctor or official expounder of Mohammedan law; civilian dress worn by a naval or military officer when off duty.

mug (mug), *n.* an earthenware or metallic drinking vessel; the face.

mugginess ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being muggy.

muggy ('i), *adj.* warm, damp, and close; moldy.

mugwump ('wump), *n.* an independent member of the Republican party.

Muhammedan, same as Mohammedan.

mulatto (mū-lat'ō), *n.* [*pl.* mulattoes ('ōz)], the offspring of negro and white parents. *Feminine* mulattress.

mulberry (mul'ber-i), *n.* [*pl.* mulberries (-iz)], the tree or fruit of the genus Morus; dark purple.

mulch (mulch), *n.* half rotten straw, litter, &c., used to protect the roots of trees, plants, &c.: *v.t.* to cover, or protect, with mulch.

mulct (mulkt), *v.t.* to punish with a fine: *n.* a fine, especially for some misdemeanor.

mule (mūl), *n.* the offspring of a male ass and a mare; a stubborn obstinate person; a machine for spinning cotton, &c.

muleteer (-e-tēr'), *n.* a mule driver.

mulish (mūl'ish), *adj.* like a mule; stubborn.

mull (mul), *n.* a headland or cape; a snuff-box made of the end of a horn; a very thin soft kind of muslin; an inferior kind of madder; dust or rubbish; failure: *v.t.* to warm, spice, and sweeten (wine, ale, &c.).

mullein (mul'in), *n.* a coarse herbaceous plant.

muller ('ēr), *n.* a flat-bottomed pestle used for grinding pigments or drugs.

mullet ('et), an edible marine fish, much esteemed for the table.

mullion ('yun), *n.* an upright bar or division between the lights of windows, screens, &c., in a Gothic arch: *v.t.* to furnish with, or divide by, mullions.

mulse (muls), *n.* wine boiled and mixed with honey.

mult, multi, *prefixes* meaning many: as, *mult*angular, having many angles, *multi*florous, having many flowers.

multiple (mul'ti-pl), *adj.* consisting of many parts; repeated many times: *n.* a number or quantity which contains another an exact number of times without a remainder.

multiplex ('ti-pleks), *adj.* manifold.

multiplicand (-pli-kand'), *n.* the number or quantity to be multiplied.

multiplicate ('ti-pli-kāt), *adj.* consisting of many.

multiplication (-kā'shun), *n.* the act or process of multiplying; rule or operation by which any given number or quantity is multiplied.

multiplicity (-plis'i-ti), *n.* the state of being manifold; a great number.

multiplier ('ti-plī-ēr), *n.* one who, or that which multiplies or increases; the number or quantity by which another is multiplied.

multiply ('ti-plī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* multiplied, *p.pr.* multiplying], to cause to increase in number; make more by natural generation, production, or addition; repeat (any given number or quantity) as often as there are units in another number or quantity: *v.i.* to increase in number or extent.

multitude ('ti-tūd), *n.* a great num-

ber; crowd; assembly; populace (with *the*).

multitudinous (-tū'di-nus), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, a multitude; numerous.

multum ('tum), *n.* a mixture of the extracts of quassia and liquorice used for adulterating beer.

mum (mum), *adj.* silent: *n.* silence; a kind of strong ale: *interj.* be silent!

mumble ('bl), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to mutter or speak indistinctly; chew gently with closed lips.

mumbo-jumbo ('bō-jum'bō), *n.* a West African idol or object of superstitious reverence or dread; vulgar bugbear.

mumm (mum), *v.i.* to mask or disguise one's self for sport.

mummer ('ẽr), *n.* one who makes sport in disguise; a masker; actor.

mummery ('ẽr-i), *n.* masquerading; buffoonery; hypocritical parade or disguise.

mummiform ('i-fôrm), *adj.* like a mummy.

mummy ('i), *n.* [*pl.* mummies ('iz)], a dead body embalmed after the manner of the ancient Egyptians; a kind of wax used in grafting trees; a rich brown color from bitumen.

mump (mump), *v.i.* & *v.t.* to move the lips with the mouth nearly closed; nibble; cheat; whine or sulk; play the beggar; to mutter; impose upon.

mumper ('ẽr), *n.* a begging impostor.

mumps ('s), *n.* a contagious febrile disease characterized by the swelling of the glands of the neck: *pl.* the sulks.

mumpish ('ish), *adj.* sulky.

munch (munch), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to chew with an audible crunching noise.

mundane (mun'dān), *adj.* pertaining to the world.

mundil ('dil), *n.* a richly embroidered turban.

mungoos (mung'gōōs), *n.* an ichneumon that preys on snakes. Also mongoos.

municipal (mū-nis'i-pal), *adj.* pertaining to a city, corporation, state, or local self-government.

municipal law (law), *n.* the common law of a city or country.

municipality ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* municipalities (-tiz)], a corporate town or city; a division of the country [France].

municipally ('i-pal-i), *adv.* in a municipal manner.

munificence (nif'i-sens), *n.* the quality or state of being munificent; liberality.

munificent ('i-sent), *adj.* characterized by great liberality in giving; bountiful.

muniment (mū'ni-ment), *n.* a stronghold or fortification; a legal record defending a title; title-deed or charter.

munitions (-nish'unz), *n.pl.* military stores or material.

mural ('ral), *adj.* pertaining to, growing on, or resembling, a wall.

murder (mẽr'dẽr), *n.* homicide with malice aforethought: *v.t.* to kill with premeditated malice; mangle; mar or ruin.

murderer (-ẽr), *n.* one who is guilty of murder. *Feminine* murderess.

murderous (-us), *adj.* pertaining to, guilty of, or attended with, murder.

muriate (mū'ri-āt), *n.* a salt of muriatic acid.

muriatic (-at'ik), *adj.* derived from sea salt.

murine ('rin), *adj.* pertaining to a mouse or mice.

murk (mẽrk), *n.* darkness.

murkiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being murky.

murkily ('i-li), *adv.* darkly.

murky ('i), *adj.* dark; gloomy; obscure.

murmur (mẽr'mẽr), *n.* a low indistinct sound, as of a running stream; a complaint in a low muttering tone: *v.i.* to make a low continued noise like the hum of bees; mutter in discontent; grumble.

murra ('å), *n.* a delicate kind of handsome ancient ware made of fluor-spar.

murrain (mur'ān), *n.* an infectious and fatal disease among cattle.

murrey ('i), *n.* dark red.

muscardine (mus'kär-din), *n.* a fungus which causes fatal disease in silk-worms.

muscatel ('kå-tel), *n.* a variety of

rich wine; the grapes which produce it; a sweet fragrant pear. Muscadel, muscadine.

muscle ('l), *n.* a highly contractile organ of fibrous tissue by which movement in an animal body is effected; muscular strength.

muscled ('ld), *adj.* having muscles.

Muscovite ('ko-vīt), *n.* a Russian.

muscovy duck (-vi duk), *n.* a large duck of tropical America.

muscular ('kū-lâr), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or performed by, muscles; strong; vigorous; brawny.

muscularity (-lar'i-ti), *n.* the quality or state of being muscular.

Muse (mūz), *n.* any one of the nine classical goddesses who presided each over one of the nine liberal arts.

muse (mūz), *v.i.* to study in silence; meditate; be absent-minded: *v.t.* to meditate on.

musette (mū-zet'), *n.* a small bagpipe; a soft melodious air.

museum (-zē'um), *n.* a collection of natural, scientific, or literary curiosities, or of works of art; the building containing such a collection.

mush (mush), *n.* boiled Indian maize meal.

mushroom ('rōōm), *n.* an edible fungus *Agaricus campestris*, or similar edible fungi; an upstart: *adj.* made from or resembling mushrooms; upstart; ephemeral.

music (mū'zik), *n.* the art or science of harmonic sounds; harmony or melody; musical score or composition.

musical ('zi-kâl), *adj.* pertaining to, producing, or consisting of, music; harmonious; melodious.

musicale (-zi-kâl'), *n.* a social musical party.

musically (-li), *adv.* in a musical manner.

musicalness (-nes), *n.* musical quality.

musician (-zish'ân), *n.* one skilled in the science of music; one who sings, or plays on a musical instrument.

musing (mūz'ing), *n.* meditation: *adj.* meditative.

musk (musk), *n.* a strong-scented substance obtained from the male musk-deer; a small plant with a musk-scented perfume.

musk-deer ('dēr), *n.* a small hornless deer which yields musk.

musk-duck ('duk), *n.* the Muscovy duck; an Australian duck.

musket (mus'ket), *n.* the firearm formerly used by infantry.

musketeer (-ēr'), *n.* a soldier armed with a musket.

musketoon (-ōōn'), *n.* a short musket.

musketry (-ri), *n.* firearm practice.

musk-ox musk'oks), *n.* an Arctic bovine animal.

muskrat (musk'rat), *n.* an aquatic rodent of North America which emits a musky secretion. Also musk-beaver, musquash.

muslin (muz'lin), *n.* a fine thin cotton cloth or fabric: *adj.* made of muslin.

muslinet (-et'), *n.* a coarse muslin.

musquash, same as muskrat.

musquito, same as mosquito.

muss (mus), *n.* a confused struggle; disorder: *v.t.* to disorder, as clothing.

mussel ('el), *n.* a marine edible bivalve.

Mussulman ('ul-mân), *n.* [*pl.* Mussulmans (-mânz)], a Mohammedan, or Moslem.

mussy (mus'i), *adj.* disordered.

must (must), *n.* unfermented expressed grape juice: *v.t.* to make moldy and sour: *v.i.* to be obliged morally or physically.

mustache (mus-tâsh'), *n.* hair worn on a man's upper lip. Also moustache.

mustang ('tang), *n.* the small, hardy, semi-wild horse of the prairies.

mustard ('tērd), *n.* a plant and its seed of the genus Sinapis; a condiment made from the ground seed.

mustee (-tē'), *n.* the offspring of a white and a quadroon.

muster ('tēr), *n.* an assembly of troops for review or active service; register of troops mustered; assemblage; collection: *v.t.* to assemble, as troops for review or active service: *v.i.* to meet in one place.

mustily ('ti-li), *adv.* in a musty condition.

mustiness (-nes), *n.* the state of being musty.
musty ('ti), *adj.* [*comp.* mustier, *superl.* mustiest], spoiled with damp, mold, or age; spiritless; antiquated.
mutability (mū-tā-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being subject to change; instability.
mutable ('tā-bl), *adj.* susceptible of change.
mutableness (-nes), *n.* the quality or state of being mutable.
mutably (-bli), *adv.* in a mutable manner.
mutation (mū-tā'shun), *n.* alteration; change.
mute (mūt), *adj.* silent; dumb; not pronounced or sounded: *n.* one who is dumb or remains silent; an undertaker's assistant who stands before the door of a house at a funeral; a consonant which is not pronounced, or intercepts the sound; a contrivance to deaden or soften the sound of a musical instrument.
mutely ('li), *adv.* silently.
muteness ('nes), *n.* the quality or state of being mute.
mutilate (mū'ti-lāt), *v.t.* to cut off a limb or essential part of; render imperfect; maim.
mutilation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of mutilating.
mutilator ('ti-lā-tēr), *n.* one who mutilates.
mutineer (-ti-nēr'), *n.* one who is guilty of mutiny: *v.i.* to mutiny.
mutinous ('ti-nus), *adj.* disposed to, or guilty of, mutiny; seditious.
mutiny ('ti-ni), *n.* insurrection against, or forcible resistance to, constituted authority, especially of soldiers or sailors against their officers: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* mutinied, *p.pr.* mutinying], to rise against constituted authority.
mutism ('tizm), *n.* the state or habit of being mute.
mutoscope (mū'tō-skōp), *n.* a form of kinetoscope, worked by hand.
mutter (mut'ēr), *v.i.* to utter words in a low voice with compressed lips; murmur: *v.t.* to utter indistinctly: *n.* indistinct utterance; murmur.
mutton ('n), *n.* the flesh of sheep.
mutual (mū'tū-ăl), *adj.* reciprocal.
mutually (-li), *adv.* reciprocally.
mutuality (-al'i-ti), *n.* reciprocation.
mutualism (-izm), *n.* the ethical doctrine of mutual dependence in social development.
muzzle (muz'l), *n.* the projecting mouth, lips, and nose of an animal; snout; the mouth of a gun, &c.; a fastening or cover for the mouth of a dog, &c., to prevent biting: *v.t.* to secure the mouth of with a muzzle.
muzzy ('i), *adj.* absent-minded; muddled.
my (mī), *poss. pron.* belonging to me.
myalgia (-al'ji-ă), *n.* stiffness or cramp in the voluntary muscles.
mycoderm ('kō-dērm), *n.* a crytogamic plant which forms on the surface of fermenting liquids.
mycology (-kol'o-ji), *n.* the branch of botany that treats of fungi or mushrooms.
myelitis (-el-ī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the spinal cord.
mylodon (mī'lō-don), *n.* a huge extinct fossil edentate animal.
mynheer (mīn-hār'), *n.* sir [Dutch]; a Dutchman.
myo, a *prefix* meaning *muscle,* as *myo*dynamics, the science of muscular action.
myology (mī-ol'o-ji), *n.* a description of the muscles.
myopia (-ō'pi-ă), *n.* short-sightedness.
myriad (mir'i-ăd), *n.* the number of 10,000; a very large number: *adj.* innumerable.
myriagram, myriagramme ('i-ă-gram), *n.* in the metric system, 10,000 grams.
myrialiter, myrialitre (-le-tēr), *n.* in the metric system, 10,000 liters.
myriameter, myriametre (-mē-tēr), *n.* in the metric system 10,000 meters.
myriare ('i-ār), *n.* in the metric system, 10,000 ares.
Myrmidon ('mi-don), *n.* one of a tribe of Thracian warriors who accompanied Achilles to the Trojan war.
myrmidon, *n.* a brutal or unprincipled follower or subordinate.
myrrh (mēr), *n.* the aromatic gummy

resin of *Balsamodendron myrrha*, growing in Arabia and Abyssinia.

myrtle (mēr'tl), *n.* a fragrant evergreen shrub of the genus Myrtus.

myself (mī-self'), *pron.* [*pl.* ourselves (our-selvz')], I or me in person: used emphatically or reflexively.

mystagogue (mis'tâ-gog), *n.* an initiator into, or interpreter of, mysteries; in the Roman Catholic Church, one who keeps and exhibits relics.

mysterious (-tē'ri-us), *adj.* not clear to the understanding; obscure; incomprehensible.

mystery ('tēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* mysteries (-iz)], something secret, obscure, or unexplained; that which is beyond human comprehension; formerly a trade or handicraft: *pl.* among the ancients, sacred rites and ceremonies to which the initiated only were admitted; religious dramas or miracle plays.

mystic ('tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, mystery or mysticism; allegorical; emblematical; obscure; occult. Also mystical: *n.* a believer in mysticism.

mystically (-âl-li), *adv.* in a mystic manner.

mysticism ('ti-sizm), *n.* the doctrines of the Mystics, who professed a pure, sublime, and disinterested devotion, and who aspired to a more direct intercourse with God, through the inward perception of the mind, than is afforded by revelation; obscurity of thought or teaching.

mystification (-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of mystifying; the state of being mystified.

mystify ('ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* mystified, *p.pr.* mystifying], to involve in mystery; obscure; bewilder; puzzle.

myth (mith), *n.* a legend; poetic fiction; a fabulous narrative founded on some event, especially in the early existence of a people, and embodying their ideas as to their own origin, their gods, natural phenomena, &c.

mythic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to myths. Also mythical.

mythically (-âl-li), *adv.* in a mythical manner.

mythological (-ō-loj'i-kâl), *adj.* pertaining to mythology; mythical.

mythologically (-li), *adv.* according to mythology.

mythologist (-ol'ō-jist), *n.* a student of, or one skilled in, mythology.

mythology ('o-ji), *n.* [*pl.* mythologies (-jiz)], the collected body or system of the traditions or legends of a people in which are embodied their beliefs concerning their origin, gods, heroes, &c.; the science of myths; a treatise on myths.

myxomycetes (miks-o-mī-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* organisms forming a network of creamy filaments on decaying wood, leaves, &c.

nab (nab), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* nabbed, *p.pr.* nabbing], to catch or seize unexpectedly.

nabee (nā-bē'), *n.* a powerful poison prepared in the East Indies from the root of *Aconitum ferox*.

nabob (nā'bob), *n.* in India, a deputy or administrator under the Mogul Empire; one who has amassed wealth in India; a very wealthy man.

nacarat (nak'ă-rat), *n.* a pale red color; fine linen or crape dyed such color.

nacre (nā'kẽr), *n.* mother-of-pearl.

nacreous ('kre-us), *adj.* having an iridescent luster; resembling mother-of-pearl.

nacrite ('krīt), *n.* a mineral with a pearly luster.

nadir (nā'dẽr), *n.* that part of the heavens directly under our feet, or directly opposite to the zenith.

nævose ('vōs), *adj.* freckled.

nævus (nē'vus), *n.* a birth-mark.

nag (nag), *n.* a small saddle-horse: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* nagged, *p.pr.* nagging], to scold or find fault with continually: *v.i.* to find fault constantly.

naggy (nag'i), *adj.* disposed to nag.

nahoor (nā-hōōr'), *n.* a species of wild Nepaul sheep.

Naiad (nā'yad), *n.* a water-nymph.

naif (nā-ēf'), *adj.* noting an uncut jewel with a natural luster, as a *naif* gem.

nail (nāl), *n.* the horny substance at the ends of the human fingers and toes; the claws of a bird or other animal; 2¼ inches; a pointed piece of metal usually furnished with a head for fastening woodwork, &c.: *v.t.* to fasten with nails; to secure or make certain; to hold down tightly, as to an argument; to expose, as to *nail* a lie.

nainsook (nān'sōōk), *n.* a thick kind of muslin.

naive (nä-ēv'), *adj.* artless; ingenuous; unaffectedly simple.

naïveté (nä-ēv-tā'), *n.* natural, unaffected simplicity or ingenuousness.

naked (nā'ked), *adj.* unclothed; bare; unarmed; defenseless; exposed to view; plain; without addition or ornament; without glasses.

namaycush (nam'ā-kush), *n.* the great American trout.

namby-pamby (nam'bi-pam'bi), *adj.* weakly sentimental or affectedly pretty or fine.

name (nām), *n.* that by which a person or thing is called; designation; character; reputation; fame; authority: *v.t.* to give an appellation or designation to; nominate; specify; mention by name.

nameless ('les), *adj.* without a name; unknown; not fit to be mentioned.

namely ('li), *adv.* that is to say.

namesake ('sāk), *n.* one having the same name.

nankeen (nan-kēn'), *n.* a buff-colored cotton cloth, originally from China.

nap (nap), *n.* a short slumber; doze; a game at cards; the woolly substance on the surface of cloth; pile; downy covering of plants; top of a hill: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* napped, *p.pr.* napping], to doze.

nape (nāp), *n.* the back of the neck.

napery (nap'ĕr-i), *n.* table-linen; linen underclothing.

naphtha ('thâ), *n.* a clear, volatile, inflammable, bituminous, liquid hydrocarbon exuding from the earth, or distilled from coal-tar, &c.; rock-oil.

naphthalic (-thal'ik), *adj.* produced from naphtha.

napkin (nap'kin), *n.* a small cloth, specifically one used at table for wiping the hands, &c.

napoleon (nă-pō'le-on), *n.* a gold coin formerly current in France, value 20 francs.

nappy (nap'i), *adj.* covered with nap or pile; drowsy.

narceine (när'se-in), *n.* an alkaloid obtained from opium.

Narcissus (-sis'us), *n.* a genus of ornamental bulbous plants with handsome fragrant flowers, including the daffodils.

narcissus, *n.* a plant of the genus Narcissus.

narcosis (-kō'sis), *n.* stupefaction from the effects of a narcotic.

narcotic (-kot'ik), *adj.* producing coma or torpor: *n.* a medicine to alleviate pain and produce sleep, and in excessive doses causing death.

narcotine ('kō-tin), *n.* the active narcotic principle of opium.

narcotism, same as narcosis.

nard (närd), *n.* spikenard; an aromatic unguent prepared from it.

nardine ('in), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, nard.

narrate (nar-rāt'), *v.t.* to tell; recite; give an account of; write, as a story.

narration (-rā'shun), *n.* the act of narrating; statement, written or verbal.

narrative ('rā-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to narration: *n.* recital of a story or event; tale.

narrator (-rā'tĕr), *n.* one who narrates.

narrow (nar'ō), *adj.* of little breadth or extent; limited; straitened; contracted in mind; bigoted; ungenerous; within a little distance: *v.t.* to lessen the breadth or extent of; confine or contract; restrict: *v.i.* to become narrow; not to take ground enough: said of a horse: *n.pl.* a strait or narrow passage between two seas.

narwhal (när'hwâl), *n.* a cetaceous mammal allied to the whale, with a large projecting tusk; the sea unicorn. Also narwal, narwhale, narval.

nasal (nāz'âl), *adj.* pertaining to, affected by, or pronounced through the nose: *n.* a letter pronounced through the nose.

nascent (nas'ent), *adj.* beginning to grow or exist.

nastily ('ti-li), *adv.* in a nasty manner; filthily; disagreeably.

nastiness (-nes), *n.* the quality or state of being nasty.

Nasturtium (-tĕr'shi-um), *n.* a genus of plants, including the watercresses.

nasturtium, *n.* a plant of the geranium family, having aromatic flower-buds.

nasty ('ti), *adj.* [*comp.* nastier, *superl.* nastiest], dirty; nauseous; filthy; obscene; foul; serious.

natal (nā'tâl), *adj.* pertaining to one's birth or birthday; indigenous.

natant ('tânt), *adj.* swimming; in heraldry, floating on the surface: said of fish.

natation (-tā'shun), *n.* the act or art of swimming.

natatorial (nā-tâ-tō'ri-âl), *adj.* swimming, or adapted for swimming. Also natatory.

nation (nā'shun), *n.* the inhabitants of one country or united under the same government; people ethnologically or linguistically allied.

national (nash'un-âl), *adj.* pertaining to a nation; public; general; attached to one's country.

nationalism (-âl-izm), *n.* the state of being national; national idiom, characteristic, or independence.

nationality ('i-ti), *n.* national character; patriotism; nation.

nationalize (-âl-īz), *v.t.* to render national.

nationally (-li), *adv.* as a nation.

native (nā'tiv), *adj.* pertaining to the time and place of birth; produced by nature; not acquired; innate: *n.* one who is born in a cer-

tain country or place; an oyster cultivated artificially.

nativism (-izm), *n.* in philosophy, the doctrine of innate ideas; the advocacy of the claim of natives, as opposed to that of naturalized citizens.

nativity (-tiv'i-ti), *n.* time, place, and manner of birth; astrological representation of the position of the heavenly bodies at the time of one's birth.

Nativity, *n.* the birth of Christ (with *the*).

natrolite (nā'trō-līt), *n.* a hydrated silicate of aluminum and soda.

natron ('tron), *n.* native carbonate of soda.

natterjack (nat'ẽr-jak), *n.* the yellow-backed rush toad, remarkable for its deep voice.

nattily ('i-li), *adv.* tidily; neatly.

nattiness ('i-nes), *n.* the quality of being natty.

natty ('i), *adj.* tidy; neat; smart.

natural (nat'ū-rål), *adj.* pertaining to, produced by, or in the course of, nature; inborn; not artificial; occurring in the ordinary course of things; treating of mind and matter; not revealed, as religion; true to life; unassumed; affectionate by nature; illegitimate; unconverted; according to the usual diatonic scale of C [Music]: *n.* an idiot; a sign (♮) used to correct the previous power of a sharp or flat [Music].

natural history (his'tō-ri), *n.* the scientific description of the earth and its various productions, especially the animal kingdom.

naturalize (-īz), *v.t.* to make natural; acclimatize; invest (a foreigner) with the privileges of a natural-born citizen or subject.

naturalism (-izm), *n.* mere state of nature; natural religion; the denial of supernatural interference with natural laws.

naturalist (-ist), *n.* one skilled in natural history; one who believes in naturalism.

naturalistic (-is'tik), *adj.* realistic.

naturalization (-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of investing a foreigner with the rights and privileges of a natural-born citizen.

naturally (-li), *adv.* according to nature; spontaneously.

naturalness (-nes), *n.* the state of being natural; conformity to truth or reality.

nature (nā'chẽr or nāt'ūr), *n.* the universe; essential qualities; species; natural order of things; constitution; personal character or natural disposition; natural affection; nudity.

naught (nawt), *n.* nothing: *adj.* worthless: *adv.* in no degree.

naughtily ('i-li), *adv.* in a naughty manner.

naughtiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being naughty; misbehavior.

naughty ('i), *adj.* bad; perverse or mischievous.

nausea ('shi-å), *n.* a strong sensation of sickness; sea-sickness; loathing or disgust.

nauseate ('shi-āt), *v.t.* to affect with nausea; loathe: *v.i.* to feel disgust; be inclined to vomit.

nauseation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of nauseating; the state of being nauseated.

nauseous ('shus), *adj.* loathsome; abhorrent.

nautch (nawch), *n.* in India, a dance performed by girls; dancing exhibition.

nautical (naw'ti-kål), *adj.* pertaining to ships, sailors, or navigation; maritime. Also nautic.

nautically (-li), *adv.* in a nautical manner.

nautilus ('ti-lus), *n.* [*pl.* nautili], any member of a genus of cephalopods, including those furnished with a chambered spinal univalve shell; a kind of diving-bell.

naval (nā'vål), *adj.* pertaining to ships or a navy; consisting of ships; maritime.

nave (nāv), *n.* the middle or body of a church, extending from the chancel to the principal entrance; the center of a wheel in which the spokes are inserted.

navel ('el), *n.* the depression in the center of the lower part of the ab-

domen, indicating where the umbilical cord was joined to the fœtus.

navigability (nav-i-gā-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality or state of being navigable.

navigable ('i-gā-bl), *adj.* capable of being navigated.

navigably (-bli), *adv.* in a navigable manner.

navigate ('i-gāt), *v.i.* to pass on the water by a ship or vessel; sail: *v.t.* to pass over in a ship or boat; steer or manage in sailing.

navigation (-gā'shun), *n.* the act of navigating; the science of navigating ships.

navigator ('i-gā-tēr), *n.* one who navigates; one skilled in the science of navigation.

navvy (nav'i), *n.* a laborer employed in constructing railways, canals, &c.

navy (nā'vi), *n.* the ships of war belonging to a nation, or their officers and men.

nay (nā), *adv.* no; not only so, but: *n.* a refusal or denial.

Nazarene (naz-â-rēn'), *n.* a native of Nazareth: applied to Jesus Christ, His followers, and the early Christians as a term of contempt; in the Early Church, one of a sect of Judaizing Jews.

Nazarite ('â-rīt), *n.* a Jew devoted by vow to God to a life of purity (Num. vi.).

neap (nēp), *adj.* low: applied to the tides which occur in the beginning of the second and fourth quarters of the moon.

neaped ('t), *adj.* left aground by the tide: said of a ship.

Neapolitan (nē-â-pol'i-tân), *adj.* pertaining to Naples or its inhabitants.

near (nēr), *adj.* [*comp.* nearer, *superl.* nearest], not far distant in time, place, or degree; close; intimate; dear; familiar; literal; narrow; parsimonious; on the left side: *adv.* at a little distance; almost: *prep.* close to: *v.t.* to approach; come near to.

neat (nēt), *n.* cattle of the bovine genus: *adj.* pertaining to bovine animals; tidy; trim and clean; simple and elegant; chaste; unadulterated.

neatsfoot ('z-foot), *n.* the foot of an ox or cow.

neb (neb), *n.* a bird's beak; mouth; nose or snout.

nebula ('ū-lâ), *n.* [*pl.* nebulæ (-lē)], a faint misty patch of light in the heavens produced by groups of stars too remote to be seen singly, or by masses of diffused gaseous matter; a slight white spot on the cornea.

nebular ('ū-lâr), *adj.* pertaining to nebulæ.

nebulosity (-los'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being nebulous.

nebulous ('ū-lus), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a nebula; cloudy; hazy; perplexed.

necessarily (nes-e-sā'ri-li), *adv.* by necessity.

necessariness ('e-sā-ri-nes), *n.* the state of being necessary.

necessary ('e-sā-ri), *adj.* that cannot be otherwise; essential; indispensable: *n.* [*pl.* necessaries (-riz)], things requisite.

necessitate (nē-ses'i-tāt), *v.t.* to make necessary; compel; render unavoidable; constrain.

necessitous ('i-tus), *adj.* very poor; destitute; needy.

necessity ('i-ti), *n.* the state of being necessary; that which is unavoidable; compulsion; extreme poverty: *pl.* things necessary for human life.

neck (nek), *n.* that part of the body between the head and trunk; a long narrow part, as of land or a vessel.

necklace ('lās), *n.* a string of beads or ornaments, as pearls, &c., worn round the neck.

necrological (-rō-loj'i-kâl), *adj.* pertaining to a register of deaths.

necrology (-rol'ō-ji), *n.* a register, or account, of the dead.

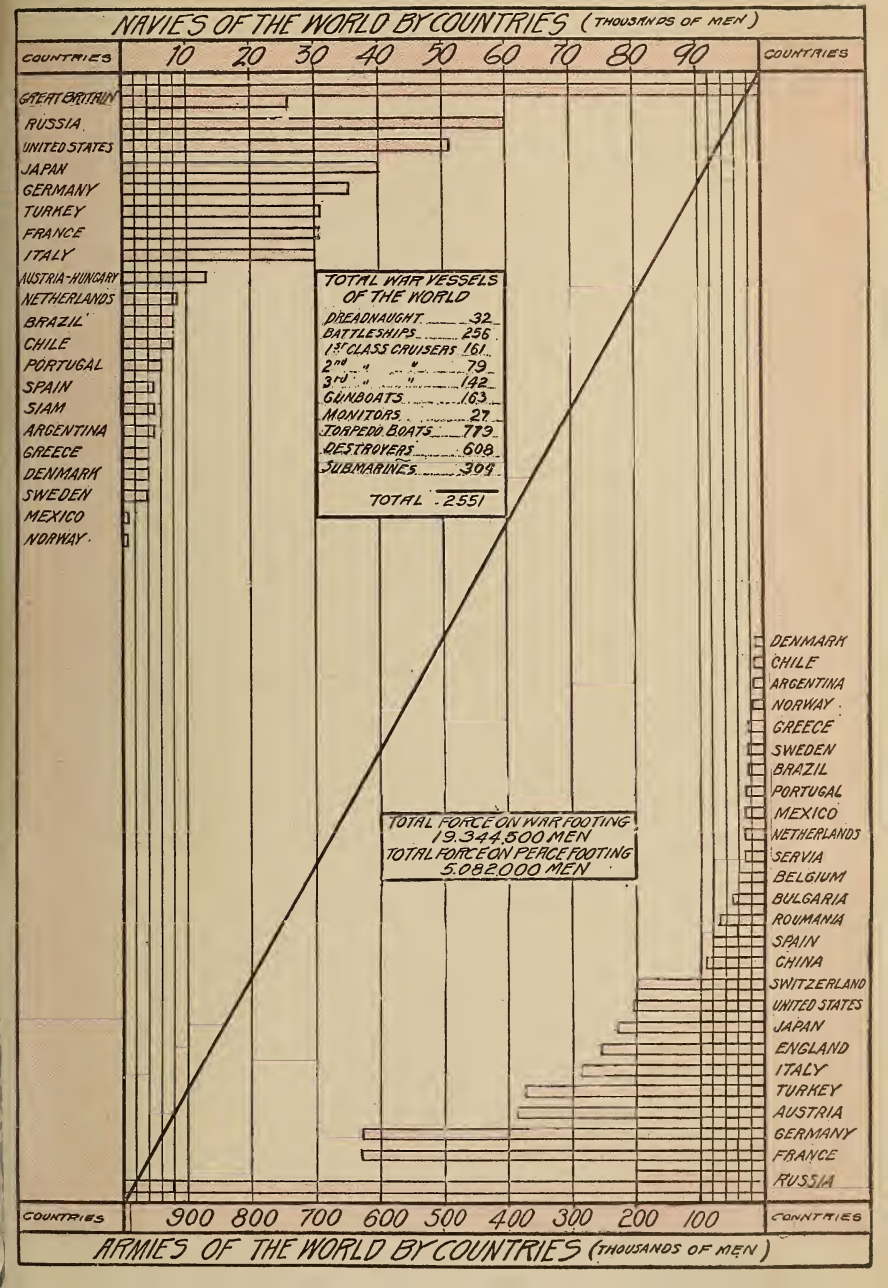
necromancer ('rō-man-sēr), *n.* one who practices necromancy; a conjurer.

necromancy (-si), *n.* the pretended art of predicting future events by communication with the dead.

necromantic (-man'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or done by, necromancy.

necropolis (-rop'o-lis), *n.* a cemetery.

necrosis (-rō'sis), *n.* mortification and death of a bone; a disease in


NAVIES OF THE WORLD BY COUNTRIES (THOUSANDS OF MEN)
COUNTRIES
10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90
COUNTRIES
GREAT BRITAIN
RUSSIA
UNITED STATES
JAPAN
GERMANY
TURKEY
FRANCE
ITALY
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
NETHERLANDS
BRAZIL
CHILE
PORTUGAL
SPAIN
SIAM
ARGENTINA
GREECE
DENMARK
SWEDEN
MEXICO
NORWAY
TOTAL WAR VESSELS OF THE WORLD
DREADNAUGHT 32
BATTLESHIPS 256
1ST CLASS CRUISERS 161
2ND " " 79
3RD " " 142
GUNBOATS 163
MONITORS 27
TORPEDO BOATS 779
DESTROYERS 608
SUBMARINES 309
TOTAL 2551
TOTAL FORCE ON WAR FOOTING 19.344.500 MEN
TOTAL FORCE ON PEACE FOOTING 5.082.000 MEN
DENMARK
CHILE
ARGENTINA
NORWAY
GREECE
SWEDEN
BRAZIL
PORTUGAL
MEXICO
NETHERLANDS
SERVIA
BELGIUM
BULGARIA
ROUMANIA
SPAIN
CHINA
SWITZERLAND
UNITED STATES
JAPAN
ENGLAND
ITALY
TURKEY
AUSTRIA
GERMANY
FRANCE
RUSSIA
COUNTRIES
900 800 700 600 500 400 300 200 100
COUNTRIES
ARMIES OF THE WORLD BY COUNTRIES (THOUSANDS OF MEN)

plants, characterized by small black spots.

nectar (nek'tär), *n.* in classic mythology, the wine of the gods; the honey of plants; any delicious beverage.

nectarial (-tā'ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, containing, or like, nectar.

nectareous ('re-us), *adj.* producing, or sweet like, nectar.

nectarine ('tă-rin), *n.* a variety of peach.

nectary ('tă-ri), *n.* that part of a flower which secretes a saccharine fluid. Nectarium.

née (nā), *adj.* by birth: often placed before the maiden name of a married woman.

need (nēd), *n.* necessity; urgent want; exigency; poverty: *v.t.* to want: *v.i.* to be necessary or wanted.

needful ('fool), *adj.* necessary; needy.

needfully (-li), *adv.* necessarily.

needle ('l), *n.* a small sharp-pointed steel instrument furnished with an eye to hold thread; anything resembling a needle; the polarized steel of a mariner's compass.

needle-gun (-gun), *n.* a breech-loading gun, the cartridge of which is exploded by a needle.

needs (nēdz), *adv.* necessarily; indispensably.

needy (nēd'i), *adj.* very poor; necessitous.

ne'er (nār), *adv.* contraction of never.

nefarious (ne-fār'i-us), *adj.* extremely wicked; vile; infamous.

negation (ne-gā'shun), *n.* denial; absence of certain qualities.

negative (neg'ă-tiv), *adj.* implying negation; denying; refusing; having the power of veto; noting a quantity to be subtracted: *n.* a proposition by which something is denied; a word expressing denial; right of veto; a photograph in which the lights and shades of the object are the opposite of those in nature: *v.t.* to prove the contrary of; dismiss or reject by vote.

negatively (-li), *adv.* in a negative manner.

neglect (-lekt'), *n.* omission; habitual negligence; disregard; carelessness: *v.t.* to omit by carelessness or design; slight; disregard.

neglectful ('fool), *adj.* indicating, or accustomed to, neglect; careless.

neglectfully (-li), *adv.* with neglect.

negligée (-li-zhā'), *n.* a loosely fitting dress or gown; easy and unceremonious dress in general: *adj.* carelessly arranged or attired.

negligence ('li-jens), *n.* carelessness.

negligent ('li-jent), *adj.* careless.

negligible ('li-ji-bl), *adj.* that may be neglected; of little account or value.

negotiate (nē-gō'shi-āt), *v.i.* to treat with others in business or private affairs; hold intercourse respecting a treaty, &c.: *v.t.* to conclude by treaty, bargain, or agreement; sell.

negotiability (-gō-shi-ă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being negotiable.

negotiable ('shi-ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being negotiated, transferred, or exchanged.

negotiation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of negotiating or transacting business; treaty.

negotiator ('shi-ā-tĕr), *n.* one who negotiates.

negotiatory (-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to negotiation.

negrillo (nē-gril'ō), *n.* a young negro.

Negrito (-grē'tō), *n.* one of a diminutive negro-like race of the Malay Archipelago.

negro ('grō), *n.* [*pl.* negroes ('grōz)], an African black. *Fem.* negress: *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, negroes.

negroid ('groid), *adj.* of the negro type.

negus ('gus), *n.* a beverage of hot water and wine, sweetened and spiced.

Negus, *n.* the title of the ruler of Abyssinia.

neigh (nā), *v.i.* to utter the cry, or whinny, of a horse: *n.* the cry of a horse.

neighbor (nā'bĕr), *n.* one who dwells near to another; an intimate: *adj.* near to another; adjacent: *v.t.* to

adjoin: *v.i.* to be neighborly or friendly.

neighborhood (-hood), *n.* adjacent district; vicinity; the state of being neighbors.

neighboring (-ing), *adj.* living or being near.

neighborliness ('bĕr-li-nes), *n.* the state of being neighborly.

neighborly (-li), *adj.* like, or becoming, a neighbor; social; civil; friendly: *adv.* in the manner of a neighbor.

neighing ('ing), *n.* the cry of a horse.

neither (nē' or nī'*thĕr*), *pron.* & *conj.* not either.

Nemæan (nem-ē'ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Nemæa, or to the ancient games held by the Greeks at Nemæa.

nemesis ('e-sis), *n.* retributive vengeance: from Nemesis, the avenging deity of the Greeks.

neo, a *prefix* meaning *new, young, recent,* as *neo*plastic, recently formed.

neodymium (nē-ō-dim'i-um), *n.* a metallic element found in cerite.

Neolithic (-ō-lith'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the later or polished Stone Age.

neologian, same as neologist.

neologism (-ol'ō-jizm), *n.* a new word or phrase introduced into a language; new religious doctrines.

neologist ('ō-jist), *n.* an innovator in language or religion, especially one who holds doctrinal views opposed to the orthodox interpretation of revealed religion.

neologize (-jīz), *v.i.* to introduce new words, phrases, or religious doctrines.

neology (-ol'ō-ji), *n.* neologism; doctrines or rationalistic theological interpretation at variance with orthodox belief.

neon (nē'on), *n.* a recently discovered element existing in atmospheric air.

neontology (-tol'ō-ji), *n.* the scientific study of existing species.

neophyte ('ō-fīt), *n.* a novice; one recently baptized; a convert: *adj.* recently entered.

neoplasm ('ō-plazm), *n.* tissue growth more or less distinct from that in which it occurs.

neoplastic (-plas'tik), *adj.* newly formed.

neoplastic ('ō-plas-ti), *n.* the restoration of tissue by granulation, or autoplasty.

neoteric (-ō-ter'ik), *adj.* recent in origin.

nep (nep), *n.* catmint.

nepenthe (nē-pen'the), *n.* a drug supposed by the ancient Greeks to have the power of causing forgetfulness of sorrow.

nephew (nev'ū), *n.* the son of a brother or sister.

nephritis (nē-frī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the kidneys.

neoptism (nep'ō-tizm), *n.* a preference shown in bestowing patronage to one's relatives in the church or public service.

Neptunian (nep-tūn'i-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to the classic deity Neptune, or to the sea; deposited by the agency of the sea.

Nereid (nē'rē-id), *n.* a sea nymph.

neroli (nĕr'ō-lē), *n.* the essential oil of orange flowers.

nervation (-vā'shun), *n.* arrangement of nerves.

nerve (nĕrv), *n.* one of the grey fibers which convey sensation from all parts of the body to the brain and originate motion; tendon; sinew; strength; manliness; the strong vein of a leaf: *v.t.* to invigorate or strengthen.

nervine (nĕr'vin), *n.* a tonic for the nerves.

nervous ('vus), *adj.* pertaining to, or composed of, nerves; having weak nerves; easily agitated; vigorous in style.

nest (nest), *n.* the bed or dwelling chosen by a bird for incubation, and the rearing of its young; the place where eggs are laid and hatched; a cozy residence; a number of boxes one fitting inside another: *v.i.* to build and occupy a nest.

nest-egg ('eg), *n.* an egg left in a nest to keep the hen from forsaking it; money forming a nucleus.

nestle (nes'l), *v.i.* to lie close and snug; take shelter: *v.t.* to cherish.

nestling ('ling), *n.* a young bird in

the nest or just taken from it: *adj.* recently hatched.

net (net), *n.* an instrument of twine knotted into meshes for catching birds, fish, &c.; anything resembling or made like a net; a snare: *adj.* clear of all charges or deductions: opposed to gross: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* netted, *p.pr.* netting], to make into a net or network; take with a net; snare; produce as clear profit: *v.i.* to form network.

nether (ne*th*'ẽr), *adj.* lying beneath; lower; belonging to the regions below.

nettle (net'l), *n.* a stinging plant of the genus Urtica: *v.t.* to provoke or irritate.

nettlerash (-rash), *n.* a cutaneous eruption resembling the effects of a nettle sting.

neural (nū'rål), *adj.* pertaining to the nerves.

neuralgia (-ral'ji-å), *n.* acute pain in a nerve.

neuralgic ('jik), *adj.* pertaining to neuralgia.

neurasthenia (-râs-thē'ni-å), *n.* brain and nerve exhaustion, as from influenza, &c.

neuration (-rā'shun), *n.* the venation of the wings of an insect; nerve distribution.

neurilemma (-ri-lem'å), *n.* the fibrous sheath of a nerve.

neurine ('rin), *n.* nerve matter. Also neurin.

neuritis (-rī'tis), *n.* inflammation of a nerve.

neuro, a *prefix* meaning *nerve,* as *neuro*graphy, a treatise on the nerves.

neuroglia (-rog'li-å), *n.* the delicate connective tissue between the nerve-fibers of the brain and spinal cord.

neurology (-rol'ō-ji), *n.* a scientific description of the nerves.

neuroma (-rō'må), *n.* a fibrous tumor occurring in a nerve trunk.

neuropathic (-path'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or suffering from, nervous disease; affecting the nerves.

neurosis (-rō'sis), *n.* nervous disease.

neurotic (-rot'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, seated in, or affecting, the nerves; characterized by a morbid hysterical style: *n.* a nerve tonic.

neurotomy ('ō-mi), *n.* dissection of the nerves.

neuter ('tẽr), *adj.* of neither sex; intransitive: *n.* a flower having neither pistil nor stamens; a sterile sexless insect, especially the working bee.

neutral ('trål), *adj.* unbiased; indifferent; taking no part on either side in a contest; neither very good nor very bad; neither acid nor alkaline: said of chemical salts.

neutrality ('i-ti), *n.* the state of being neutral.

neutralize ('trål-īz), *v.t.* to make neutral; render inactive.

neutrally ('trål-i), *adv.* in a neutral manner.

neutral tint (tint), *n.* a dull grey.

névé (nā-vā'), *n.* the granular compressed snow which forms glacier ice.

never (nev'ẽr), *adv.* not at any time; in no degree.

nevertheless (-*the*-les'), *adv.* notwithstanding; in spite of that.

new (nū), *adj.* recent in origin; modern; novel; lately made, produced, invented, or discovered; recently entered upon or commenced; not previously used; fresh.

newel ('el), *n.* in a winding staircase, the central upright pillar around which the steps turn.

new-fangled (-fang'gld), *adj.* new-fashioned.

Newfoundland (-found'lånd), *n.* a large variety of dog, originally from Newfoundland.

news (nūz), *n.* recent intelligence; tidings.

newspaper ('pā-pẽr), *n.* a paper published periodically, usually daily or weekly, containing the most recent intelligence.

new style (stīl), *n.* the Gregorian or present style of computing the calendar: opposed to the former or Julian method.

newt (nūt), *n.* an eft; salamander.

Newtonian (nū-tō'ni-ån), *adj.* pertaining to, discovered by, or invented by, Sir Isaac Newton, the philosopher, or to his system.

next (nekst), *adj.* [*superl.* of nigh], nearest in time, place, degree, or rank: *adv.* immediately succeeding.
nexus (neks'us), *n.* a connection or tie.
nib (nib), *n.* a bird's beak; the point of anything, especially a pen.
nibbed ('d), *adj.* furnished with a nib.
nibble ('l), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to bite by little at a time; continue to bite at gently and quickly, as a fish: *n.* a small bite; a seizing to bite.
niblick (nib'lik), *n.* a heavy iron round-headed golf club.
nicolite (nik'ō-līt), *n.* arsenical nickel ore.
nice (nīs), *adj.* fastidious; precise; squeamish; minutely discriminative; delicate; refined; socially agreeable; pleasing to the palate; scrupulously exact.
nicely ('li), *adv.* in a nice manner.
niceness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being nice; delicacy of perception or touch.
nicety ('e-ti), *n.* delicate management; fastidious delicacy; precision; minute accuracy: *pl.* table delicacies.
niche (nich), *n.* a recess in a wall for a statue.
Nick (nik), *n.* an evil water spirit; the Devil (with *old*).
nick (nik), *n.* exact or critical point of time; winning throw at dice: *v.t.* to cut in nicks or notches; touch at the lucky moment; cheat; steal.
nickel ('el), *n.* a greyish-white ductile metal; a five-cent coin, made of nickel and copper alloy.
nickelodeon (nik-el-ōd'ē-on), *n.* an amusement place for moving pictures admission to which is five cents.
nickname ('nām), *n.* a name given in derision or familiarity: *v.t.* to give a nickname to; call by an opprobrious name.
nicotine ('o-tin), *n.* an acrid, poisonous alkaloid extracted from tobacco. Also nicotin.
nidge (nij), *v.t.* to dress (stones) with a pick.
nidification (nid-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of building a nest, rearing young, &c.
nidus (nī'dus), *n.* a nest or hatching place.
niece (nēs), *n.* the daughter of a brother or sister.
niello (ni-el'ō), *n.* a kind of ornamental engraving on brass, &c.
niggard (nig'ârd), *adj.* meanly covetous; parsimonious; miserly. Also niggardly: *n.* one who is meanly covetous; a miser.
niggardliness (-li-nes), *n.* the state of being niggardly; stinginess.
niggardly (-li), *adv.* like a niggard.
nigh (nī), *adj.* near in time or place; adjacent; closely allied by blood or friendship: *adv.* near; almost: *prep.* near to.
nighness ('nes), *n.* nearness; proximity.
night (nīt), *n.* the time from sunset to sunrise; period of darkness; death; intellectual or moral darkness.
nightingale ('in-gāl), *n.* a small bird which sings with a sweet note at night; philomel.
nightmare ('mār), *n.* a dreadful dream accompanied with oppression on the chest and a feeling of helplessness; an incubus.
nihilism (nī'hil-izm), *n.* scepticism which denies that anything, even existence, can be known; an extreme socialist movement in Russia to destroy existing institutions and found a new order of things, with communistic rights of land and property.
nihilist (-ist), *n.* a supporter of nihilism.
nihilistic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to nihilism.
nil (nil), *n.* nothing [Latin].
nimble (nim'bl), *adj.* quick and active; alert; lively; brisk.
nimbus (nim'bus), *n.* in art, the halo or cloud of light surrounding the heads of divinities, saints, and sovereigns; a rain-cloud.
nine (nīn), *adj.* containing one more than eight: *n.* the sum of 1 and 8.
ninefold ('fōld), *adj.* nine times repeated.

ninepins ('pinz), *n.pl.* a game in which nine pins or pegs of wood are set up to be bowled at with wooden bowls or balls.
nineteen ('tēn), *adj.* consisting of 9 and 10: *n.* the sum of 9 and 10.
nineteenth ('tēnth), *adj.* being one of 19 equal parts: *n.* a nineteenth part.
ninetieth ('ti-eth), *adj.* next after 89th: *n.* a ninetieth part.
ninety ('ti), *adj.* containing 9 ten times: *n.* the number containing 9 times 10; the symbol (xc. 90) expressing such a number.
ninny (nin'i), *n.* a simpleton.
ninth (nīn'th), *adj.* the ordinal of 9: *n.* one of 9 equal parts.
niobite (nī'ō-bīt), *n.* a black mineral.
niobium ('bi-um), *n.* a metallic element present in niobite.
nip (nip), *n.* a pinch, as with the nails or teeth; a blast as by cold; a small drink of spirits: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* nipped, *p.pr.* nipping], to pinch; cut off the end of; check the growth or vigor of, especially by frost; blast or destroy.
nipper ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, nips; one of the four foreteeth of a horse; a small boy: *pl.* small pincers.
nippingly ('ing-li), *adv.* keenly.
nipple (nip'l), *n.* that part of the breast of a woman from which milk is drawn by a child; a teat.
Nirvana (nēr-vä'nä), *n.* in Buddhism, the highest religious state, when all desire of existence and worldly good is extinguished, and the soul is absorbed into the Deity.
nit (nit), *n.* the egg of any small insect.
niter, nitre (nī'tēr), *n.* nitrate of potash or saltpeter.
nitrate (nī'trāt), *n.* a salt of nitric acid.
nitrate of silver (sil'vēr), *n.* silver dissolved in nitric acid.
nitrated ('trā-ted), *adj.* combined with nitric acid.
nitre, see niter.
nitric ('trik), *adj.* contained in nitrogen.
nitric acid (as'id), *n.* a powerful acid, used in chemistry, the arts, and medicine, composed of nitrogen and oxygen, obtained by the action of sulphuric acid upon nitrate of potash; aquafortis.
nitride ('trīd), *n.* a compound of nitrogen with a metal, also with phosphorus, silicon, or boron.
nitriferous (-trif'ēr-us), *adj.* producing niter.
nitrification (-tri-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the process of converting into niter.
nitrify ('tri-fī), *v.t.* to form into niter.
nitrite ('trīt), *n.* a salt of nitrous acid.
nitro, a *prefix* meaning *containing nitrogen,* as *nitro*-hydrochloric acid or aqua regia.
nitro-glycerine (-glis'ēr-in), *n.* a highly explosive, oily liquid, prepared by the action of nitric and sulphuric acids upon glycerine. Also nitro-glycerin, nitroleum.
nitrogen (nī'trō-jen), *n.* a gas which, with argon, constitutes 4-5ths by volume of the atmosphere, and constitutes the basis of nitric acid.
nitrogenize (-troj'en-īz), *v.t.* to impregnate with nitrogen.
nitrogenous ('en-us), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, nitrogen.
nitrous ('trus), *adj.* resembling, obtained from, or impregnated with, niter.
nitrous acid (as'id), *n.* a compound of four volumes of nitrogen and one of oxygen.
nitrous oxide (oks'īd), *n.* a compound of one volume of oxygen and two volumes of nitrogen; laughing-gas.
niveous (niv'e-us), *adj.* snow-like.
nix (niks), *n.* in Teutonic mythology, a water-sprite; a kelpie [Scotch].
no (nō), *adv.* a word of denial or refusal: opposed to yes: *adj.* none.
nob (nob), *n.* a knob; the head; a fop.
nobby ('i), *adj.* capital; spruce; stylish.
nobility (nō-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being noble; noble birth; grandeur; dignity; nobles collectively.

noble (nō'bl), *adj.* high in excellence or worth; illustrious; magnanimous; generous; exalted in rank; of ancient lineage: *n.* peer or nobleman.
nobleman (-măn), *n.* a peer. *Fem.* noblewoman.
nobleness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being noble.
nobly ('bli), *adv.* in a noble manner; of noble rank.
nobody ('bod-i), *n.* no one; a person of no importance or influence.
nocent ('sent), *adj.* harmful.
nocturnal (nok-tĕr'năl), *adj.* pertaining to, done, or happening at, night.
nocturnally (-li), *adv.* by or in the night.
nocturne ('tĕrn), *n.* a picture of a night scene; a musical composition appropriate to the night; a lullaby.
nod (nod), *n.* a quick inclination of the head; a command: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* nodded, *p.pr.* nodding], to signify by a nod; incline or bend: *v.i.* to give a quick forward motion of the head; bend the head in token of assent, or as a salute; be drowsy.
nodal (nō'dăl), *adj.* pertaining to nodes.
nodated ('dā-ted), *adj.* knotted.
nodder (nod'ĕr), *n.* one who nods; a drowsy person.
noddle ('l), *n.* the head.
noddy ('i), *n.* a simpleton; a seafowl.
node (nōd), *n.* a knot; knob; one of the two points at which the orbit of a planet intersects the ecliptic; the points of the stem of a plant from which a leaf springs; the plot of a poem or play; a tumor of the periosteum, the bones, or tendons.
nodose (nō'dōs), *adj.* having knots or nodes.
nodular (nod'ū-lĕr), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, a nodule.
nodule ('ūl), *n.* a little knot or irregular rounded lump.
noggin (nog'in), *n.* a small cup or mug; a liquid measure = 1 gill.
nogging ('ing), *n.* a partition formed of timber scantlings filled up with bricks.
noise (noiz), *n.* sound; clamor; outcry; frequent or public conversation: *v.t.* to spread abroad by rumor: *v.i.* to sound loud.
noiseful ('fool), *adj.* clamorous; loud.
noisily ('i-li), *adv.* with noise.
noisiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being noisy.
noisome (noi'sum), *adj.* injurious to health; noxious; disgusting.
noisy (noiz'i), *adj.* full of noise; turbulent.
nomad (nom'ad), *n.* one of a tribe that wanders about in search of game, pasture, &c.: *adj.* nomadic.
nomadic (nō-mad'ik), *adj.* wandering; pastoral.
nomenclature (nō'men-klā-tūr), *n.* the words, terms, or language used in any art or science.
nomial ('mi-ăl), *n.* in algebra, a single term.
nominal (nom'i-năl), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, names; existing only in name.
nominally (-li), *adv.* in name only.
nominate ('i-nāt), *v.t.* to propose for an office; appoint.
nomination (-nā'shun), *n.* the act of nominating; the state of being nominated.
nominative ('i-nā-tiv), *adj.* noting in grammar the case of the subject: *n.* the case of the subject.
nominator ('i-nā-tĕr), *n.* one who nominates.
nominee (-i-nē'), *n.* one who is proposed for an office.
non, *prefix* meaning *not.*
nonage (non'āj), *n.* minority.
nonagenarian (-ă-jen-ā'ri-ăn), *n.* a person 90 years old.
nonagesimal (-jes'i-măl), *adj.* pertaining to 90, or to a nonagesimal: *n.* that point of the ecliptic which is highest above the horizon.
nonagon ('ă-gon), *n.* a plane figure with 9 sides and 9 angles.
nonchalance (nông-shă-lăngs'), *n.* coolness; indifference [French].
nonchalant (-läng'), *adj.* cool; indifferent.
nondescript (non'de-skript), *n.* a person or thing that cannot be easily described or classed: *adj.* abnormal; novel; odd.

involuntarily (-vol'un-tā-ri-li), *adv.* not willingly.
involuntary (-vol'un-tā-ri), *adj.* without will or choice; not spontaneous.
involute ('vō-lūt), *adj.* folded or rolled inwards, as certain leaves and flowers; coiled spirally: *n.* a particular kind of curve turned inward at the margin.
involution (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of involving or infolding; complication; return of an organ or tissue to its normal size after distention; the process of raising an arithmetical or algebraical quantity to a given power, as $3^4 = 81$.
involve (-volv'), *v.t.* to complicate; entangle; surround; embroil; result as a logical consequence; multiply a quantity into itself any given number of times.
invulnerability (-vul-nĕr-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being invulnerable.
invulnerable (-vul'nĕr-â-bl), *adj.* that cannot be wounded or injured; without any weak point.
inward ('wârd), *adj.* situated within; in the mind: *adv.* interior; towards the center. Also inwards.
inwardly (-li), *adv.* in an inward manner; secretly.
inwrought (-rawt'), *p.adj.* worked in; adorned with figures or patterns.
io (ī'ō), *n.* the peacock butterfly.
iod, a *prefix,* indicating the *presence of iodine.* Also iodo.
iodic (-od'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, iodine.
iodide ('ō-dīd), *n.* a compound of iodine.
iodine ('ō-dīn), *n.* a non-metallic element, which, when heated, gives off a rich violet vapor.
iodize ('ō-dīz), *v.t.* to treat with iodine.
iodism ('ō-dizm), *n.* a morbid condition caused by overdoses of iodine.
iodoform (-ō'dō-fôrm), *n.* a crystalline compound formed by the action of iodine on alcohol and potash.
iodol ('ō-dol), *n.* an antiseptic specific used for wounds and cutaneous diseases.
ion ('on), *n.* a substance resulting from the decomposition of a body by electrolysis.
Ionian ('ō-ni-ân), *adj.* pertaining to Ionia, or its inhabitants. Also Ionic.
Ionic order ('ik ôr'dĕr), *n.* an order of classic architecture, characterized by the volute, or ram's-horn scroll, of its capital.
ionization (ī-on-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of ionizing or rendering gas capable of conveying an electric current.
iota (-ō'tâ), *n.* the Greek letter (ι), which from its being used under the vowels *α, η, ω* (*iota subscriptum*), denotes anything small or insignificant.
ipecac (ip'e-kak), *n.* ipecacuanha.
ipecacuanha (ip-e-kak-ū-an'â), *n.* the root of a South American plant: used in medicine.
ir, *prefix* meaning *not.*
irade (i-rä'dē), *n.* an imperial decree [Turkish].
irascibility (ī-ras-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* quality of being irascible.
irascible ('i-bl), *n.* easily excited to anger.
irascibly (-bli), *adv.* in an irascible manner.
irate (-rāt'), *adj.* angry; enraged.
ire (īr), *n.* anger; wrath.
iridescence (ir-i-des'ens), *n.* the exhibition of colors like those of the rainbow.
iridescent ('ent), *adj.* exhibiting iridescence.
iridium (ī-rid'i-um), *n.* a metallic element.
iris ('ris), *n.* [*pl.* irises, irides (-sēz, 'ri-dēz)], the pupil of the eye; the rainbow.
iriscope ('ri-skōp), *n.* an apparatus for showing the prismatic colors.
irk (ĕrk), *v.t.* to weary: *v.i.* to become tired.
irksome ('sum), *adj.* tedious; wearisome.
iron (ī'ĕrn), *n.* the most common and useful of the metals; an instrument made of iron; anything especially hard or durable: *pl.* fetters: *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or made of iron: *v.t.* to smooth with an iron

implement; furnish with iron; fetter.

iron age (āj), *n.* the last prehistoric age, characterized by the use of iron for weapons, &c.; the last of the four ages of classic mythology.

ironclad (-klad), *n.* a warship protected wholly or partially with iron or steel plates: *adj.* covered or protected with iron armor.

ironical (ī-ron'i-kăl), *adj.* expressing one thing and meaning another.

ironically (-li), *adv.* in an ironical manner.

ironwood ('ērn-wood), *n.* a name for the timber of trees of exceptional hardness and durability.

irony ('ron-i), *n.* subtle sarcasm; a mode of speech conveying the opposite of what is meant.

irradiance (ir-rā'di-ăns), *n.* the act of sending forth luminous rays; luster. Irradiancy.

irradiant (-ănt), *adj.* emitting rays of light.

irradiate ('di-āt), *v.t.* to shed light upon; illuminate; brighten: *v.i.* emit rays of light.

irradicate (-rad'i-kāt), *v.t.* to root deeply.

irrespective (-re-spek'tiv), *adj.* regardless (with *of*).

irrespectively (-li), *adv.* without regard.

irrigate ('i-gāt), *v.t.* to moisten (land) by causing water to flow over by artificial means.

irritability (-i-tă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality or state of being irritable. Irritableness.

irritable ('i-tă-bl), *adj.* easily provoked to anger; easily stimulated to perform some physical function.

irritably (-bli), *adv.* with irritation.

irritant ('i-tănt), *adj.* causing irritation: *n.* anything which causes irritation.

irritate ('i-tāt), *v.t.* to provoke or make angry; excite heat and redness in.

irritation (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of irritating; the state of being irritated; exasperation; vexation; impatience; excitement of muscular action by external agency.

irruption (-rup'shun), *n.* a bursting or rushing in; sudden invasion.

is (iz), *3rd p., sing., pres., indic.* of be.

is, *prefix* meaning *equal.* Also iso: as *is*anthous, having equal anthers; *iso*thermal, having the same mean summer temperature.

isagon (ī'să-gon), *n.* a figure with equal angles.

Ishmaelite (ish'mă-el-īt), *n.* a descendant of Ishmael: hence a social outcast.

isinglass (ī'zing-glăs), *n.* a white semi-transparent substance prepared from the sounds or air-bladders of the sturgeon, cod, &c.

Islam (is'lăm), *n.* the Mohammedan religion; the whole body of Mohammedans and the countries where the religion of Mohammed is professed.

island (ī'land), *n.* a tract of land surrounded by water; anything resembling an island.

isle (īl), *n.* an island [Poet.].

islet (ī'let), *n.* a small island.

ism (izm), *n.* a system or theory.

iso, *prefix*, see *is.*

isobar (ī'sō-bär), *n.* a line which connects places on the earth's surface having the same atmospheric pressure at the sea level.

isobaric (-bar'ik), *adj.* of equal barometric pressure; pertaining to, or showing, isobars. Also isobarometric.

isochromatic (-krō-mat'ik), *adj.* having the same color.

isochronous (-sok'rō-nus), *adj.* occurring in equal times.

isoclinal (-sō-klī'năl), *adj.* having the same dip or inclination.

isodynamic (-dī-nam'ik), *adj.* having equal force.

isogeothermal (-jē-ō-thēr'măl), *adj.* noting imaginary lines connecting places on the earth's surface which have the same mean annual temperature.

isolate ('sō-lāt), *v.t.* to place alone; place in a detached situation; insulate; obtain in an uncombined form.

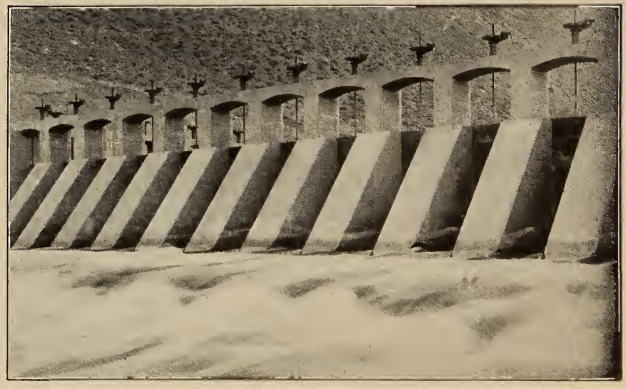
isolation (-lā'shun), *n.* the state of being isolated.

isomeric (-mēr'ik), *adj.* having the same elements in the same propor-

GRADING FOR CANAL

DIGGING CANAL

SUNKEN CANAL



DIVISION DAM AND GATES

none (nun), *adj.* not any; not one; *n.* & *pron.* no one; nothing.
nonentity (non-en'ti-ti), *n.* [*pl.* nonentities (-tiz)], a thing not existing; a person of no importance or influence.
nones (nōnz), *n.pl.* in the ancient Roman calendar the ninth day before the ides, reckoned inclusively; in the Roman Catholic Breviary, the devotional office for the ninth hour or 3 p. m.
nonillion (non-il'yun), *n.* in the English system of numeration, the number denoted by 1 followed by 54 ciphers; in the French system, in use in this country, the number denoted by 1 followed by 30 ciphers.
nonpareil (-på-rel'), *adj.* without an equal: *n.* unequaled excellence; a kind of printing-type (see type); a variety of apple.
nonplus ('plus), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* nonplussed, *p.pr.* nonplussing], to throw into complete perplexity; puzzle: *n.* an insuperable difficulty; puzzle.
nonsense ('sens), *n.* language without meaning; anything absurd: *interj.* absurd!
nonsensical ('i-kal), *adj.* absurd; unmeaning.
nonsensically (-li), *adv.* absurdly.
non sequitur (sek'wi-tēr), *n.* in logic, a conclusion or inference which does not follow from the premises.
nonsuit ('sūt), *n.* the withdrawal of a suit during trial either voluntarily or by judgment of the court on the discovery of error or defect in the pleadings: *v.t.* to subject to a nonsuit.
noodle (nōōd'l), *n.* a simpleton; a strip of dried dough, served in soup or as a baked dish.
nook (nook), *n.* a small recess or secluded retreat; a corner.
noon (nōōn), *n.* the middle of the day, 12 o'clock; height: *adj.* pertaining to noon.
noonday ('dā), *adj.* pertaining to noon, or midday: *n.* noon. Also noontide.
noose (nōōs), *n.* a running knot which binds the closer the more tightly it is drawn: *v.t.* to catch or tie in a noose; ensnare.
nor (nôr), *conj.* a negative particle correlative to *neither* or *not*.
normal ('mal), *adj.* according to rule; regular; perpendicular.
normal school (skōōl), *n.* a school for the training of teachers for elementary schools.
Norman ('man), *adj.* pertaining to the Normans, Normandy, or to a style of architecture introduced into England by the Normans, characterized by the rounded arch and massive square towers.
Norse (nôrs), *adj.* pertaining to ancient Scandinavia, its language, and its people.
north (nôrth), *n.* one of the four cardinal points; the point opposite to the south: *adj.* pertaining to, situated in, or coming from, the north: *adv.* to the north.
norther (nôr'*th*ēr), *n.* a strong gale which prevails in the Gulf of Mexico from September to March.
northern ('*th*ērn), *adj.* in, from, or towards, the north. Also northerly.
northern lights (līts), *n.pl.* the Aurora Borealis.
northing (nôrth'ing), *n.* distance northward.
Norwegian (nôr-wē'jian), *adj.* pertaining to Norway, its language, or inhabitants.
nose (nōz), *n.* the organ of smell; scent; a snout; nozzle; anything resembling a nose: *v.t.* to smell or scent.
nosegay ('gā), *n.* a bouquet.
nosology (-sol'o-ji), *n.* the systematic classification of the diseases of animals and plants.
nostalgia (nos-tal'ji-å), *n.* homesickness.
nostril ('tril), *n.* one of the two openings in the nose.
nostrum ('trum), *n.* a quack medicine.
not (not), *adv.* a word expressive of denial or refusal.
notabilia (nō-tā-bil'i-å), *n.pl.* things worthy of note.
notability (-tā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* notabilities (-tiz)], a person of note; the quality of being notable.

notable (nō'tâ-bl), *adj.* worthy of notice; memorable; notorious; remarkable; industrious; thrifty: *n.* a person or thing of distinction.
notably (-bli), *adv.* in a notable manner.
notarial (nō-tā'ri-âl), *adj.* pertaining to, or done by, a notary.
notary ('tâ-ri), *n.* [*pl.* notaries (-riz)], an official authorized to attest deeds, protest bills of exchange, &c.
notation (-tā'shun), *n.* the act or practice of recording by marks or symbols; a system of signs or symbols.
notch (noch), *n.* a small hollow cut; indentation: *v.t.* to cut into small hollows.
note (nōt), *n.* a memorandum; reputation; brief explanation; short letter; a diplomatic communication; a mark or sign representing a sound; the sound itself [music]; a paper acknowledging a debt and promising payment: *pl.* a summary of a speech: *v.t.* to make a note of; mark; show respect or attention to.
noted ('ed), *p.adj.* well-known; celebrated; remarkable.
nothing (nuth'ing), *n.* not anything; a thing of no value, use, or importance; a cipher: *adv.* in no degree.
nothingness (-nes), *n.* non-existence; worthlessness.
notice (nō'tis), *n.* mental or visual observation; attention; remark; advice; information; warning; public intimation; press criticism: *v.t.* to see or observe; regard; attend to; make remarks upon.
noticeable (-â-bl), *adj.* worthy of observation; remarkable.
notification (-ti-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of giving notice; notice given; document by which information is communicated.
notify ('ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* notified, *p.pr.* notifying], to give notice to; make known.
notion ('shun), *n.* an idea or conception; opinion; belief; inclination; a clever contrivance.
notional (-âl), *adj.* pertaining to, or conveying, a notion; ideal; imaginary.
notoriety (-tō-rī'i-ti), *n.* the state of being notorious. Also notoriousness.
notorious (-tō'ri-us), *adj.* publicly known; usually in a bad sense.
notornis (-tōr'nis), *n.* the gigantic short-winged coot of New Zealand.
Notus (nō'tus), *n.* the south wind.
notwithstanding (-with-stand'ing), *prep.* in spite of: *conj.* although: *adv.* however; yet.
nougat (nōō-gä'), *n.* a confection of almonds, pistachio nuts, sugar, and paste.
nought, same as naught.
noumenon (nō-ōō'me-non), *n.* [*pl.* noumena (-nâ)], essence; the substance or reality existing under the phenomenal.
noun (noun), *n.* the name of anything; a substantive.
nourish (nur'ish), *v.t.* to feed or bring up; support; maintain; educate: *v.i.* to promote growth.
nourishment (-ment), *n.* that which nourishes.
nous (nous), *n.* intellect; clever common-sense.
novel (nov'el), *adj.* of recent origin or introduction; new; strange or unusual: *n.* a fictitious tale or romance.
novelette (-et'), *n.* a short novel.
novelist ('el-ist), *n.* a writer of novels.
novelty ('el-ti), *n.* newness; something new.
novice ('is), *n.* a beginner; in the Roman Catholic Church, one who has entered a religious house but has not yet taken the vow.
novitiate (nō-vish'i-āt), *n.* the state of a novice; time of probation as a novice; a house or retreat for novices.
now (nou), *adv.* at the present time; quite recently.
nowel ('el), *n.* the inner part of a large loam foundry mold.
nowise (nō'wīz), *adv.* not in any manner or degree.
noxious (nok'shus), *adj.* harmful; pernicious; deadly.

nozzle (noz'l), *n.* a projecting mouthpiece.

N-rays (n-rāz), *n.* olfactive rays propagated by electric-sparked waves in the ether, in the same manner as light. Discovered in 1903 by Prof. M. R. Blondlot, physicist of Nancy, and named N after the city.

nubbin (nub'in), *n.* a small or imperfect ear of maize.

nubilous (nū'bi-lus), *adj.* cloudy.

nuclear ('klē-ār), *adj.* pertaining to, or connected with, a nucleus.

nucleus ('klē-us), *n.* the central mass around which matter accretes or grows; the head of a comet.

nude (nūd), *adj.* bare; naked; in law, made without consideration; void; in art, the undraped body (with *the*).

nudely ('li), *adv.* nakedly.

nudeness ('nes), *n.* nakedness. Also nudity.

nudge (nuj), *v.t.* to touch gently, as with the elbow: *n.* a gentle touch, as with the elbow.

nudity (nū'di-ti), *n.* nakedness: *pl.* naked parts.

nugatory ('gā-tō-ri), *adj.* trifling; useless.

nugget (nug'et), *n.* a lump or mass of metal, especially of gold in auriferous soil.

nuisance (nū'sâns), *n.* anything offensive, injurious, vexatious, or annoying.

null (nul), *adj.* of no legal force; void.

nullification (-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of nullifying.

nullifier ('i-fī-ēr), *n.* one who nullifies.

nullify ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* nullified, *p.pr.* nullifying], to annul or render void.

nullity ('i-ti), *n.* want of existence, force, or validity.

numb (num), *adj.* deprived of sensation or motion; torpid: *v.t.* to benumb.

number ('bēr), *n.* a unit; one, or more than one; multitude; one of a series; a collection of things; sounds distributed into harmonies; poetry; meter, or verse (usually *pl.*): *v.t.* to count; mark with a number.

numeral (nū'mēr-âl), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or denoting, number: *n.* a symbol or word expressing a number.

numerary ('mēr-ā-ri), *adj.* belonging to a certain number.

numerate (-āt), *v.t.* to reckon or enumerate; point or read, as figures.

numeration (-ā'shun), *n.* the act or art of numbering, or of reading and writing numbers.

numerator ('mēr-ā-tēr), *n.* one who numbers; the figure or figures above the line in fractions which indicate how many parts of a unit are taken.

numerous ('mēr-us), *adj.* consisting of a great number.

numismatic (-mis-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to coins or medals: *n.pl.* the science and study of coins and medals. Also numismatology.

numismatist ('mā-tist), *n.* one skilled in numismatics. Also numismatologist.

numskull ('skul), *n.* a blockhead.

nun (nun), *n.* a female devoted to a religious life and seclusion under a vow of chastity; a variety of pigeon; the blue titmouse.

nuncio ('shi-ō), *n.* a papal ambassador.

nuncupative (nung'kū-pā-tiv), *adj.* verbal; nominal. Also nuncupatory.

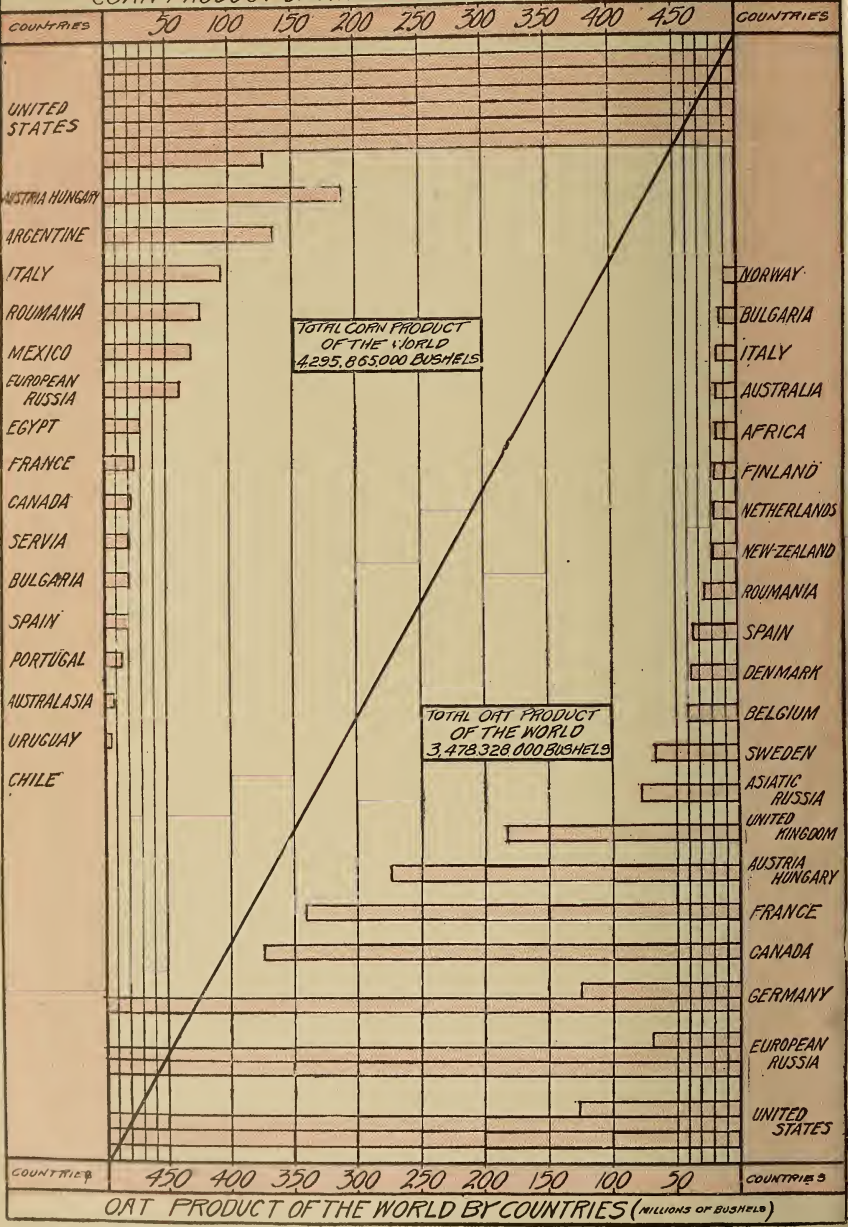
nunnery (nun'ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* nunneries (-iz)], a religious house for nuns.

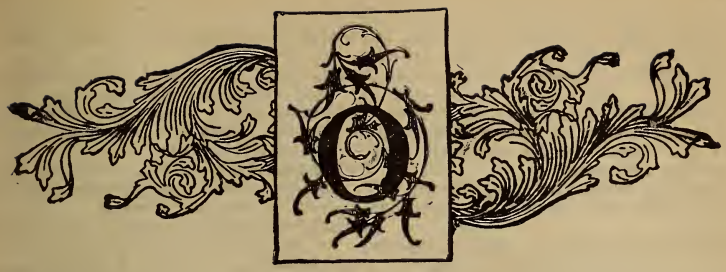
nuptial (nup'shâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or constituting, marriage: *n.pl.* a marriage; marriage ceremony.

nurse (nērs), *n.* a woman who has the care of infants, or of the child of another person; one who tends the sick or infirm; one who, or that which, protects or fosters: *v.t.* to tend or suckle, as an infant; bring up; tend in sickness; promote; economize.

nursery ('ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* nurseries (-iz)], an apartment for young children; a place or garden for rearing young plants; a race for two-year-old horses.

nursling ('ling), *n.* an infant.
nurture (nēr'tūr), *n.* that which nourishes; diet; food; education: *v.t.* to bring up; educate; nourish.
nut (nut), *n.* the fruit of certain trees, containing a kernel inclosed in a hard shell; a piece of metal grooved for screwing on to the end of a bolt: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* nutted, *p.pr.* nutting], to gather nuts.
nutant (nū'tânt), *adj.* having the top bent downward.
nutation (-tā'shun), *n.* the periodical vibratory movement of the axis of the earth.
nutmeg (nut'meg), *n.* the aromatic kernel of the fruit of an East Indian tree.
nutria (nū-tri-â), *n.* the commercial name for the fur or skin of the coypou.
nutrient ('tri-ent), *adj.* promoting growth.
nutriment ('tri-ment), *n.* nourishment.
nutrition (-trish'un), *n.* that which nourishes; food; the action of promoting growth or repairing waste in organic bodies.
nutritious ('us), *adj.* affording nutrition.
nutritive ('tri-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or having the quality of, nutrition.
nutritively (-li), *adv.* by nutrition.
nutty (nut'i), *adj.* abounding in, or tasting like, nuts.
nux vomica (nuks vom'i-kâ), *n.* the fruit of an East Indian plant (*Strychnos Nux vomica*) which yields the deadly poison strychnine.
nuzzle ('l), *v.t.* to root up with the nose, as swine: *v.i.* to nestle.
nye (nī), *n.* a brood of pheasants.
nylghau (nil'gaw), *n.* a large Indian antelope. Also nylgau.
nymph (nimf), *n.* in classic mythology, a goddess of nature inhabiting the mountains, woods, streams, &c.; a light, handsome, graceful young woman.
nympha (nim'fâ), *n.* the pupa or chrysalis of an insect.
nymphomania (-fō-mā'ni-â), *n.* erotic insanity in females.


CORN PRODUCT OF THE WORLD BY COUNTRIES (MILLIONS OF BUSHELS)
COUNTRIES
50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450
COUNTRIES
UNITED STATES
AUSTRIA HUNGARY
ARGENTINE
ITALY
ROUMANIA
MEXICO
EUROPEAN RUSSIA
EGYPT
FRANCE
CANADA
SERVIA
BULGARIA
SPAIN
PORTUGAL
AUSTRALASIA
URUGUAY
CHILE
TOTAL CORN PRODUCT OF THE WORLD 4,295,865,000 BUSHELS
TOTAL OAT PRODUCT OF THE WORLD 3,478,328,000 BUSHELS
NORWAY
BULGARIA
ITALY
AUSTRALIA
AFRICA
FINLAND
NETHERLANDS
NEW ZEALAND
ROUMANIA
SPAIN
DENMARK
BELGIUM
SWEDEN
ASIATIC RUSSIA
UNITED KINGDOM
AUSTRIA HUNGARY
FRANCE
CANADA
GERMANY
EUROPEAN RUSSIA
UNITED STATES
COUNTRIES
450 400 350 300 250 200 150 100 50
COUNTRIES
OAT PRODUCT OF THE WORLD BY COUNTRIES (MILLIONS OF BUSHELS)



O (ō), *interj.* an exclamation of wonder, pain, &c.: *n.* [*pl.* o's (-ōz)], a ring, cipher, or naught.

oadal (ō'ȧ-dȧl), *n.* a tree of the colanut family.

oaf (ōf), *n.* a changeling; dolt.

oafish ('ish), *adj.* simple; silly; doltish.

oak (ōk), *n.* a tree of many species, especially the common oak (*Quercus robur*), valued for its timber.

oak-apple ('ap-l), *n.* a spongy excrescence growing on the leaves or young branches of the oak.

oaken ('en), *adj.* made of, or consisting of, oak.

oakum ('um), *n.* old ropes untwisted and pulled into loose hemp.

oar (ōr), *n.* a light pole with a broad blade, for rowing a boat: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to row.

oasis (ō-ā'sis), *n.* [*pl.* oases ('sēz)], a fertile spot in a barren sandy desert.

oast (ōst), *n.* a kiln for drying hops or barley.

oat (ōt), *n.* a grassy plant of the genus Avena, the grain of which is used as food [usually in *pl.*].

oaten ('en), *adj.* made of oats.

oath (ōth), *n.* a solemn declaration of truth-telling with an appeal to God as witness.

ob, a *prefix* meaning *before, against, towards, in front of, reversed.*

obbligato (ob-li-gä'tō), *n.* an indispensable instrumental part or accompaniment written especially for the instrument named [music].

obduracy ('dū-rȧ-si), *n.* obdurate conduct or quality.

obdurate ('dū-rāt), *adj.* hardened in heart or feelings, especially against moral influence.

obdurately (-li), *adv.* stubbornly.

obdurateness (-nes), *n.* the quality or state of being obdurate.

obedience (ō-bē'di-ens), *n.* submission to authority; dutifulness.

obedient ('di-ent), *adj.* submissive to authority; dutiful.

obeisance (-bā'sȧns), *n.* a bow or curtsey; act of reverence.

obelisk (ob'e-lisk), *n.* a lofty, four-sided stone pillar gradually tapering as it rises, and terminating in a pyramidal top; a reference mark (†).

obelus ('e-lus), *n.* a mark (— or ÷ or †) used in old MSS. to indicate a doubtful or spurious reading; in modern writing, a break (—).

obese (ō-bēs'), *adj.* corpulent.

obesity (-bes'i-ti), *n.* excessive corpulence, especially of an unhealthy kind. Also obeseness.

obey (-bā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* obeyed, *p.pr.* obeying], to submit to the rule or authority of; comply with the orders or instructions of: *v.i.* to yield; do as bidden.

obfuscate (ob-fus'kāt), *v.t.* to bewilder.

obi (ō'bi), *n.* among the West Indian natives and negroes of Africa a system of secret sorcery or magical rites; a charm; a kind of sash worn by Japanese women.

obituary (ō-bit'ū-ȧ-ri), *n.* [*pl.* obituaries (-riz)], a register of deaths; an account of a deceased person: *adj.* pertaining to, or recording, deaths.

object (ob-jekt'), *v.t.* to urge against;

oppose: *v.i.* to make objections: *n.* (ob'jekt) anything placed before the mind or senses; motive; end; aim.

object-glass ('ject-glâs), *n.* the lens of a microscope or telescope nearest to the object to be observed and forming the image.

objection (-jek'shun), *n.* the act of objecting; adverse reason; difficulty raised.

objectionable (-â-bl), *adj.* liable or open to objection; reprehensible.

objective ('tiv), *adj.* pertaining to an object; external to the mind; in grammar, noting the case which follows a transitive verb or a preposition and is governed by it: *n.* the accusative case; an objective point.

objectively (-li), *adv.* in an objective manner.

objectivism ('tiv-izm), *n.* the philosophical doctrine that the knowledge of the non-ego is anterior to that of the ego; in art and literature, the representation of persons and incidents as they really appear.

objectivity ('i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being objective. Also objectiveness.

objurgate (-jĕr'gāt), *v.t.* to chide or reprove.

objurgation (-gā'shun), *n.* reproof.

objurgatory ('gā-tō-ri), *adj.* containing reproof or censure.

oblate (-lāt'), *adj.* depressed or flattened at the poles; orange-shaped; in the Roman Catholic Church, noting a secular priest who has devoted himself and his property to the monastery he has entered.

oblation (-lā'shun), *n.* an offering or sacrifice; anything presented in religious worship.

obligation (-li-gā'shun), *n.* the binding power of a vow, promise, or contract; the state of being indebted for a favor; in law, a bond to which a penalty is annexed on failure of due performance.

obligatory (ob'li-gā-tō-ri), *adj.* morally or legally binding.

oblige (ō-blīj'), *v.t.* to constrain by force, morally, legally, or physically; bind by some favor or kindness rendered; render a favor to; gratify.

obligee (ob-li-jē'), *n.* one to whom a bond is given.

obliging (ō-blīj'ing), *p.adj.* complaisant; civil or courteous.

obliger ('ĕr), *n.* one who obliges.

obligor (ob'li-gôr), *n.* one who is bound by a bond.

oblique (-lēk'), *adj.* deviating from a right line; not parallel; not direct or straightforward.

oblique angle (ang'gl), *n.* an angle greater or less than a right angle.

oblique case (kās), *n.* in grammar, any case except the nominative.

obliquely ('li), *adv.* in an oblique manner or direction.

obliqueness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being oblique; slanting direction; moral error. Also obliquity.

obliterate (-lit'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to efface or wear out; destroy by the effects of time or other means.

obliteration (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of obliterating; effacement.

oblivion (-liv'i-un), *n.* the state of being blotted out from memory; forgetfulness.

oblivious ('i-us), *adj.* forgetful.

oblong ('lông), *adj.* longer than broad: *n.* a geometrical figure of such shape.

obloquy ('lō-kwi), *n.* reproachful language; calumny; slander; reproach.

obnoxious (-nok'shus), *adj.* deserving of censure or disapproval; hateful; offensive; unpopular.

oboe (ō'bō-e), *n.* a musical wind instrument of the reed class; hautboy; an organ stop.

obolus (ob'ō-lus), *n.* an ancient Greek coin, value 1¼ farthings; an Attic weight = 1-6th of a drachma.

obovate (-ō'vāt), *adj.* inversely ovate.

obscene (-sēn'), *adj.* offensive to chastity; impure in language or action; indecent; filthy.

obscenely ('li), *adv.* in an obscene manner.

obsceneness ('nes), *n.* impurity in language or action; indecency. Also obscenity.

obscure (-skur'), *adj.* without light or distinctness; dark; not easily understood; illegible; secluded; hum-

ble: *v.t.* to darken or dim; disguise; render less visible or intelligible; tarnish; make mean.

obscurely ('li), *adv.* in an obscure manner.

obscureness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being obscure. Also obscurity.

obsecrate ('se-krāt), *v.t.* to implore.

obsecration (-krā'shun), *n.* entreaty.

obsequies ('se-kwiz), *n.pl.* funeral rites.

obsequious (-sē'kwi-us), *adj.* servile; compliant to excess.

observable (-zēr'vă-bl), *adj.* capable of being observed; worthy of observation; remarkable.

observably (-bli), *adv.* remarkably.

observance ('vâns), *n.* the act of observing; performance of rites; rule of practice.

observant ('vânt), *adj.* taking notice; attentive; mindful.

observation (-vā'shun), *n.* the act of observing; attention; that which is observed; remark; note.

observational ('shun-ăl), *adj.* consisting of, or containing, observations.

observatory ('vâ-tō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* observatories (-riz)], a building fitted up for astronomical research.

observe (-zērv'), *v.t.* to keep in view; take notice of; celebrate; practice ceremonially; mention: *v.i.* to make observations.

observing ('ing), *p.adj.* giving particular attention to. Also observant.

obsidian (-sid'i-ân), *n.* volcanic larva of a glassy appearance.

obsolescence (-sō-les'ens), *n.* the state of becoming obsolete.

obsolescent ('ent), *adj.* becoming obsolete.

obsolete ('sō-lēt), *adj.* gone out of date; disused; imperfectly developed.

obsoleteness (-nes), *n.* the state of being obsolete; indistinctness.

obstacle ('tă-kl), *n.* that which hinders or opposes.

obstetric (-stet'rik), *adj.* pertaining to midwifery.

obstinacy ('sti-nâ-si), *n.* the state or quality of being obstinate; stubbornness. Also obstinateness.

obstinate ('sti-nāt), *adj.* pertinaciously adhering to one's opinion or purpose; stubborn.

obstinately (-li), *adv.* in an obstinate manner.

obstreperous (-strep'ĕr-us), *adj.* clamorously noisy; turbulent.

obstruct (-strukt'), *v.t.* to block up or impede; hinder from passing; interrupt.

obstruction (-struk'shun), *n.* an impediment.

obstructionist (-ist), *n.* a member of a legislative assembly who makes use of its rules to deliberately hinder the progress of public business.

obstructive ('tiv), *adj.* causing obstruction.

obtain (-tān'), *v.t.* to get possession of; gain; acquire; win; procure: *v.i.* to be established in practice or use.

obtainment ('ment), *n.* the act of obtaining.

obtrude (-trōōd'), *v.t.* to thrust in or upon; urge or offer with unreasonable importunity: *v.i.* to enter uninvited.

obtrusion (-trōō'zhun), *n.* the act of obtruding.

obtrusive ('siv), *adj.* inclined or apt to intrude.

obtrusively (-li), *adv.* by way of obtrusion.

obtuse (-tūs'), *adj.* not pointed or acute; greater than a right angle; dull.

obtusely ('li), *adv.* in an obtuse manner.

obtuseness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being obtuse; bluntness; mental dulness.

obverse (-vērs'), *adj.* bearing the head: said of a coin or medal; narrower at the base than the top: said of a leaf or radicle: *n.* ('vērs), the side of a coin or medal having the face or head upon it: opposed to reverse.

obversely ('li), *adv.* in an obverse form.

obvert (-vērt'), *v.t.* to turn towards; face.

obviate ('vi-āt), *v.t.* to remove, as difficulties or objections.
obvious ('vi-us), *adj.* evident.
obvolute ('vō-lūt), *adj.* arranged so as to overlap, as the margins of an organ or part of a plant.
oca (ō'kä), *n.* a South American plant with a tuberous root resembling the potato.
occasion (ok-kā'zhun), *n.* occurrence; state or position of affairs; opportunity; incidental cause or need; exigence: *v.t.* to cause or influence directly or indirectly; give rise to.
occasional (-ăl), *adj.* incidental or casual.
occasionally (-li), *adv.* incidentally or casually.
Occident (ok'si-dent), *n.* the West; the countries west of Asia and the Turkish dominions.
Occidental (-si-den'tăl), *adj.* of or belonging to the Occident: *n.* a native of the Occident.
occipital (-sip'i-tăl), *adj.* pertaining to the occiput.
occiput ('si-put), *n.* the hinder part of the skull or head.
occult (-kult'), *adj.* hidden; secret; invisible.
occultation (-kul-tā'shun), *n.* temporary disappearance or obscuration: said of one heavenly body when another conceals it from sight.
occulted (-kult'ed), *adj.* hidden from the vision, as a star, &c.
occultism ('izm), *n.* Eastern theosophy.
occultly ('li), *adv.* in an occult manner.
occult sciences (si'en-sez), *n.pl.* magic, alchemy, and astrology.
occupancy ('ū-păn-si), *n.* the act of taking and holding in possession.
occupant ('ū-pănt), *n.* one who has possession.
occupation (-pā'shun), *n.* the act or state of occupying; business, employment, or calling.
occupier ('ū-pī-ēr), *n.* one who occupies.
occupy ('ū-pī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* occupied, *p.pr.* occupying], to take possession of; hold or keep in possession, as for use; fill or cover; employ: *v.i.* to traffic.
occur (-kēr'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* occurred, *p.pr.* ocurring], to happen or take place; come to the mind; be found or met with.
occurrence (-kur'ens), *n.* an accident, event, or incident.
ocean (ō'shun), *n.* the vast expanse of salt water covering more than 3-5ths of the globe; any one of its chief divisions; an immense expanse: *adj.* pertaining to the great expanse of salt water.
oceanic (-she-ăn'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, occurring in, or produced by, the ocean.
ocelot ('se-lot), *n.* the Mexican cat.
ochre ('kēr), *n.* a fine yellow- or brown-colored clay: used as a pigment.
octa, a *prefix* meaning *eight.* Also octo, as *octa*chord, an instrument of 8 strings; a system of 8 sounds; *octo*decimo, a book with 18 leaves to the sheet (18mo.).
octagon (ok'tă-gon), *n.* a plane figure of 8 sides and 8 angles.
octagonal (-tag'ō-năl), *adj.* having 8 sides and 8 angles.
octahedral (-tă-hē'drăl), *adj.* having 8 equal sides.
octahedron ('drun), *n.* a solid figure contained by 8 equal equilateral triangles.
octangular (-tang'gū-lăr), *adj.* having 8 angles.
octant ('tănt), *n.* the 8th part of a circle.
octave ('tāv), *n.* an eighth, or an interval of 12 semitones; the 8th day after a church festival, the festival itself being included; a small cask of wine = 1-8th of a pipe: *adj.* consisting of 8.
octavo (-tā'vō), *n.* a sheet of printing paper folded in 8 leaves or 16 pages (8vo.): *adj.* having 8 leaves or 16 pages to the sheet.
octennial (-ten'i-ăl), *adj.* recurring every 8th year; continuing 8 years.
octennially (-li), *adv.* every 8 years.
octillion (ok-til'yun), *n.* in French and American numeration the number represented by 1 followed by 27 ciphers; in English numeration 1 followed by 48 ciphers.
octodecimo (-tō-des'i-mō), *adj.* con-

sisting of 18 leaves or 36 pages to a sheet: *n.* a book of such size (18mo.).

octogenarian (-tō-je-nā'ri-ăn), *n.* one who is 80 years old: *adj.* 80 years old.

octoped ('tō-pod), *n.* an animal with 8 feet.

octopus ('tō-pus), *n.* [*pl.* octopuses (-ez)], a genus of Cephalopods having 8 arms, containing the cuttlefish.

octoroon (-tō-rōōn'), *n.* the offspring of a white person and a quadroon.

octuple ('tū-pl), *adj.* eight-fold.

ocular ('ū-lăr), *adj.* pertaining to, depending on, or formed by, the eye; known from actual sight.

oculiform ('ū-li-fôrm), *adj.* eye-shaped.

oculist ('ū-list), *n.* one who is skilled in the treatment of eye diseases.

odd (od), *adj.* not paired or matched with another; not even; not exactly divisible by 2; unusual; peculiar; eccentric.

Odd Fellow ('fel-ō), *n.* a member of the order of the benevolent society of Odd Fellows.

oddity ('i-ti), *n.* a person or thing that is peculiar; eccentricity; strangeness.

odds (odz), *n.pl.* inequality; advantage; superiority; excess of either compared with the other; probability; more than an even wager.

ode (ōd), *n.* a short song; lyric poem.

odious (ō'di-us), *adj.* offensive; unpopular.

odium ('di-um), *n.* hatred; dislike.

odometer (ō-dom'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for registering the number of revolutions of a carriage-wheel, to which it is attached.

odontoid (-don'toid), *adj.* tooth-like.

odontology (-tol'o-ji), *n.* dental science; a treatise on the teeth.

odoriferous (-dĕr-if'ĕr-us), *adj.* diffusing fragrance.

odorous ('dĕr-us), *adj.* emitting an odor or scent; fragrant.

odor ('dĕr), *n.* a scent; estimation.

o'er, same as over.

œsophagus. See esophagus.

of (ov), *prep.* from; out of; belonging to; according to; proceeding from.

off (ôf), *adj.* most distant; noting the right-hand side in driving, or the left-hand side of the bowler at cricket: *adv.* away from: *prep.* not on; distant from: *interj.* begone!

offal (of'ăl), *n.* refuse; waste meat.

offend (-fend'), *v.t.* to displease or make angry; molest or annoy; pain or shock: *v.i.* to transgress; do anything displeasing.

offense (-fens'), *n.* any cause of anger or displeasure; insult; injury; assault.

offensive (-fen'siv), *adj.* causing displeasure; annoying; disagreeable; disgusting; used in attack: *n.* the act of attacking (with *the*).

offensively (-li), *adv.* in an offensive manner.

offensiveness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being offensive.

offer ('ĕr), *v.t.* to present for acceptance or refusal; proffer; present in worship or sacrifice; bid as a price or reward: *v.i.* to be ready; express a willingness; attempt or make an attempt: *n.* a proposal made; price offered; first advance.

offering (-ing), *n.* that which is offered; a sacrifice; oblation.

office (of'is), *n.* public or private business; employment; function; act of worship; formulary of devotion; act of kindness; service; apartment for the transaction of business: *pl.* the outlying buildings of a mansion; apartments of a house in which domestics discharge their duties.

officer ('is-ĕr), *n.* a person commissioned to perform a certain public duty: *v.t.* to furnish with officers.

official (-fish'ăl), *adj.* pertaining to an office or public duty; from the proper authority: *n.* one who holds a civil office.

officialism (-izm), *n.* government by officials; official routine.

officially (-li), *adv.* by the proper officer; in an official manner.

officiate ('i-āt), *v.i.* to perform the duties of an office.

officinal (-fis'i-năl), *adj.* noting drugs

officially recognized by the pharmacopœia.

officious (fish'us), *adj.* too forward in offering services; meddling.

offing (ôf'ing), *n.* that part of the sea with deep water off the shore.

offscouring ('skour-ing), *n.* refuse.

offscum ('skum), *n.* dregs; filth.

offset ('set), *n.* a young shoot or bud; a sum or account placed as an equivalent for another; in surveying, a perpendicular let fall from the main line to an outlying point.

offside ('sīd), *n.* the side to the right hand of the driver.

offspring ('spring), *n.* children; descendants.

often ('en), *adv.* many times; frequently.

ogee (ō-jē'), *n.* a wave-like molding, one side convex the other concave; a cyma.

ogle ('gl), *v.t.* to look fondly at with a side glance: *n.* a side glance.

ogre (ō'gĕr), *n.* an imaginary man-eating monster or giant. *Feminine* ogress.

ogreish (-ish), *adj.* like an ogre.

oh (ō), *interj.* an exclamation of wonder, pain, or anxiety.

ohm (ōm), *n.* the unit of electrical resistance.

oil (oil), *n.* a highly inflammable fatty liquid obtained from various animal and vegetable substances: *v.t.* to lubricate with oil.

oilcake ('kāk), *n.* the substance that remains after the oil has been expressed, as from flaxseed.

oilcloth ('klôth), *n.* painted canvas for floor covering.

oil-color ('kul-ĕr), *n.* a pigment made by grinding a coloring substance in oil; a painting executed in oil-colors.

oiliness ('i-nes), *n.* oily quality; greasiness.

oily ('i), *adj.* containing, or like, oil; greasy; unctuous; flattering.

ointment (oint'ment), *n.* an unctuous substance applied to a wound or injured part.

okapi (ok-ap'ē), *n.* an animal allied to the giraffe, recently discovered in Africa.

old (ōld), *adj.* [*comp.* older, *superl.* oldest], aged; decayed by time; ancient; out of date; long practiced.

olden (ōl'den), *adj.* ancient; bygone.

oldish (ōld'ish), *adj.* somewhat old.

old style (stīl), *n.* the old mode of reckoning time according to the Julian year of 365¼ days.

oleaginous (ō-le-aj'i-nus), *adj.* oily; unctuous.

oleander (-an'dĕr), *n.* an evergreen shrub with handsome fragrant flowers.

oleaster (-as'tĕr), *n.* the wild olive.

oleate ('le-āt), *n.* a salt of oleic acid.

olefiant ('e-fī'ânt), *adj.* noting a gas formed by heating 2 volumes of sulphuric acid with 1 volume of alcohol.

olefiant gas (gas), *n.* heavy carburetted hydrogen.

olefine (ō'le-fin), *n.* a hydrocarbon containing 2 atoms of hydrogen and 1 atom of carbon.

oleic ('le-ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or obtained from, oil.

oleic acid (as'id), *n.* an oily acid obtained from the saponification of linseed and other oils, or in the making of soap.

oleiferous (-le-if'ĕr-us, *adj.* producing oil.

oleine ('le-in), *n.* the pure liquid part of oil or fat. Also olein.

oleo, a *prefix* meaning *oily, pertaining to oil,* or *oily.*

oleograph ('le-ō-gråf), *n.* a lithograph in oil-colors.

oleomargarine (-ō-mär'går-in), *n.* imitation butter made from milk and animal fat, &c.

oleometer (-om'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for testing and determining the relative density of oils.

oleo-oil (-oil), *n.* oil obtained from animal fat.

olfactory (ol-fak'tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or used in, smelling: *n.* organ of smell (usually *pl.*).

olibanum (ō-lib'â-num), *n.* a gum resin; the frankincense of the ancients. Also oliban.

oligarch (ol'i-gärk), *n.* one of an oligarchy.

oligarchal (-âl), *adj.* pertaining to an oligarchy.

oligarchy ('i-gär-ki), *n.* [*pl.* oligarchies (-kiz)], government in which the supreme power is in the hands of a few; a state so governed.
olive ('iv), *n.* a plant of the genus Olea, or its oily fruit; a tawny yellow color: *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, the olive.
olive-branch (-brânch), *n.* the branch of the olive: the emblem of peace.
olivet ('i-vet), *n.* an imitation pearl made for traffic with savage races.
olivil ('i-vil), *n.* a crystalline substance obtained from the gum of the olive tree.
olivine ('i-vin), *n.* a variety of chrysolite.
Olympiad (ō-lim'pi-ad), *n.* in ancient Greece, the interval (4 years) between the celebration of the Olympic games: a system of chronology reckoning from the first Olympiad, 776 B.C.
Olympic ('pik), *adj.* pertaining to Olympia in Elis, where the Olympic games were celebrated. Also Olympian: *n.pl.* the Olympic games of ancient Greece, celebrated every 4 years in honor of Zeus of Mt. Olympus.
omber, ombre (om'bẽr), *n.* a card game.
ombrometer (-brom'e-ter), *n.* a raingage.
omega (ō-mē'gå), *n.* the last letter of the Greek alphabet: hence the last; end.
omelet (om'e-let), *n.* a kind of pancake of eggs, &c.
omen (ō'men), *n.* a sign of some future event: *v.t.* to portend or prognosticate.
ominous (om'i-nus), *adj.* foreboding evil; inauspicious.
omission (ō-mish'un), *n.* neglect or failure to do something required; something omitted.
omit (-mit'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* omitted, *p.pr.* omitting], to leave out; neglect; fail to mention.
omni, a *prefix* meaning *all, entirely,* as *omni*present.
omnibus (om'ni-bus), *n.* a public four-wheeled carriage for passenger traffic.
omnipotence (-nip'o-tens), *n.* unlimited power.
omnipotent ('o-tent), *adj.* having unlimited power.
Omnipotent, *n.* God (with *the*).
omnipresence (-ni-prez'ens), *n.* universal presence.
omniscient (-nish'ent), *adj.* knowing all things; infinitely wise.
omnivorous (-niv'ẽr-us), *adj.* feeding upon animal and vegetable food; all-devouring.
on (on), *prep.* upon; in contact with the upper part; at; near: *adv.* forward; onward: *adj.* noting the side to the right of the batsman in cricket: *interj.* go on!
onager (on'å-jẽr), *n.* the wild ass.
onanism (ō'nån-izm), *n.* masturbation.
once (wuns), *adv.* at one time; formerly; one time.
one (wun), *adj.* single in number; some way; individual: *n.* [*pl.* ones (wunz)], the number one or its symbol; an individual.
onerous (on'ẽr-us), *adj.* burdensome; weighty; oppressive.
onion (un'yun), *n.* a bulbous-rooted plant of the genus Allium: used in cookery.
only (ōn'li), *adj.* single; one and no more: *adv.* singly; merely.
onomatopœia (on-ō-mat-ō-pē'yå), *n.* the formation of words to resemble the sounds made by the thing signified, as *whiz*; the use of words so formed, or the word itself.
onomatopoetic (-pō-et'ik), *adj.* formed by onomatopœia. Also onomatopœic.
onset ('set), *n.* an assault; attack.
onslaught ('slawt), *n.* a furious attack.
ontogenesis (-tō-jen'e-sis), *n.* the history of the evolution of individual organisms. Also ontogeny.
ontological (-to-loj'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to ontology; metaphysical.
ontologist (-tol'o-jist), *n.* a metaphysician.
ontology ('o-ji), *n.* the logic of pure being; metaphysics.
onus (ō'nus), *n.* a burden; duty; obligation.
onward (on'wẽrd), *adj.* advancing;

progressing: *adv.* in advance. Also onwards: *interj.* forward!

onyx (on'iks), *n.* a variety of agate.

oölite (ō'o-līt), *n.* a limestone composed of grains like the roe of a fish.

oölitic (-lit'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, composed of, or like, oölite.

oölogy (-ol'o-ji), *n.* a treatise on birds' eggs; the scientific study of birds' eggs.

oolong (ōō'lông), *n.* a Chinese black tea, the flavor of which resembles green tea. Also oulong.

oomiak ('mi-ak), *n.* an Eskimo fishing and transport boat. Also oomiac, umiak.

oösperm (ō'o-spẽrm), *n.* a fertilized ovum.

oötheca (-thē'ka), *n.* the egg-case of certain mollusks and insects containing the eggs.

ooze (ōōz), *n.* soft mud or slime; gentle flow; liquor of a tan vat: *v.i.* to flow gently; percolate.

opacity (ō-pas'i-ti), *n.* opaqueness.

opah ('pâ), *n.* the king-fish.

opal ('pâl), *n.* a precious stone of milky hue, exhibiting a play of various colors.

opalesce (-es'), *v.i.* to exhibit a play of various colors like the opal.

opalescence ('ens), *n.* the quality of being opalescent.

opalescent ('ent), *adj.* resembling opal in its reflection of light.

opaline ('pâ-lin), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, the opal.

opaque (-pāk'), *adj.* not transparent.

opaqueness (-nes), *n.* the quality or state of being opaque.

ope (ōp), *v.* & *adj.* same as open [Poet.].

open ('n), *adj.* not shut; unfastened; clear of trees; unsealed; clear; unreserved; public; generous; frank; sincere; enunciated without closing the mouth: *v.t.* to make open; begin; expand; break the seal of: *v.i.* to unclose itself; commence; begin to appear; bark in view or the scent of game: said of a dog.

open door, *n.* a political term for international free trade, chiefly used in connection with oriental countries.

opening (-ing), *n.* an aperture; opportunity: *adj.* first in order.

opera (op'ẽr-â), *n.* a musical drama.

opera-bouffe (-bōōf), *n.* a comic opera.

opera-cloak (-klōk), *n.* a lady's evening dress cloak worn at an opera, theater, &c.

opera-glass (-glâs), *n.* a small binocular glass used in operas, theaters, &c.

operameter (-ẽr-am'e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for recording the number of revolutions made by the shaft or wheel of a machine.

operate ('ẽr-āt), *v.i.* to work; produce a certain effect; perform a surgical operation: *v.t.* to cause to perform certain work: as, to *operate* a machine.

operatic (-at'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the opera.

operation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of operating; agency; effect; manipulation; surgical performance with instruments; a series of movements of an army or fleet.

operative ('ẽr-ā-tiv), *adj.* having the power of acting; efficacious; vigorous: *n.* an artisan or skilled workman.

operator ('ẽr-a-tẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, operates.

operetta (op-ẽr-et'â), *n.* a light musical drama.

ophicleide (of'i-klīd), *n.* a large brass keyed musical instrument of the horn class.

Ophidia (ō-fid'i-â), *n.pl.* an order of reptiles, including the serpents.

ophidian ('i-ân), *adj.* pertaining to the Ophidia; snake-like: *n.* one of the Ophidia.

ophiological (of-i-ō-loj'i-kâl), *adj.* pertaining to ophiology.

ophiology (-ol'o-ji), *n.* that branch of natural history which treats of serpents.

ophthalmia (of-thal'mi-â), *n.* inflammation of the eye or eyeball. Also ophthalmitis.

ophthalmic ('mik), *adj.* pertaining to the eye.

ophthalmologist (-mol'o-jist), *n.* one who is skilled in diseases of the eye.

ophthalmology ('o-ji), *n.* the sci-

ence that treats of the eye and its diseases.

ophthalmoscope ('mo-skōp), *n.* an instrument for examining the interior of the eye.

ophthalmoscopy (-mos'kō-pi), *n.* examination of the eye.

ophthalmoscopy ('mo-skō-pi), *n.* excision or extraction of the eye.

opiate (ō'pi-āt), *n.* a medicine compounded with opium to induce sleep or rest; narcotic; anything that soothes: *adj.* narcotic; soothing; inducing sleep or quiet.

opine (ō-pīn'), *v.i.* to think; be of opinion.

opinion (-pin'yun), *n.* belief or judgment; estimation; persuasion.

opinionated (-ā-ted), *adj.* firm or obstinate in one's opinions.

opinionative (-ā-tiv), *adj.* fond of preconceived ideas; self-conceited.

opinionatively (-li), *adv.* obstinately.

opium (ō'pi-um), *n.* the dried juice of the capsules of the white poppy.

opobalsam (op-o-bawl'sâm), *n.* balm of Gilead.

opodeldoc (-del'dok), *n.* a soap liniment: used for sprains, &c.

opossum (ō-pos'um), *n.* an American and Australian marsupial carnivorous mammal.

opponent (op-pō'nent), *adj.* opposite; adverse; antagonistic: *n.* one who opposes, especially in argument or debate; adversary.

opportune (-pēr-tūn'), *adj.* well-timed; seasonable.

opportunely ('li), *adv.* seasonably.

opportuneness ('nes), *n.* seasonableness.

opportunism ('izm), *n.* sacrifice of principle to circumstances, especially in politics.

opportunist ('ist), *n.* one who takes advantage of circumstances to promote the political interests of his party.

opportunity (-tū'ni-ti), *n.* convenient time or occasion.

opposable (-pōz'ā-bl), *adj.* that may be opposed.

oppose (-pōz'), *v.t.* to act against; contend with; resist; place as an obstacle; check.

opposite ('pō-zit), *adj.* placed or standing in front; contrary; adverse; antagonistic.

oppositely (-li), *adv.* in front; adversely.

oppositeness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being opposite.

opposition (-zish'un), *n.* the act or state of opposing; hostile resistance; contrariety; obstacle; the situation of two heavenly bodies when their longitudes differ by 180°; the collective body of opponents to the existing administration or government.

oppositionist (-ist), *n.* one of the party that opposes an administration or government.

oppress (-pres'), *v.t.* to burden; crush by hardship or severity; lie heavily upon.

oppression (-presh'un), *n.* the act of oppressing; state of being oppressed; hardship; calamity; injustice; lassitude; dulness.

oppressive (-pres'iv), *adj.* unreasonably burdensome; unjustly severe; tyrannical; overpowering; heavy.

oppressively (-li), *adv.* in an oppressive manner.

oppressiveness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being oppressive.

oppressor ('ẽr), *n.* one who oppresses.

opprobrious (-prō'bri-us), *adj.* expressive of opprobrium; reproachful and contemptuous; disgraceful.

opprobrium ('bri-um), *n.* reproach with disdain or contempt; ignominy.

opsiometer (-si-om'e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the limits of distinct vision.

optative ('tā-tiv), *adj.* expressing desire or wish.

optic ('tik), *adj.* pertaining to vision. Also optical: *n.pl.* the science of the properties of light and vision.

optically (-âl-li), *adv.* by optics or vision.

optician (-tish'un), *n.* one skilled in optics; one who makes or sells optical instruments.

optigraph ('ti-grâf), *n.* a kind of camera for copying landscapes.

optimism ('ti-mizm), *n.* the doctrine that everything in the present state of existence is for the best.

optimist ('ti-mist), *n.* one who holds the doctrine of optimism.
optimistic (-mis'tik), *adj.* characterized by optimism; sanguine.
optimistically (-âl-li), *adv.* hopefully.
option ('shun), *n.* power or right of choice; wish; selection; on the Stock Exchange, the liberty to sell or buy stock in a time bargain at a stated price.
optional (-âl), *adj.* left to one's wish or choice.
optionally (-li), *adv.* at one's own option.
optometer, same as opsiometer.
opulence ('ū-lens), *n.* wealth. Also opulency.
opulent ('ū-lent), *adj.* wealthy; rich.
opus (ō'pus), *n.* [*pl.* opera (-op'ĕr-â)], a work; musical composition.
opuscule ('kŭl), *n.* a little work; brochure.
or (ôr), *conj.* the correlative of *either.*
oracle (or'â-kl), *n.* among the ancients, the response of a deity or inspired priest to some inquiry; the deity who gave the answer; the place where a deity might be consulted; the Jewish temple; a prophetic declaration; a prophet or person of reputed wisdom.
oracular (ō-rak'ū-lâr), *adj.* of the nature of an oracle; uttering oracles; dogmatically magisterial; ambiguous; venerable.
oral ('râl), *adj.* verbal.
orally (-li), *adv.* verbally.
orange (or'enj), *n.* a tree (*Citrus Aurantium*) with a deep golden-colored and juicy fruit; the color of such fruit: *adj.* pertaining to an orange; orange-colored.
orangeade (-ād'), *n.* a beverage made from orange-juice.
orangeman (-măn), *n.* [*pl.* orangemen (-men)], a member of a political society of Irish Protestants: named from William III., Prince of Orange.
orangery (-ri), *n.* a place for the cultivation of oranges.
orang-outang (ō-rang'oo-tang), *n.* the great anthropoid ape of the Eastern Archipelago.
oration (-rā'shun), *n.* a formal public speech delivered on an occasion of special importance; harangue.
orator (or'â-tĕr), *n.* one who makes an oration; an eloquent speaker.
oratorical (-tor'i-kâl), *adj.* pertaining to an orator or to oratory; rhetorical.
oratorically (-li), *adv.* in a rhetorical manner.
oratorio (-tō'ri-ō), *n.* a musical composition having a sacred theme as its subject.
oratory ('â-tō-ri), *n.* the art of an orator; eloquence: *n.pl.* oratories, a small chapel, especially one for private devotion.
orb (ôrb), *n.* a circular body; sphere; the eye; circuit.
orbed ('d), *adj.* spherical. Orbiculate.
orbicular (-bik'ū-lâr), *adj.* orb-shaped.
orbit ('bit), *n.* the bony cavity of the eye; the path described by a heavenly body during its periodical revolution.
orbital (-âl), *adj.* pertaining to an orbit.
orchard ('chĕrd), *n.* an inclosure of fruit trees.
orchestra ('kes-trâ), *n.* in the ancient Greek theater the place where the chorus danced; in a modern theater, &c., the place occupied by the musicians; the parquet; the body of musicians.
orchestral (-trâl), *adj.* pertaining to, suited to, or performed by, an orchestra.
orchestration (-trā'shun), *n.* musical arrangement or instrumentation for an orchestra.
orchid ('kid), *n.* a handsome flower, often of fantastic shape, of the genus Orchis.
Orchis ('kis), *n.* a genus of plants with curiously-shaped roots and flowers.
orcin ('sin), *n.* a coloring substance obtained from lichens.
ordain (-dān'), *v.t.* to appoint; institute; invest with ministerial or priestly functions.
ordeal ('de-âl), *n.* an ancient method of trial by fire, water, combat, &c.,

to determine the guilt or innocence of an accused person: hence a severe trial or test.

order ('dēr), *n.* method or regular arrangement; settled mode of procedure; rule; regulation; command: class; rank; degree; a religious fraternity; an association of persons possessing a common honorary distinction; a division intermediate between a class or sub-class and a family; in architecture, a system of constructing and ornamenting columns, comprising the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite: *pl.* the three orders (bishop, priest, deacon) of the Christian ministry in an Episcopal Church (Holy Orders): *v.t.* to regulate or manage; command; conduct; direct: *v.i.* to give a command or order.

ordering ('dēr-ing), *n.* arrangement; distribution.

orderly ('dēr-li), *adj.* well regulated; methodical; performed in good order; peaceable; on military duty: *n.* a soldier who attends upon an officer to carry his orders: *adv.* methodically.

ordinal ('din-âl), *adj.* noting order: *n.* a number noting order; a book containing the form of service for ordination.

ordinance ('di-nâns), *n.* an established rule, rite, or law.

ordinarily ('di-nā-ri-li), *adj.* according to established rule or method; usually.

ordinary ('di-nā-ri), *adj.* according to established order; usual; customary; commonplace; mediocre; plain; a meal for all comers at fixed charges; an ecclesiastical judge; a prison chaplain; in heraldry, that part of the escutcheon contained between straight and other lines.

ordinate ('di-nāt), *n.* a straight line in a curve terminated on both sides by the curve and bisected by the diameter.

ordination (-nā'shun), *n.* the act of conferring holy orders; the state of being ordained or appointed.

ordnance (ôrd'nâns), *n.* artillery.

ore (ōr), *n.* metal as extracted from the earth in its natural state or combined with some other substance.

oread (ō're-ad), *n.* a mountain nymph.

organ (ôr'gân), *n.* an instrument; means of communication or conveyance; that part of a living structure by means of which some fuction is discharged or work performed; a wind instrument.

organic (-gan'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, composed of, containing, or produced by, organs; instrumental. Also organical.

organically (-âl-li), *adv.* in an organic manner; with, or by means of, organs.

organicalness (-nes), *n.* organic quality.

organism ('gân-izm), *n.* organical structure.

organist ('ist), *n.* a performer on the organ.

organization (-i-zā'shun), *n.* organic structure; act of organizing; a political group controlling elections, etc.

organize ('gan-iz), *v.t.* to form or furnish with organs; to arrange a task in suitable parts so that it may be performed efficiently.

organogeny ('oj-e-ni), *n.* organic development.

organography (-og'râ-fi), *n.* a scientific description of the organs of animals or plants.

organology (-ol'o-ji), *n.* that branch of physiology which treats of animal organs.

organon ('gâ-non), *n.* a body of rules for regulating scientific or philosophical investigation.

organoplastic (-ō-plas'tik), *adj.* producing, or evolving, organic tissue.

organzine ('gân-zin), *n.* thrown silk of very fine texture; a fabric made from it.

orgasm ('gazm), *n.* immoderate excitement or action.

orgues (ôrgz), *n.pl.* pieces of timber pointed and shod with iron; an arrangement of gun-barrels in parallel order for firing simultaneously.

orgy ('ji), *n.* a drunken revel, especially at night: *pl.* secret rites in the worship of Dionysus (Bacchus) distinguished by wild revelry.

oriel (ō'ri-el), *n.* a large bay window.

Orient ('ri-ent), *adj.* Oriental: *n.* the East.
orient ('ri-ent), *v.t.* to define the position of with reference to the East.
Oriental (-en'tâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated in, the East; proceeding from Asia or the East: *n.* an inhabitant of Asia or the East.
oriental (-en'tâl), *adj.* precious; pure; valuable: said of gems.
Orientalism (-izm), *n.* an idiom or custom characteristic of the East.
Orientalist (-ist), *n.* one who is skilled in Oriental languages, subjects, &c.
orientate (-tāt), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to turn towards the East.
orientation (-tā'shun), *n.* the determination of the position of the east; eastward position; the faculty possessed by certain birds of finding their way home from long distances.
orifice (or'i-fis), *n.* a mouth or aperture.
oriflamme ('i-flam), *n.* the ancient royal standard of France, a red flag split at one end and forming flame-shaped streamers.
origin ('i-jin), *n.* beginning; first existence; source; cause; derivation.
original (ō-rij'i-nâl), *adj.* first in order; having power to originate; not copied: *n.* that from which anything is copied, &c.; the language in which a work is written; archetype; an eccentric person.
originality ('i-ti), *n.* original state or quality.
originally (-li), *adv.* at first.
original sin (sin), *n.* the inherent tendency of mankind to sin, derived from Adam and imputed to his descendants.
originate (-rij'i-nāt), *v.t.* to bring into existence: *v.i.* to rise; commence.
origination (-nā'shun), *n.* first production; source; method of production.
originator ('i-nā-tēr), *n.* one who originates.
orillon (o-ril'yun), *n.* a mound of earth faced with a wall to protect a cannon.
oriole (ō'ri-ōl), *n.* the golden-thrush.
orlop (ôr'lop), *n.* the lowest deck of a ship.
ormolu ('mō-lōō), *n.* bronze or copper gilt in imitation of gold.
ornament ('nâ-ment), *n.* anything that adorns or beautifies; embellishment: *v.t.* to adorn, beautify, or decorate.
ornamentally ('âl-li), *adv.* so as to adorn.
ornamentation (-tā'shun), *n.* decoration.
ornate (-nāt'), *adj.* ornamented.
ornately ('li), *adv.* in an ornate manner.
ornith, a *prefix* meaning *bird.* Also ornitho, as *ornitho*lite, the remains of a bird in a fossil state.
ornithological (-ni-thō-loj'i-kâl), *adj.* pertaining to ornithology.
ornithologist (-thol'o-jist), *n.* one who is skilled in ornithology.
ornithology ('o-ji), *n.* the scientific study of the structure, habits, &c., of birds.
ornithopter (ôr-nith-op'tēr), *n.* a flying machine with flapping wings, in imitation of a bird. No such machine has proved successful.
orographic (or-ō-grâf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to orography. Also orographical.
orography (ō-rog'râ-fi), *n.* the science that treats of mountains, mountain systems, their height, &c. Also orology.
oroide (ō'rō-īd), *n.* an alloy of tin and copper resembling gold.
orotund (ō'ro-tund), *adj.* characterized by fullness, clearness, strength, and smoothness: said of the voice or manner of utterance: *n.* a quality of voice thus characterized.
orphan (ôr'fân), *n.* a child bereft of one or both parents: *adj.* bereft of parents.
orphanage (-āj), *n.* the state of an orphan; an institution for orphans.
orphaned ('fând), *adj.* bereft of parents.
orphrey ('fri), *n.* an embroidered band or bands of gold or silver on the front of an ecclesiastical vestment from the neck downwards, especially on a cope.

orpiment ('pi-ment), *n.* yellow sulphuret of arsenic; king's yellow.
orpin ('pin), *n.* a yellow color of various shades of intensity.
orpine ('pin), *n.* a succulent plant with fleshy leaves: so named from its yellow color.
orrery (or'e-ri), *n.* an apparatus to illustrate by balls mounted on rods the motions, magnitudes, and positions of the planets of the solar system.
orris ('is), *n.* gold or silver lace; the iris.
orris-root (-rōōt), *n.* the dried roots of the Florentine orris: used as a perfume.
orthite (ôr'thīt), *n.* a variety of allanite.
ortho, a *prefix* meaning *straight, right, true.*
orthoclase (ôr'thō-klāz), *n.* potash feldspar.
orthodiograph (ôr-thō'di-ō-grâf), *n.* a device for taking X-ray pictures of the internal organs of the human body.
orthodox ('thō-doks), *adj.* holding, or in accordance with, the received or established belief or doctrine, especially as taught in the formularies of a particular church.
orthodoxy (-dok-si), *n.* conformity to orthodox belief or opinion; soundness of belief or doctrine.
orthoepy (-thō'e-pi), *n.* correct pronunciation.
orthogonal (-thog'ō-nal), *adj.* rectangular.
orthographer ('râ-fẽr), *n.* one skilled in orthography. Also orthographist.
orthographic (-thō-grâf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to orthography; correctly spelt. Also orthographical.
orthographically (-âl-li), *adv.* according to the rules of orthography.
orthography (-thog'râ-fi), *n.* the art of spelling and writing words correctly.
orthopædia (-thō-pē'di-â), *n.* the prevention and cure of deformities, especially in children.
ortolan ('tō-lân), *n.* a small bird, allied to the bunting: much esteemed for its flesh.
os (os), *n.* (Latin) [*pl.* ossa ('â)], a bone; the mouth (*pl.* ora).
oscillate ('i-lāt), *v.i.* & *v.t.* to swing backwards and forwards; vibrate.
oscillation (-lā'shun), *n.* a swinging backwards and forwards; vibration.
oscillator (os'i-lā-tẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, oscillates; a device for producing electric currents of a constant period, independently of variations in its driving force.
oscillatory (os'i-lâ-tō-ri), *adj.* swinging; vibrating.
osculate ('kū-lāt), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to kiss; touch.
osculation (-lā'shun), *n.* kissing; touching.
osculatory ('kū-lâ-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to kissing: *n.* a tablet or board on which the picture of Christ or the Virgin Mary is painted for worshipers to kiss.
osier (ō'zhẽr), *n.* a willow, the twigs of which are used in basket-making; matter in muscular fiber containing those constituents to which its taste when cooked is due.
Oslerize (ōs-ler-īz'), *v.* to remove by compulsory death persons who have reached the age when their usefulness is on the decline.
osmium (os'mi-um), *n.* a metallic element in platinum ore.
osmund ('mund), *n.* the flowering fern of the genus Osmunda.
osnaburg ('nâ-bẽrg), *n.* a coarse linen.
osprey (os'prā), *n.* the fish-hawk. Also ossifrage.
ossein ('e-in), *n.* gelatinous tissue in bone.
osseous ('e-us), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or like, bone.
osseter ('e-tẽr), *n.* a species of sturgeon, yielding a fine kind of isinglass.
ossicle ('i-kl), *n.* a little bone: *pl.* a hard structure of small size, as the calcareous plates of the starfish.
ossiferous (-if'ẽr-us), *adj.* producing, or containing, bone.
ossification (-fi-kā'shun), *n.* conversion of soft animal tissue into bone.
ossify ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* ossified, *p.pr.* ossifying], to convert into

bone or into a bone-like substance; harden: *v.i.* to become bone.

ostensibility (-ten-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being ostensible.

ostensible ('si-bl), *adj.* apparent; held forth to view; plausible.

ostensibly ('si-bli), *adv.* in appearance.

ostensive ('ten-siv), *adj.* showing; exhibiting.

ostentation (-tā'shun), *n.* outward show or appearance; ambitious or vain display.

ostentatious ('shus), *adj.* fond of show; intended for vain display; gaudy.

osteodentine (-tē-ō-den'tin), *n.* a substance forming the teeth of vertebrate animals and structurally intermediate between bone and dentine.

osteogenesis (-jen'e-sis), *n.* bone formation.

osteologist (-ol'ō-jist), *n.* one who is skilled in osteology.

osteology ('ō-ji), *n.* that part of anatomy treating of bones, their structure, &c.

osteopathic (-o-path'ik), *adj.* pertaining to osteopathy.

osteopathist (-op'â-thist), *n.* one skilled in, or who practices, osteopathy.

osteopathy (-op'â-thi), *n.* a system of therapeutics in which the treatment is by manipulation of the bones, muscles, and nerve centers.

osteosarcoma (-ō-sär-kō'mâ), *n.* softening of the bones.

ostitis (-tī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the bones.

ostler (os'lẽr), *n.* a man who attends to horses at an inn.

ostracism ('trâ-sizm), *n.* banishment by ostracizing.

ostracize ('trâ-sīz), *v.t.* to banish by popular vote: from the ancient custom in Athens of banishing a citizen by throwing a shell, inscribed with the name of the person to be banished, into an urn; exclude from public or private favor.

ostrich ('trich), *n.* a swift running African bird, valued for its feathers.

Ostrogoth ('trō-goth), *n.* an Eastern Goth.

other (*u*th'ẽr), *adj.* noting something besides; different; contrary.

otherwise (-wīz), *adv.* in another manner; in other respects: *conj.* else.

otoscope (ō'tō-skōp), *n.* an instrument for examining the interior of the ear.

otter (ot'ẽr), *n.* an amphibious mammal of the weasel family, which feeds on fish.

otto, another form of attar.

Ottoman (ot'ō-mân), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Turks or their government: *n.* a Turk.

ottoman ('ō-mân), *n.* a cushioned seat; a movable cushioned foot-rest.

ought (awt), *v.i.* to be under obligation; be fit, necessary, or proper: *n.* anything.

ounce (ouns), *n.* a weight 1-16th of a pound avoirdupois; 1-12th of a pound troy; a carnivorous animal resembling the leopard.

our (our), *pron.* pertaining to, or belonging to, us.

ourselves (our-selvz'), *pron.pl.* we or us, not others.

ousel, ouzel (ōō'zel), *n.* the European blackbird.

oust (oust), *v.t.* to eject.

out (out), *adv.* without; not within or at home; abroad; gone forth; not in office or employment; in a state of extinction; to the end; at a loss; without restraint; not actively engaged in a game; in an error; loudly: *interj.* begone!: *n.* one who is not in office.

out-and-out, *adj.* thorough: *adv.* completely; thoroughly.

outbreak (out'brāk), *n.* a breaking out; an eruption.

outcast ('kâst), *adj.* cast out; rejected: *n.* one who is cast or driven out; an exile.

outcrop ('krop), *n.* the exposure of strata at the earth's surface: *v.i.* to crop out at the surface.

outcry ('krī), *n.* clamor; tumult.

outfall ('fawl), *n.* the lower end of a water-course; point of discharge.

outgo (-gō'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* outwent, *p.p.* outgone, *p.pr.* outgoing], to go beyond; surpass.

outgoings ('ings), *n.pl.* expenses.
out-herod (-her'od), *v.t.* to exceed the cruelty or violent character of (Herod the Great): hence to exceed in any evil.
outlandish (-land'ish), *adj.* foreign; extraordinary; vulgar.
outlaw ('law), *n.* one who is deprived of legal benefits and protection: *v.t.* to deprive of legal benefits and protection.
outline ('līn), *n.* a line bounding or defining a figure; first sketch: *v.t.* to sketch out.
outport ('pōrt), *n.* a port or harbor at some distance from the chief port.
outrage ('rāj), *n.* open and excessive violence; wanton abuse or mischief: *v.t.* to commit an outrage upon; insult indecently: *v.i.* to act in an outrageous manner.
outrageous ('us), *adj.* violent; excessive; exceeding all bounds.
outré (ōō-trā'), *adj.* overstrained; exaggerated.
outrider (out'rī-dēr), *n.* a servant on horseback who rides in advance of a carriage.
outrigger ('rig-ēr), *n.* a projecting spar or beam for extending sails or ropes; a boat with projecting rowlocks.
outright ('rīt), *adv.* completely; at once.
outside ('sīd), *n.* the external part of anything; superficies; utmost; a passenger on the top of a bus, &c.: *pl.* the exterior sheets of a ream of paper: *adj.* pertaining to, or situated upon, the outside; exterior.
outspoken ('spō-kn), *adj.* candid.
outstanding (-stand'ing), *adj.* projecting; unpaid.
outward ('wērd), *adj.* external; to or from the exterior; visible; extrinsic.
outward-bound (-bound), *adj.* sailing to foreign parts.
outwards ('wērdz), *adv.* towards the outside; to foreign parts. Also outward.
outwent, *p.t.* of outgo.
outwit (-wit'), *v.t.* to overreach, or defeat, by superior skill or cunning.
outwork ('wērk), *n.* a defense constructed beyond the main body of a fort, &c.
ouzel, see ousel.
ova, *pl.* of ovum.
oval (ō'vāl), *adj.* shaped like an egg; elliptical: *n.* anything egg-shaped.
ovarian (-vā'ri-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to the ovary.
ovaritis (-rī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the ovaries.
ovary ('vă-rī), *n.* [*pl.* ovaries (-riz)], the organ in a female animal in which the ova or first germs of future life are formed; the hollow seed-case of a plant.
ovate ('vāt), *adj.* egg-shaped.
ovate-oblong (ob'lông), *adj.* longer than oval.
ovation (-vā'shun), *n.* among the ancient Romans, a minor triumph of a general for an inferior victory at which sheep were sacrificed; an enthusiastic demonstration of public esteem.
oven (uv'n), *n.* a place or apparatus for baking or heating.
over (ō'vēr), *prep.* superior in position, authority, dignity, excellence, or value; above; upon; across; covering; more than: *adv.* from beginning to end; from one to another; from side to side; in excess; on the surface; throughout: *adj.* beyond; superior: *n.* in cricket, the number of balls delivered by one bowler.
overhaul ('hawl), *v.t.* to examine thoroughly; overtake; gain upon: said of a ship.
overplus ('vēr-plus), *n.* excess.
overpower (-pou'ēr), *v.t.* to bear down or crush by superior force; vanquish.
over-production (-prō-duk'shun), *n.* supply in excess of the demand.
overseer (-sēr'), *n.* the superintendent of some department of a business; a parochial official who superintends the poor.
overshot wheel ('vēr-shot hwēl), *n.* a water wheel which is driven by water flowing over its top.
overt ('vērt), *adj.* open; public.
overtake (ō-vēr-tāk'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* overtook, *p.pr.* overtaking], to catch by pursuit; come upon as a punishment; take by surprise.

overthrow (-thrō'), *v.t.* to turn upside down; demolish; vanquish; destroy: *n.* ('vēr-thrō) ruin; defeat; in cricket, a ball missed by the wicket-keeper when returned to him.
overtones ('vēr-tōnz), *n.pl.* harmonics.
overture ('vēr-tūr), *n.* an offer or proposal; opening; an introductory symphony before the commencement of an opera, &c.
overweening (-wēn'ing), *adj.* conceited.
overwhelm (-hwelm'), *v.t.* to crush or destroy utterly.
overwise (-wīz'), *adj.* affectedly wise.
ovicular (-vik'ū-lår), *adj.* pertaining to an egg; oviform.
oviparous (-vip'å-rus), *adj.* producing young by eggs.
ovoid ('void), *adj.* egg-shaped. Also ovoidal.
ovolo ('vō-lō), *n.* a round or convex egg-shaped molding.
ovoplasm ('vō-plazm), *n.* the protoplasmic substance or yolk of an egg.
ovoviviparous (-vī-vip'å-rus), *adj.* producing eggs containing the young in a living state, as certain animals.
ovule ('vūl), *n.* the germ borne by the placenta of a plant, and subsequently developing into a seed.
ovum ('vum), *n.* [*pl.* ova ('vå)], the germ or body in the ovary which, when impregnated, develops in the fœtus; an egg-shaped ornament.
owe (ō), *v.t.* to be indebted, or under obligation to; be obliged to pay: *v.i.* to be in debt.
owing ('ing), *p.adj.* due as a debt; ascribable to; imputable to.
owl (oul), *n.* a raptorial nocturnal bird characterized by its hoot: *v.i.* to smuggle.
owlet ('et), *n.* a young owl.
own (ōn), *adj.* belonging to; peculiar or proper to: *v.t.* to possess or hold by right; concede or acknowledge.
owner ('ēr), *n.* lawful proprietor.
ownership ('ēr-ship), *n.* rightful possession.
ox (oks), *n.* [*pl.* oxen ('n)], an animal of the bovine genus, especially a castrated bull.
oxalate ('å-lāt), *n.* a salt of oxalic acid.
oxalic (-al'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or derived from, oxalis, a genus of plants with a bitter taste, containing the wood-sorrel.
oxalic acid (as'id), *n.* a poisonous acid obtained from sawdust.
oxidability (-id-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* capability of being converted into an oxide.
oxidable ('i-då-bl), *adj.* capable of being converted into an oxide.
oxidate, same as oxidize.
oxidation (-dā'shun), *n.* the operation of converting into an oxide.
oxide ('īd), *n.* a compound of oxygen and a base.
oxidize ('i-dīz), *v.t.* to convert into an oxide: *v.i.* to be converted into an oxide. Also oxidate.
oxlip ('lip), *n.* a variety of primula.
oxy, a *prefix* occurring in various scientific words, meaning the *presence of oxygen.*
oxygen ('i-jen), *n.* a colorless inodorous gas, which with nitrogen and argon constitutes 1-5th by volume of the atmosphere, and in combination with hydrogen forms water.
oxygenate ('i-jen-āt), *v.t.* to combine with oxygen. Also oxygenize.
oxygenation, same as oxidation.
oxyhydrogen (-hī'drō-jen), *adj.* consisting of a mixture of oxgyen and hydrogen, as in the oxyhydrogen-blowpipe by which an intense heat is produced by the combination of the two gases.
oxytone ('i-tōn), *adj.* having an acute sound; having the last syllable accented: *n.* an acute sound.
oyer (ō'yēr), *n.* a hearing or trial of legal causes.
oyer and terminer (tēr'min-ēr), *n.* a court constituted by commission to hear and determine specified causes.
oyes ('yes), *interj.* the introductory cry of an official or public crier demanding silence. Also oyez.
oyster (ois'tēr), *n.* a bivalve mollusk of the genus Ostrea, much esteemed as a delicacy.
oyster-plant (-plant), *n.* a plant

whose root, when cooked, has the flavor of oysters; salsify.

ozena (ōzē′nā), *n.* a syphilitic disease of the nose.

ozocerite (ō′zō-sē′rīte), *n.* paraffin wax.

ozone (′zōn), *n.* an allotropic form of oxygen present in the atmosphere, especially after electrical disturbance, with a characteristic odor.

ozonium (ō′zō-ni′um), *n.* a fungus which causes root-rot in cotton.

ozonize (′zō-nīz), *v.t.* to charge with ozone.

ozonometer (-nom′e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for determining the presence and amount of ozone in the atmosphere.

ozostomia (ō′zō-stō′mi-a), *n.* bad breath.

pa (pä), *n.* abbreviation of papa.
pabulum (pab'ū-lum), *n.* food; nourishment.
paca (pak'â), *n.* a small South American rodent of a dark-brown color spotted with white.
pace (pās), *n.* a step; manner of walking; length of one's movement of the foot in walking; a linear measure, varying from 30 in. to 60 in.; rate of progress; an amble: *v.t.* to measure by steps or paces: *v.i.* to walk slowly or deliberately; amble.
paced (pāst), *p.adj.* having a particular manner of walking.
pacha, same as pasha.
pachycarpous (pak-i-kär'pus), *adj.* having a very thick pericarp.
pachydactyl (-dak'til), *n.* an animal with thick toes.
pachydermatous (-dĕr'mȧ-tus), *adj.* thick-skinned.
pacific (pȧ-sif'ik), *adj.* peace-making; conciliatory; mild; peaceful; tranquil.
pacification (-i-kā'shun), *n.* the act of peace-making; conciliation.
pacificator (-sif'i-kā-tĕr), *n.* a peace-maker.
pacifier (pas'i-fī-ĕr), *n.* one who pacifies.
pacify ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* pacified, *p.pr.* pacifying], to calm or appease; reconcile.
pack (pak), *n.* a large bundle tied up for carriage; load; burden; set of playing-cards; great number or quantity; gang; weight of wool = 240 lbs.; number of dogs kept for hunting: *v.t.* to bind and press together, as goods for carriage; load; dismiss summarily or unceremoniously; select and put together for an unjust object: *v.t.* to become firmly pressed; depart or remove in haste.
package ('āj), *n.* a bundle or bale of goods.
packet ('et), *n.* a small pack, or parcel; a vessel sailing between two or more ports for the conveyance of passengers, mails, and merchandise at regular intervals.
paco (pä'kō), *n.* the alpaca; an earthy brown oxide of iron containing small quantities of native silver.
pact (pakt), *n.* an agreement.
pad (pad), *n.* a soft cushion; a thick mass of sheets of blotting paper for writing upon; a slow-paced horse: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* padded, *p.pr.* padding], to travel slowly: *v.t.* stuff with padding.
padding ('ing), *n.* material used for stuffing; the act of impregnating cloth with a mordant; inserted matter for filling out a newspaper or magazine article, &c.
paddle ('l), *v.i.* to row slowly; play in the water: *v.t.* to propel by paddle or oar; to spank: *n.* a short broad oar; an oar blade; one of the floats for propelling a steamship.
paddle-wheel (-hwēl), *n.* a wheel with floats for propelling a steamship.
paddock ('uk), *n.* a small field or enclosure adjacent to a stable for horses, &c.; a large toad or frog.
padlock (pad'lok), *n.* a lock with a link to pass through a staple or eye: *v.t.* to fasten with a padlock.
padrone (pȧ-drō'nā), *n.* a person,

usually an Italian, who owns barrel organs and lets them out on hire; in Italy, a contractor for labor.

pæan (pē'ăn), *n.* a triumphal song.

pædobaptism (-dō-bap'tizm), *n.* infant baptism. Also pedobaptism.

pæony, same as peony.

pagan (pā'găn), *n.* a heathen; idolater: *adj.* heathen; idolatrous.

paganish (-ish), *adj.* heathenish.

paganism (-izm), *n.* heathenism; idolatry.

page (pāj), *n.* a boy attending on a person of distinction; a boy in livery; a male attendant on a legislative body; one side of the leaf of a book; a book or writing; episode: *v.t.* to mark or number in pages.

pageant (paj'ent), *n.* a theatrical show or spectacle; anything merely showy.

pageantry (-rĭ), *n.* ostentatious display.

paginal ('i-năl), *adj.* consisting of pages.

pagination (-nā'shun), *n.* the marking, numbering, or making, into pages. Also paging.

pagoda (pă-gō'dă), *n.* a Buddhist temple; a Hindu idol temple; an idol; a gold or silver coin current in India.

paid, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of pay.

paidology (pā-dol'o-ji), *n.* scientific child study.

pail (pāl), *n.* an open vessel of wood or metal furnished with a handle for carrying water, &c.

pailful ('fool), *n.* the quantity that a pail will hold.

pain (pān), *n.* physical or mental suffering; penalty: *pl.* diligent effort; throes of parturition: *v.t.* to cause physical or mental suffering; render uneasy.

painful ('fool), *adj.* full of, or causing, pain.

painfully (-li), *adv.* so as to cause pain.

painfulness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being painful.

paint (pānt), *v.t.* to represent by delineation and colors; depict; besmear or cover with color; dye: *v.i.* to practice painting; rouge: *n.* a coloring substance or pigment; rouge.

painter ('ẽr), *n.* one whose occupation is to paint; an artist who is skilled in depicting subjects in colors; a rope for fastening a boat.

painter's-colic ('ẽrz-kol'ik), *n.* lead-poisoning.

painting ('ing), *n.* the act, art, or occupation of laying on colors; the representation of objects by delineation and colors; a picture; vivid verbal description.

pair (pār), *n.* two things of a kind, similar in form, suited to each other, and used together; couple; married couple: *v.t.* to join in couples: *v.i.* to be joined in couples; suit or be adapted to each other; in a legislative body, to offset votes, or agree to a pair-off.

pair-off ('ôf), *n.* an agreement by two members on opposing sides of a measure to abstain from voting when the votes if cast would neutralize each other.

pajamas (pă-jä'măz), *n.pl.* loose trousers of silk, &c.; a kind of sleeping costume.

pal (pal), *n.* an intimate friend; accomplice.

palace (pal'ās), *n.* the residence of a sovereign or bishop; a magnificent house or building.

paladin ('ă-din), *n.* a knight-errant, especially one of the knights of Charlemagne or Arthur.

palæo, a *prefix* meaning *ancient,* as *palæolithic, adj.* noting the earliest division of the Stone Age.

palæontology, same as paleontology.

palæozoic, same as paleozoic.

palæstra, same as palestra.

palanquin (pal-ăn-kēn'), *n.* in India and China, a covered conveyance for one passenger borne on the shoulders of men.

palatable ('ă-tă-bl), *adj.* agreeable to the taste; savory.

palatal ('ă-tăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or uttered by means of, the palate: *n.* a letter pronounced by means of the palate.

palate ('āt), *n.* the roof of the mouth; taste or relish.

palatial (pā-lā'shāl), *adj.* pertaining to, or suitable to, a palace; royal.
palatinate (-lat'ī-nāt), *n.* the province or dignity of a palatine.
palatine ('ā-tin), *adj.* invested with royal privileges and rights, as certain counties: *n.* one who is thus invested.
palaver (pā-lä'vẽr), *n.* a public conference [African]; superfluous or idle talk; chatter: *v.t.* to talk over; deceive by words: *v.i.* to confer; chatter.
pale (pāl), *adj.* not of a fresh or ruddy complexion; wan; wanting in color; of a faint luster: *n.* a narrow board used in fencing; a pointed stake; space inclosed by rails; limit; district or territory: *v.i.* to turn pale: *v.t.* to inclose with, or as with, pales.
paleontologist (pā-le-on-tol'o-jist), *n.* one who is skilled in paleontology.
paleontology ('o-ji), *n.* that branch of geology which treats of fossil remains.
Paleozoic (-ō-zō'ik), *adj.* noting the fossiliferous strata in which the earliest forms of life appear.
palestra (pā-les'trā), *n.* a place for wrestling or gymnastic exercises.
palette (pal'et), *n.* a thin oval wood or porcelain plate for mixing and holding colors.
palfrey (pawl'fri), *n.* a small saddle-horse for a lady's use.
Pali (pä'lē), *n.* the sacred language of the Buddhists, allied to Sanskrit.
palimpsest (pal'imp-sest), *n.* a parchment manuscript which, after the writing upon it has been partially erased, is used again, the former writing being more or less discernible.
palindrome ('in-drōm), *n.* a word, verse, or sentence which reads the same backwards or forwards, as "Able was I ere I saw Elba."
paling ('ing), *n.* a fence constructed of pales; materials for a fence of pales.
palingenesis (pal-in-jen'i-sis), *n.* new birth or regeneration; inherited evolution.
palisade (-i-sād'), *n.* a fence or fortification formed of stakes driven into the ground and pointed at the top; *v.t.* to inclose or fortify with stakes.
palish (pāl'ish), *adj.* somewhat pale.
pall (pawl), *n.* a cloak or mantle; a kind of scarf of lamb's wool sent by the Pope to an archbishop on his consecration (also pallium); a coffin covering: *v.i.* to become insipid; lose strength: *v.t.* to make insipid.
palladium (pal-ā-di'um), *n.* any safeguard of a liberty, or privilege: from the statue of Pallas at Troy, said to have fallen from heaven, and on the preservation of which depended the safety of the city; a rare greyish metal found with platinum.
pallet ('et), *n.* a pallette; a name for various tools used in gilding, pottery, horology, &c.; a small piece of the mechanism of a watch; a small rough bed.
palliate ('i-āt), *v.t.* to excuse or cover over; extenuate; lessen or abate.
palliation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of palliating; extenuation; mitigation.
palliative ('i-ā-tiv), *adj.* tending to lessen or mitigate.
pallid ('id), *adj.* pale; wan.
pallium, see under pall.
pall-mall (pel-mel'), *n.* a game formerly played with a ball which was driven through an iron ring by a mallet.
pallor (pal'ẽr), *n.* paleness.
palm (päm), *n.* the inner part of the hand; a linear measure of varying length (from 3 to 4 in.); a tree of various species of the order Palmæ; a palm branch symbolical of victory or rejoicing: *v.t.* to conceal in the palm of the hand; impose upon by fraud (with *off*).
palmate (pal'māt), *adj.* resembling a hand with the fingers outstretched; web-footed.
palmer (päm'ẽr), *n.* a pilgrim to the Holy Land who carried a palm branch as a token of his pilgrimage.
palmetto (pal-met'ō), *n.* a species of palm-tree, the cabbage-tree palm.
palmist (pal'mist), *adj.* pertaining to palmistry.
palmister (-ẽr), *n.* one who professes palmistry.

palmistry ('mis-tri), *n.* the pretended art of foretelling the future by examination of the lines and marks of a person's hand.
palmitin ('mi-tin), *n.* a solid fatty substance obtained from vegetable oils, &c.
Palm Sunday (päm sun'dā), *n.* the Sunday next before Easter, held in commemoration of Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem.
palmy (päm'i), *adj.* abounding in palms; flourishing; prosperous.
palpability (pal-på-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being palpable. Also palpableness.
palpable ('på-bl), *adj.* easily perceived; obvious.
palpably ('på-bli), *adv.* obviously.
palpitate ('pi-tāt), *v.i.* to beat or throb.
palpitation (-tā'shun), *n.* abnormal beating or throbbing of the heart.
palsied (pawl'zid), *p.adj.* affected with palsy.
palsy ('zi), *n.* paralysis: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* palsied, *p.pr.* palsying], to paralyze.
palter ('tẽr), *v.i.* to trifle; act insincerely.
paltry ('tri), *adj.* worthless; contemptible.
pampas (pam'pâz), *n.pl.* in South America, vast treeless plains covered with luxuriant pasture.
pamper ('pẽr), *v.t.* to feed luxuriously; satiate.
pampero (-pā'rō), *n.* a strong southwest wind that blows across the pampas of South America.
pamphlet ('flet), *n.* a small unbound book, usually on some current topic, of one or more sheets stitched together.
pamphleteer (-ēr'), *n.* a writer of pamphlets: *v.i.* to write pamphlets.
pan, a *prefix* meaning *all, universal,* as *pan*-Anglican: *n.* a broad shallow vessel; that part of an old flintlock which held the priming.
panacea (pan-å-sē'å), *n.* a universal remedy or medicine.
panada (på-nä'då), *n.* a bread pulp: bread soaked in sweetened boiled water and flavored with nutmeg.
pancake ('kāk), *n.* a thin cake of batter fried.
pancratic (-krat'ik), *adj.* excelling in gymnastic exercises: from an athletic contest (pancratium) of the ancient Greeks.
pancreas ('krē-âs), *n.* a large fleshy gland (the sweetbread) situated under and behind the stomach secreting a fluid that assists in the process of digestion.
pancreatic (-at'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or secreted by, the pancreas.
pancreatin ('krē-å-tin), *n.* an albuminoid principle in the fluid of the pancreas.
panda ('då), *n.* the Himalayan bear-cat.
Pandean (-dē'ân), *adj.* pertaining to the god Pan, the tutelary deity of shepherds.
Pandean-pipes (-pīps), *n.pl.* a musical wind instrument consisting of short reeds of varying length blown by the breath. Also Pan's-pipes.
Pandect ('dekt), *n.* the digest of the Roman or civil law.
pandemonium (-de-mō'ni-um), *n.* a place or abode of general disorder.
pander ('dẽr), *v.i.* to act as an agent for the gratification of the passions.
pandit, another form of pundit.
pane (pān), *n.* a square of glass; a piece in variegated work.
panegyric (-e-jir'ik), *n.* an ovation or eulogy in praise of some person or event; encomium.
panegyrize ('e-jir-īz), *v.t.* to praise or commend highly: *v.i.* to bestow praise.
panel ('el), *n.* a piece of board, the edges of which are inserted in a frame; a thin board on which a picture is painted; a schedule containing the names of persons summoned to serve as jurors; the jury; in Scots law, the prisoner at the bar: *v.t.* to form with panels.
pang (pang), *n.* a violent sudden pain; agony, mental or physical.
panic ('ik), *n.* a sudden fright; a kind of millet: *adj.* suddenly and violently alarming: said of fear.
pannier ('ni-ẽr), *n.* one of two baskets suspended across the back of a horse, for carrying market produce.

panoplied ('ō-plid), *adj.* furnished with a complete suit of armor.
panoply ('ō-pli), *n.* a complete suit of armor.
panopticon (-op'ti-kon), *n.* a prison so arranged that the warder on duty can see all the prisoners without himself being visible; a kind of polytechnic; a room for the exhibition of novelties, &c.
panorama (-ō-răm'ȧ), *n.* a picture, viewed from a central standpoint, of several scenes unrolled and made to pass before the spectator.
panoramic (-ram'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, a panorama.
Panslavic (-slav'ik), *adj.* pertaining to all the Slavic races or Panslavism.
Panslavism ('izm), *n.* a Russian movement for the political union of all the Slavic races.
pansy ('zi), *n.* the heart's-ease.
pant (pănt), *v.i.* to breathe rapidly; desire ardently (with *for* or *after*): *n.* rapid breathing: *pl.* abbreviation for pantaloons.
pantagraph, same as pantograph.
pantalettes (pan-tȧ-lets'), *n.pl.* loose drawers for women or children.
pantaloon ('ȧ-lōōn), *n.* a buffoon in a pantomime: *pl.* a pair of tight trousers.
pantamorphic (-môr'fik), *adj.* taking all shapes.
pantheism ('thē-izm), *n.* the doctrine that the universe in its totality is God.
pantheist (-ist), *n.* a believer in pantheism.
pantheistic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to pantheism.
Pantheon ('thē-on), *n.* a temple dedicated to all the Gods, especially that of ancient Rome dedicated to Mars and Jupiter.
panther ('thēr), *n.* a fierce feline carnivorous animal. *Fem.* pantheress.
pantile ('tīl), *n.* a curved tile.
pantochronometer (-tō-kro-nom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument which combines the sun-dial, compass, and a time-dial.
pantograph ('tō-grȧf), *n.* an instrument for copying drawings, designs, &c., on an enlarged or reduced scale. Also pantagraph.
pantology (-tol'ō-ji), *n.* universal knowledge.
pantometer (-tom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring angles, elevations, distances, &c.
pantomime ('tō-mīm), *n.* a representation in dumb show; a popular Christmastide theatrical entertainment with music, dancing, &c.
pantomimic (-mim'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a pantomime. Also pantomimical.
pantomimist ('tō-mīm-ist), *n.* one who acts in pantomime.
pantry ('tri), *n.* a provision closet.
pap (pap), *n.* soft food for infants; a nipple, teat, or breast; pulp of fruit.
papa (pȧ-pȧ', or pä'pȧ), *n.* a word of endearment for father.
papacy (pā'pȧ-si), *n.* the office, dignity, or authority, of the Pope; popes collectively; Roman Catholic religion.
papal ('pȧl), *adj.* pertaining to the Pope, or the Church of Rome.
papaw (-paw'), *n.* an East Indian fruit tree.
paper (pā'pēr), *n.* a thin flexible substance made of various materials, as linen, straw, &c., used for writing or printing upon; a piece of paper; newspaper; an essay or literary contribution; written instrument; bank-notes or bills of exchange: *adj.* made of paper; thin: *v.t.* to cover with, or wrap in, paper.
papeterie (pap'e-trē), *n.* a case containing paper and writing materials.
papier-maché (pap-yā'mȧ-shā'), *n.* paper pulp molded and made into trays, &c., and japanned.
papilla (-pil'ȧ), *n.* [*pl.* papillæ ('ē)], a small nipple: *pl.* minute elevations on the tongue, &c.
papillary (pap'il-ēr-i), *adj.* pertaining to a nipple or the papillæ; covered with papillæ.
papoose (-pōōs'), *n.* a young child [North American Indian].
pappus (pap'us), *n.* the feathery substance on the seed of certain plants: the calyx of a composite flower.
pappy ('i), *adj.* resembling pap.

papyrus (på-pī'rus), *n.* [*pl.* papyri ('rī)], a species of Egyptian reed, from which the ancients made paper; a manuscript on papyrus.

par (pär), *n.* state of equality; nominal and market value.

para, a *prefix* meaning *beyond, beside, divergence,* as *para*centric.

parable (par'å-bl), *n.* an allegorical method of conveying instruction by means of a fable or short fictitious narrative; a comparison or similitude.

parabola (-ab'ō-lå), *n.* one of the conic sections formed by the intersection of the cone by a plane parallel to one of its sides.

parabolic (-å-bol'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed like, a parabola; allegorical. Also parabolical.

paraboloid (på-rab'ō-loid), *n.* a solid generated by the revolution of a parabola on its axis.

parachute ('å-shōōt), *n.* an umbrella-shaped apparatus for descending from a balloon.

Paraclete ('å-klēt), *n.* a title of the Holy Ghost, the Comforter, and Advocate.

parade (på-rād'), *n.* ostentatious display; show; military display; place of assembly for exercising troops: *v.t.* to marshal in military order; make a display of: *v.i.* to exhibit, or walk about ostentatiously.

paradigm (par'å-dim), *n.* an example or model; example of the grammatical inflection of a word.

paradise ('å-dīs), *n.* the garden of Eden; any place of happiness; heaven.

paradox ('å-doks), *n.* something apparently absurd or incredible, yet true; a tenet contrary to received opinions.

paradoxical ('i-kål), *adj.* of the nature of a paradox.

paradoxically (-li), *adv.* in a paradoxical manner.

paraffin ('å-fin), *n.* a white crystalline substance obtained by distillation from wood, shale, &c.

paragoge (-gō'jē), *n.* the addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word.

paragon ('å-gon), *n.* something of extraordinary excellence; model or pattern of perfection: *v.t.* to equal or compare.

paragraph ('å-gråf), *n.* a small subdivision of a connected discourse; a short passage; a reference mark (¶); an item of newspaper intelligence.

paragraphic ('ik), *adj.* consisting of paragraphs. Also paragraphical.

paragraphist ('å-gråf-ist), *n.* a writer of newspaper paragraphs.

parallax ('ål-laks), *n.* the apparent angular shifting of an object caused by change in the position of the observer, especially the difference in the apparent position of a heavenly body and its true place.

parallel ('ål-lel), *adj.* lying side by side; extended in the same direction and equi-distant at all points; having the same direction or tendency; corresponding: *n.* a line equidistant at all points from another line; resemblance or likeness: *pl.* trenches in front of a fortified place parallel to the defenses: *v.t.* to place so as to be parallel; correspond to; equal.

parallelism (-izm), *n.* the state or quality of being parallel; correspondence.

parallelogram ('ō-gram), *n.* a plane 4-sided figure whose opposite sides are parallel and equal.

parallelepiped (-e-pip'ed), *n.* a regular solid figure bounded by 6 parallelograms, of which the opposite pairs are equal and parallel.

paralysis (på-ral'i-sis), *n.* loss of the power of sensation of one or more parts of the body; palsy.

paralytic (par-å-lit'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, affected by, or inclined to, paralysis: *n.* one who is affected with paralysis.

paralyze ('å-līz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* paralyzed, *p.pr.* paralyzing], to affect with paralysis; unnerve; render useless or ineffective.

paramount (par'å-mount), *adj.* superior to all others; eminent or chief: *n.* the highest in rank or authority.

parapet ('å-pet), *n.* a wall breast-high; a rampart to protect troops from the fire of an enemy.

paranoia (par-â-noi'â), *n.* a form of monomania.

paranoiac (par-â-noi'ak), *n.* one affected with paranoia; a monomaniac.

paraphernalia (-fẽr-nā'li-â), *n.pl.* the apparel, jewels, &c., of a wife which she possesses over and above her dowry; ornaments of dress generally; equipment; trappings.

paraphrase ('â-frāz), *n.* a free translation or explanation; a hymn based on some Scriptural passage: *v.t.* make a free translation of; explain in many words: *v.i.* to make a paraphrase.

paraphrastic (-fras'tik), *adj.* free or clear in explanation; of the nature of a paraphrase. Also paraphrastical.

paraphrastically (-âl-li), *adv.* in a paraphrase.

paraplegia (-plē'ji-â), *n.* paralysis of the lower half of the body.

parasite ('â-sīt), *n.* one who frequents the table of a rich man and gains his favor by flattery; a hanger-on; an animal or plant nourished by another to which it attaches itself.

parasitic (-sit'ik), *adj.* of the nature of a parasite; meanly servile or fawning; living at the expense of another animal or plant. Also parasitical.

parasitically (-âl-li), *adv.* like a parasite.

parasitism ('â-sīt-izm), *n.* the state or behavior of a parasite.

parasol ('â-sol), *n.* a lady's sunshade.

parataxis (-â-taks'is), *n.* a loose arrangement of sentences: opposed to syntax.

parathesis (pâ-rath'e-sis), *n.* apposition; in printing or writing, bracketed matter.

parboil (pär'boil), *v.t.* to boil partially.

parbuckle ('buk-l), *n.* a rope formed into a double sling for hoisting casks, &c.: *v.t.* to hoist by means of a parbuckle.

Parcæ ('sē), *n.pl.* in classic mythology, the three Fates, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, who controlled the destiny of every mortal.

parcel ('sel), *n.* a small bundle or package; little part: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* parceled, *p.pr.* parceling], to divide into parts.

parceling (-ing), *n.* long narrow strips of tarred canvas to prevent friction.

parcenary ('sen-â-ri), *n.* co-heirship.

parcener ('sen-ẽr), *n.* a co-heir.

parch (pärch), *v.t.* to scorch; burn slightly; dry to excess.

parchment ('ment), *n.* the skin of a sheep, goat, &c., dressed and prepared for writing upon; a deed: *adj.* made of, or like, parchment.

pard (pärd), *n.* a leopard; any spotted beast.

pardon (pär'dn), *v.t.* to forgive; absolve: *n.* forgiveness; absolution; official remission of a penalty.

pardoner (-ẽr), *n.* one who pardons; formerly, a cleric who was licensed to sell papal indulgences.

pare (pār), *v.t.* to cut away little by little; reduce or diminish.

paregoric (par-e-gor'ik), *n.* a tincture of opium to assuage pain: *adj.* mitigating pain.

pareira (pâ-rā'râ), *n.* the root of a Brazilian plant, used in medicine.

parenchyma (-reng'ki-mâ), *n.* the soft cellular tissue or pith of plants; the soft tissue of the glandular organs of the body.

parenchymous ('ki-mus), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, parenchyma: soft; spongy. Also parenchymatous.

parent (pā'rent), *n.* a father or mother; origin.

parentage (-āj), *n.* extraction; birth.

parental (-ren'tâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or becoming, parents; fond.

parentally (-li), *adv.* like a parent.

parenthesis (pâ-ren'the-sis), *n.* [*pl.* parentheses (-sēz)], an explanatory word or clause inserted in a sentence, which is grammatically complete without it: indicated by the marks ().

parenthetical (par-en-thet'i-kâl), *adj.* expressed in a parenthesis; using parentheses.

parenthetically (-li), *adv.* in a parenthetical manner.

paresis (par'e-sis), *n.* insanity with

general motor paralysis; softening of the brain.

parhelion (par-hē'li-on), *n.* a mock sun; a bright light seen near the sun.

pariah (pā'ri-ä), *n.* one of the lowest class of Hindus without caste: hence an outcast.

Parian (pā'ri-ân), *adj.* pertaining to, or found in, the Isle of Paros, famed for its marble: *n.* a fine porcelain used for statuettes, &c.

parietal (på-rī'e-tâl), *adj.* pertaining to a wall or side; forming the wall or side: said of the large lateral bones of the head; growing from the wall or side of another organ.

parish (par'ish), *n.* an ecclesiastical district under the particular charge of priest, clergyman, or minister; a district having its own officers for the care of the poor of such a district; a congregation: *adj.* pertaining to, or maintained by, a parish.

parishioner ('on-ẽr), *n.* one who belongs to a parish.

Parisian (på-riz'i-ân), *n.* a native or inhabitant of Paris.

pari, a *prefix* meaning *equal.*

parisyllabic (par-i-sil-ab'ik), *adj.* having an equal number of syllables.

parity ('i-ti), *n.* equality; likeness.

park (pärk), *n.* a large inclosed piece of ground surrounding a mansion, or used as a public place for recreation; the train of artillery belonging to an army division; an artillery encampment: *v.t.* to inclose, or collect, in a park; compact.

parlance (pär'lâns), *n.* conversation; idiom of conversation.

parley ('li), *n.* a conference, especially with an enemy: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* parleyed, *p.pr.* parleying], to hold a conference, especially with an enemy with a view to peace.

Parliament ('li-ment), *n.* the supreme legislative assembly of Great Britain and Ireland, consisting of the Sovereign, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons.

parliamentarian (-men-tā'ri-an), *n.* one who is versed in parliamentary law and usages.

parliamentary ('tâ-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, enacted by, or in accordance with the usages of, Parliament.

parlor ('lẽr), *n.* reception room; drawing room.

Parnassian (-nas'i-ân), *adj.* pertaining to Mt. Parnassus in Greece, the abode of the Muses; of or pertaining to poetry.

parochial (på-rō'ki-âl), *adj.* pertaining to a parish; narrow-minded.

parodist (par'ō-dist), *n.* one who parodies.

parody ('ō-di), *n.* [*pl.* parodies (-diz)], a burlesque imitation of a serious poem: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* parodied, *p.pr.* parodying], to convert into a parody.

parole (på-rōl'), *n.* a word of honor, especially one given by a prisoner of war that in return for conditional freedom he will return to custody on a specified day; the daily password in a camp or garrison.

paronym (par'ō-nim), *n.* a paronymous word.

paronymous (-on'i-mus), *adj.* of the same derivation, but different in spelling and meaning.

paroquet, same as parrakeet.

paroxysm ('oks-izm), *n.* a sudden spasm, or fit of acute pain; sudden action or convulsion.

paroxysmal (-iz'mâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or occuring in, paroxysms.

parquet, parquette (pär-ket'), *n.* the floor space of a theater between the orchestra-rail and dress-circle.

parquetry ('ket-ri), *n.* mosaic woodwork for floors.

parr (pär), *n.* a young salmon.

parrakeet (par'â-kēt), *n.* a small long-tailed parrot. Also paraquet, paroquet.

parricidal ('i-sīd-âl), *adj.* pertaining to parricide.

parricide ('i-sīd), *n.* the murderer of a father or mother; murder of a parent.

parrot ('ot), *n.* a tropical bird with a hooked bill, characterized by its brilliant plumage and its power of imitating the human voice.

parrot-fish (-fish), *n.* a brilliant hued fish of the tropical seas.

parry ('i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* parried, *p.pr.* parrying], to ward off, as a blow.
parse (pärs), *v.t.* to resolve by grammatical rules a sentence into its component parts, and show the relation of the various parts of speech.
Parsee (pär'sē), *n.* a descendant of the old Persians, holding the Zoroastrian faith, and now living in India. Also Parsi.
Parseeism (-izm), *n.* the religion of the Parsees. Also Parsiism.
Parsi, same as Parsee.
parsimonious (-si-mō'ni-us), *adj.* frugal to excess; miserly; penurious.
parsimony ('si-mon-i), *n.* closeness in expenditure; niggardliness.
parsley (pärs'li), *n.* a culinary herb.
parsnip ('nip), *n.* an edible plant with a carrot-like root.
parson (pär'sn), *n.* the incumbent of a parish; a clergyman.
parsonage (-āj), *n.* an ecclesiastical benefice; the residence of an incumbent.
part (pärt), *n.* something less than the whole; piece; portion; proportional quantity; ingredient; share; member or organ; side or party; concern; business; portion of a work issued in numbers at stated intervals; any one of the characters of a play; one of the melodies in a harmony: *pl.* faculties, qualities, or accomplishments; regions; quarters: *v.t.* to divide into two or more pieces; distribute; separate: *v.i.* to be separated or divided; take leave.
partake (pär-tāk'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* partook, *p.p.* partaken, *p.pr.* partaking], to take a part or share in common with others.
parterre (-tār'), *n.* a series of flower beds arranged ornamentally, with intervening spaces of gravel or turf.
parthenogenesis (-then-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* reproduction of animals or plants by means of unimpregnated germs or ova.
Parthenon ('the-non), *n.* the temple of Athene (Minerva) at Athens.
partial ('shâl), *adj.* inclined to favor one side or party; biased.
partially (-li), *adv.* in a partial manner.
partiality (-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being partial.
participant (-tis'i-pânt), *adj.* sharing: *n.* one who shares or partakes.
participate ('i-pāt), *v.i.* to partake: *v.t.* to have part of; share.
participation (-pā'shun), *n.* the act of sharing something with others; division into shares; companionship.
participator ('i-pā-tēr), *n.* one who partakes with another.
participial (-ti-sip'i-âl), *adj.* having the nature of a participle.
participle ('ti-si-pl), *n.* a word which partakes of the nature of a verb and of an adjective.
particle ('i-kl), *n.* an atom; the smallest part into which a body can be divided; a word non-inflected, or not used alone; a crumb of consecrated bread.
parti-colored (pär'ti-kul-ērd), *adj.* having various colors.
particular (-tik'ū-lâr), *adj.* distinct from others; individual; peculiar or special; characteristic; exclusive; exact; minute.
particularity (-lar'i-ti), *n.* circumstantiality.
particularize ('ū-lâr-īz), *v.t.* to give the particulars of: *v.i.* be attentive to single things or details.
particularly ('ū-lâr-li), *adv.* especially.
parting ('ing), *p.adj.* separating; given when separating: *n.* division; separating; a taking leave; a division in strata.
partisan (pär'ti-zân), *n.* an adherent of a party or faction; a kind of halberd: *adj.* pertaining to, or biased in favor of, a party, &c.
partisanship (-ship), *n.* the state of being a partisan.
partite ('tīt), *adj.* divided almost to the base.
partition (-tish'un), *n.* the act or state of being divided; separation; distribution; a dividing wall; part where separation is made: *v.t.* divide into shares; divide by walls.
partitive ('ti-tiv), *adj.* noting a part: *n.* a word that denotes a part or expresses partition.
partly (pärt'li), *adv.* in part.

partner ('nēr), *n.* one who is associated with another, especially in a business, &c.; an associate; one who dances with another; a husband or wife.

partnership (-ship), *n.* the state of being a partner; union of two or more persons in the same business or profession.

partook, *p.t.* of partake.

partridge (pär'trij), *n.* a well-known gallinaceous bird of the genus Perdix, preserved as game.

parturition (-tū-rish'un), *n.* the act of bringing forth young.

party ('ti), *n.* [*pl.* parties ('tiz)], a number of persons united together for a particular purpose; faction; one concerned in an affair; cause or side; a select company; single individual spoken of.

party-wall (-wawl), *n.* a common wall separating two tenements.

paschal (pas'kăl), *adj.* pertaining to the feast of the Passover or Easter.

pasha (pash'aw), *n.* a Turkish title given to high officials. Also pacha.

pashalic (-lik), *n.* the jurisdiction of a pasha. Also pachalic.

pasquinade (pas-kwin-ād'), *n.* a lampoon or rude satire: *v.t.* to lampoon or satirize.

pass (pās), *v.i.* to move from one place or state to another; be progressive; change by degrees; disappear; be enacted; be current: *v.t.* to go beyond, or through, or by; cause to move onward; omit; disregard; give authority to; transfer; void; utter or pronounce: *n.* a narrow passage, avenue, or entrance; defile; license or permission, state of extremity; a thrust.

passable ('ā-bl), *adj.* that may be passed, traveled, or navigated; capable of bearing inspection; tolerable.

passage ('āj), *n.* the act of passing; course or journey; entrance or exit; right of passing; legal enactment; single clause or portion of a book; migratory habits.

pass-book ('book), *n.* a book which passes between a merchant and his customer and contains the entries of goods sold on credit; a bank-book held by the depositor.

passenger ('en-jēr), *n.* one who travels in or on a conveyance; one who passes.

passé (-ā'), *adj.* past; worn out or faded [French].

passerine ('ēr-in), *adj.* pertaining to the Passeres, the order of birds which includes the swallows and sparrows.

passing (pās'ing), *p.adj.* departing: *adv.* exceedingly: *n.* the act of going by; transit.

passing-bell (-bel), *n.* a bell tolled immediately after the death of a person.

passion (pash'un), *n.* violent agitation of mind in anger; strong deep feeling or excitement; love; ardor; intense desire.

Passion, *n.* the sufferings of Christ in his last agonies.

passionate (-āt), *adj.* moved by passion; angry; excitable.

passionately (-li), *adv.* with passion.

passion-flower (-flou-ēr), *n.* a flower of the genus Passiflora.

Passion play (plā), *n.* a dramatic representation of the Passion of the Saviour.

Passion Sunday (sun'dā), *n.* the 5th Sunday in Lent.

Passion week (wēk), *n.* the week following Passion Sunday.

passive ('iv), *adj.* suffering without resisting; not acting; submissive; quiescent.

passive verb (vērb), *n.* that form of a verb in which the object of the active verb becomes the subject.

Passover (pās'ō-vēr), *n.* a Jewish feast commemorative of the passing of the destroying angel over the houses of the Israelites when he slew the first-born of the Egyptians.

passport ('pōrt), *n.* a license to travel in a foreign country.

password ('wērd), *n.* a word by means of which friends are distinguished from strangers or enemies.

past (pāst), *p.adj.* having formerly been; gone by; completed: *n.* the time gone by: *adv.* along: *prep.* beyond.

paste (pāst), *n.* a mixture of flour, &c., with water, used as a cement; dough prepared for pies, &c.; a composition for making artificial gems: *v.t.* to fasten with paste.

pasteboard ('bōrd), *n.* thick stiff paper; a board on which dough is rolled.

pastel (pas'tel), *n.* a colored crayon.

paster (pās'tēr), *n.* strip of gummed paper with printed matter on it, for covering over other printed matter, &c.

pasteurize (pas'tūr-īz), *v.t.* to inoculate with the bacillus which produces a specific disease.

pastil ('til), *n.* a small cone of aromatic paste used for fumigating a room; a medicated lozenge. Also pastille (pas-tēl'),

pastime (pās'tīm), *n.* diversion; sport.

pastor ('tēr), *n.* a clergyman or minister having spiritual charge of a church and congregation.

pastoral (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to shepherds, or to the care of a church; rural; addressed to the clergy of a diocese by its bishop: *n.* a kind of dramatic poem, delineating incidents in rural life; a bishop's pastoral letter.

pastorate ('tēr-āt), *n.* the office or jurisdiction of a pastor. Also pastorship.

pastry (pās'tri), *n.* articles of food, as pies, &c., made of light puffy dough.

pasturable (pās'tūr-ă-bl), *adj.* suited for pasturing.

pasturage ('tūr-āj), *n.* the business of grazing cattle; pasture.

pasture ('tūr), *n.* land under grass for grazing cattle; grass for grazing: *v.t.* to supply with grass or pasture: *v.i.* to graze.

pasty (pāst'i), *adj.* like paste; a small pie of crust raised without a dish.

pat (pat), *n.* a light quick blow with the hand; a small lump of butter made up: *adj.* apt; exact: *adv.* fitly: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* patted, *p.pr.* patting], to strike gently and quickly with the fingers or hand.

patch (pach), *n.* a piece applied to cover a hole or rent; a piece inserted in variegated work; a plot of ground: *v.t.* to put a patch on; mend clumsily.

patchouli (pă-chōō'li), *n.* an Indian plant, from the dried roots of which a strong odoriferous perfume is made.

pate (pāt), *n.* the head; crown of the head.

paten (pat'en), *n.* the plate used for the bread at the Eucharist.

patent (pat'ent, or pā'tent), *adj.* apparent; open to the perusal of all; secured by letters patent; spreading widely: *n.* a privilege granted by letters patent, as a title of nobility, or the sole right in an invention: *v.t.* to grant or secure by letters patent.

patentee (-ē'), *n.* one who has secured a patent.

patent-leather (-le*th*-ēr), *n.* a varnished or japanned leather.

patent-yellow (-yel-ō), *n.* a pigment or paint composed of oxide and chloride of lead.

patera (pat'ēr-ă), *n.* a shallow circular dish; a flat ornament on a frieze.

paterfamilias (pā-tēr-fă-mil'i-ăs), *n.* the father of a family.

paternal ('tēr-năl), *adj.* pertaining to, or exhibiting the characteristics of, a father; hereditary.

paternally (-li), *adv.* in a paternal manner.

paternity (-tēr-ni-ti), *n.* paternal relation; authorship.

paternoster (pa-tēr-nos'tēr), *n.* the Lord's Prayer; a rosary; every 11th bead in a rosary.

path (păth), *n.* a road; footway; track; course of conduct or action.

pathetic (pă-thet'ik), *adj.* affecting the emotions or passions; touching. Also pathetical.

pathetically (-ăl-li), *adv.* in a pathetical manner.

pathogenetic (path-ō-jen-et'ik), *adj.* producing disease.

pathogeny (pă-thoj'e-ni), *n.* the science of the origin of diseases.

pathological (path-ō-loj'i-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to pathology.

pathologist (pă-thol'ō-jist), *n.* one skilled in pathology.

pathology ('o-ji), *n.* the science of diseases.
pathos (pā'thos), *n.* expression of deep feeling; that which excites the mental emotions.
patience ('shens), *n.* the quality of being patient or calmly enduring.
patient ('shent), *adj.* suffering pain, hardship, affliction, insult, &c., with calmness and equanimity; continuance of labor; persevering; waiting with calmness: *n.* a person under medical treatment.
patina (pat'i-nā), *n.* the fine green rust with which coins, ancient bronzes, &c., become covered by age, &c.
patness ('nes), *n.* appropriateness.
patois (pā-twä'), *n.* provincial dialect.
patriarch (pā'tri-ärk), *n.* the founder or head of a family; an aged man; in the Greek Church, a metropolitan dignitary of the highest rank.
patriarchate (-āt), *n.* the office, rank, or jurisdiction of a patriarch.
patrician (pā-trish'ăn), *n.* one of the senators of ancient Rome; a nobleman: *adj.* senatorial; noble.
patrimonial (pat-ri-mō'ni-ăl), *adj.* inherited from ancestors.
patrimonially (-li), *adv.* by inheritance.
patrimony ('ri-mō-ni), *n.* an estate or right inherited from a father or one's ancestors; an ecclesiastical endowment or estate.
patriot (pat'ri-, or pā'tri-ot), *n.* one who loves, and is devoted to, his native country and its welfare.
patriotic (-ri-ot'ik), *adj.* characterized by patriotism.
patriotically (-ăl-li), *adv.* like a patriot.
patriotism ('ri-ot-izm), *n.* love of one's country.
patristic (pā-tris'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the theology and writings of the fathers of the Christian Church. Also patristical.
patrol (pā-trōl'), *n.* a corporal's guard that marches round at night to preserve order; a mounted policeman: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* patrolled, *p.pr.* patrolling], to go round as a patrol.
patron (pā'tron), *n.* a guardian or protector; one who has the gift of a benefice. *Fem.* patroness: *adj.* giving aid or exercising guardianship; tutelary.
patronage (-āj), *n.* special support; guardianship or protection; right of conferring a benefice.
patronal ('trō-năl), *adj.* performing the office of a patron.
patronize (-nīz), *v.t.* to act as a patron towards; support or protect; frequent as a customer.
patronymic (pat-rō-nim'ik), *adj.* derived from the name of an ancestor: *n.* a name derived from an ancestor.
patroon (pă-trōōn'), *n.* a landed proprietor with manorial rights.
patten (pat'en), *n.* a wooden shoe with an irong ring worn under the soles by women as a protection against damp; the base of a column.
patter ('ĕr), *v.i.* to strike with a quick succession of light sounds, as hail: *n.* the dialect of a class.
pattering (-ing), *p.adj.* making a quick succession of light blows.
pattern ('ĕrn), *n.* a model, sample, or specimen; anything cut out or formed into shape to be copied.
patty ('i), *n.* a small pie.
paucity (paw'si-ti), *n.* smallness of number or quantity.
paunch (pänch, or pawnch), *n.* the belly; the first and largest stomach of a ruminant.
pauper (paw'pĕr), *n.* a poor person; one who is supported by the poor rates.
pauperism (-izm), *n.* the state of being a pauper.
pauperize (-īz), *v.t.* to reduce to pauperism.
pause (pawz), *n.* cessation; temporary stop; a break in writing indicated by the mark [—]; a mark of cessation in speaking; a mark [𝄐] in music, indicating the continuance of a note or rest: *v.i.* to make a short stop; wait; hesitate.
pave (pāv), *v.t.* to cover or lay with stones, bricks, &c.: as, to *pave* a street.
pavement (pāv'ment), *n.* a paved roadway or floor.

paver (pā'vēr), *n.* one whose occupation is to lay pavements.
pavilion (pâ-vil'yun), *n.* an ornamental domed-shaped building; a large tent; a temporary movable habitation; summer-house.
paving (pā'ving), *n.* pavement.
pavonine (pav'ō-nin), *adj.* resembling the tail of a peacock; iridescent: said of certain ores.
paw (paw), *n.* the foot of an animal with claws; the hand: *v.t.* to scrape with the forefoot; handle, as with paws; caress, as a dog.
pawl (pawl), *n.* a short bar to prevent the recoil of a windlass.
pawn (pawn), *n.* something given as security for the redemption of a pledge; a common piece at chess: *v.t.* to give in pledge.
pawnbroker ('brō-kēr), *n.* one who lends money on the security of goods pawned with him.
pawpaw (paw'paw), *n.* a tree of the custard-apple family, common in the southwestern United States.
pax (paks), *n.* a small crucifix, or a crucifix engraved on a small metal plate kissed by worshippers.
paxwax ('waks), *n.* the strong tendon in the neck of animals.
pay (pā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* paid, *p.pr.* paying], to discharge a debt to; give an equivalent for; compensate; reward; fulfil; smear with tar, pitch, &c.: *n.* money given for service rendered.
payee (-ē'), *n.* one to whom money is paid.
paymaster ('mâs-tēr), *n.* one who pays or from whom wages are received, especially an officer in the army or navy whose duty is to pay the officers and men.
pea (pē), *n.* [*pl.* peas, or pease (pēz)], a leguminous plant of the genus Pisum and its edible seed.
peace (pēs), *n.* a state of rest or tranquillity; calm; freedom from war or disturbance.
peaceable ('â-bl), *adj.* disposed to peace; calm; quiet.
peaceableness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being peaceable. Also peacefulness.
peaceably (-bli), *adv.* without agitation or tumult.
peaceful ('fool), *adj.* full of peace; pacific; quiet.
peacefully (-li), *adv.* in a peaceful manner.
peace-officer (-of'i-sēr), *n.* a justice of the peace or a police-officer.
peach (pēch), *n.* a tree with its downy edible fruit: *v.i.* to betray one's accomplices.
peacock (pē'kok), *n.* a gallinaceous bird with handsome plumage: *adj.* iridescent like the feathers of the peacock.
peahen ('hen), *n.* a female peafowl, homologous to the peacock.
pea-jacket ('jak-et), *n.* a seaman's heavy jacket.
peak (pēk), *n.* the sharp-pointed summit or jutting part of a mountain or hill; pointed end; the leather projection in front of a cap; the upper outer corner of an extended sail: *v.i.* to look pale and wan: *v.t.* to raise (a sail) obliquely to the mast.
peakish ('ish), *adj.* having pale thin features.
peaky ('i), *adj.* having, or resembling, a peak.
peal (pēl), *n.* a loud sound, as of thunder, bells, &c.; a set of musical bells, or the changes rung by them: *v.i.* to give forth loud or solemn sounds.
pean, same as pæan.
peanut (pē'nut), *n.* the ground-nut.
pear (pār), *n.* the juicy edible fruit of the pear-tree (*Pyrus communis*).
pearl (pērl), *n.* a hard, smooth, greyish-white iridescent gem found in the mother-of-pearl oyster; anything resembling a pearl or very precious; a white speck in the eye; a small size of type (see type): *adj.* pertaining to, or formed of, pearls: *v.t.* to set or adorn with pearls.
pearlash ('ash), *n.* an impure carbonate of potash.
pearliness ('i-nes), *n.* the quality of being pearly.
pearly ('i), *adj.* resembling or containing, pearls; clear; transparent.
peasant (pez'ânt), *n.* a countryman; rustic laborer: *adj.* rural; rustic.

PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD

NAVAL STORES BUILDING

JAPANESE ENVOYS, STAFF, ETC.

RUSSIAN ENVOYS

SIGNING OF TREATY

Stereographs copyright by H. C. White Co., N. Y.

RUSSIAN-JAPANESE PEACE TREATY

peasantry (-ri), *n.* peasants collectively.
pease (pēz), *n.pl.* peas collectively.
peastone (pē'stōn), *n.* pisolite.
peat (pēt), *n.* decayed vegetable matter resembling turf cut out of bogs: used as fuel.
pebble (peb'l), *n.* a roundish stone; transparent rock crystal used for spectacles, &c.
pebbly ('li), *adj.* full of pebbles.
pecan (pe-kan'), *n.* a species of North American hickory and its fruit.
peccability (pek-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being subject to sin.
peccable ('â-bl), *adj.* liable to sin.
peccadillo (-dil'o), *n.* a trifling fault.
peccancy ('ân-si), *n.* sinfulness.
peccary ('â-ri), *n.* a South American mammal allied to the hog.
peccavi (ā'vī), (Latin, I have sinned), a word in colloquial use, expressive of contrition for the commission of a fault.
peck (pek), *n.* 1-4th of a bushel; quick sharp stroke with the beak: *v.t.* to strike with the beak; pick up with the beak; eat.
pecker ('ėr), *n.* one who pecks; a woodpecker.
pectic acid ('tik as'id), *n.* an acid found in various fruits.
pectin ('tin), *n.* the gelatinizing principle of certain ripe fruits.
pectinate ('tin-āt), *adj.* shaped like the teeth of a comb. Also pectinated.
pectoral ('to-rål), *adj.* pertaining to, good for, or worn on, the chest: *n.* the breastplate of the Jewish high-priest; a medicine for chest complaints; a pectoral fin.
peculate ('ū-lāt), *v.i.* to appropriate public money to one's own use; embezzle.
peculation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of appropriating public money to one's own use.
peculator ('ū-lā-tėr), *n.* one who peculates.
peculiar (pe-kū'lyår), *adj.* one's own; appropriate; individual; strange: *n.* a church or parish exempted from the jurisdiction of the diocese to which it belongs.
peculiarity (-li-ar'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* peculiarities (-tiz)], something peculiar or characteristic.
peculiarly ('lyår-li), *adv.* in a peculiar manner.
pecuniarily ('ni-år-i-li), *adv.* as regards money.
pecuniary ('ni-år-i), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, money; monetary.
pedagogic (ped-â-goj'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a pedagogue or to the science of teaching. Also pedagogical.
pedagogics ('iks), *n.* the science of teaching.
pedagogism ('â-gog-izm), *n.* the occupation or manners of a pedagogue.
pedagogist (-ist), *n.* one who treats of pedagogics.
pedagogue ('â-gog), *n.* a schoolmaster; pedant.
pedagogy ('â-gō-ji), *n.* pedagogics.
pedal (ped'âl), *adj.* pertaining to a foot: *n.* a key or lever attached to a musical instrument and moved by the foot, to modify the swell or tone.
pedant ('ânt), *n.* one who makes an ostentatious display of his learning.
pedantic (pe-dan'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, pedantry. Pedantical.
pedantically (-âl-li), *adv.* like a pedant.
pedantry ('ân-tri), *n.* ostentatious display of learning.
pedate ('āt), *adj.* palmate, with the two lateral sections lengthened and lobed.
peddle ('l), *v.i.* to travel about selling small wares; be busy about trifles: *v.t.* to retail in small quantities.
peddler, pedler, pedlar ('lėr), *n.* one who peddles.
peddling ('ling), *adj.* trifling.
pedestal ('es-tål), *n.* the base of a column, statue, &c.
pedestrian (pe-des'tri-ån), *adj.* going on foot; walking: *n.* one who journeys on foot; professional walker.
pedestrianism (-izm), *n.* the art or practice of walking; racing on foot.

pedicel (ped'i-sel), *n.* a small short foot-stalk.
pedicure ('i-kūr), *n.* the care of the feet; a chiropodist.
pediform ('i-fôrm), *adj.* foot-shaped.
pedigree ('i-grē), *n.* lineage; genealogy.
pediment ('i-ment), *n.* the triangular or circular ornament over the entablature, &c., of a building.
pedler, see peddler.
pedobaptism, same as pædobaptism.
pedometer (pe-dom'e-tēr), *n.* a watch-shaped instrument for recording paces and distances in walking.
peduncle (-dung'kl), *n.* a flower-stalk.
peduncular ('kū-lär), *adj.* of or pertaining to a peduncle.
pedunculate ('kū-lāt), *adj.* having, or growing upon, a peduncle. Also pedunculated.
peel (pēl), *v.t.* to strip the skin, bark, or rind from: *v.i.* to undress: *n.* skin or rind; a baker's long flat wooden shovel; a contrivance for hanging up printed sheets to dry.
peeler ('ēr), *n.* one who peels; a pillager; a policeman: from Sir Robert Peel.
peen (pēn), *n.* the point of a mason's hammer.
peep (pēp), *v.i.* to chirp or cry, as young birds; to look through a crevice or hiding place; look slyly; begin to appear: *n.* the cry of a chicken; a sly look; a beginning to appear.
peer (pēr), *n.* one of the equal rank; an equal; associate; a nobleman; a member of the House of Lords: *v.i.* to appear; look narrowly.
peerage ('āj), *n.* the rank or dignity of a peer; peers collectively; a book giving information respecting the nobility.
peeress ('es), *n.* a peer's wife; a lady of noble rank.
peerless ('les), *adj.* without an equal.
peevish (pēv'ish), *adj.* fretful; difficult to please.
peewit (pē'wit), *n.* the lapwing.
peg (peg), *n.* a small pointed wooden pin; a piece of wood serving as a nail: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* pegged, *p.pr.* pegging], to fasten or mark out with pegs.
pelage (pel'āj), *n.* the hair or similar covering of a mammal.
pelagic (-laj'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the ocean.
pelerine (pel'ēr-in), *n.* a lady's long cape with tapering ends.
pelf (pelf), *n.* money; wealth: used in a bad sense.
pelican (pel'i-kăn), *n.* a large aquatic bird with a huge axe-shaped bill; a dentist's instrument.
pelisse (pe-lēs'), *n.* a lady's silk habit.
pell (pel), *n.* a skin or hide; a roll of parchment.
pellet ('et), *n.* a little ball.
pellicle ('i-kl), *n.* a thin skin or film.
pellitory ('i-tō-ri), *n.* a perennial plant of the nettle family, growing on old walls.
pell-mell ('mel), *adv.* with confused violence.
pellucid (-ū'sid), *adj.* perfectly clear; transparent.
pelt (pelt), *n.* a raw hide; a blow from something thrown: *v.t.* to strike by throwing something: *v.i.* to fall heavily, as rain.
peltry (pel'tri), *n.* skins of furred animals collectively.
pelt-wool (pelt'wool), *n.* wool from dead sheep.
pelvic (pel'vik), *adj.* pertaining to the pelvis.
pelvis ('vis), *n.* the bony cavity in the lower part of the abdomen.
pemmican (pem'i-kăn), *n.* lean meat, dried, pounded, and pressed into cakes.
pen (pen), *n.* a small inclosure; coop; an instrument for writing: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* penned, *p.pr.* penning], to shut up or confine in a small inclosure; write.
penal (pē'năl), *adj.* enacting, inflicting, or incurring punishment for crime; punitive.
penally (-li), *adv.* by way of punishment.
penalty (pen'ăl-ti), *n.* legal punishment either on the person or by a

fine; fine or forfeit; an extra weight carried by a racehorse.

penance (pen'ans), *n.* self-imposed suffering, as an expression of contrition for sin; repentance; in the Roman Catholic Church one of the sacraments by which sins are pardoned after confession and satisfaction.

penates (pe-nā'tēz), *n.pl.* the household gods of the ancient Romans.

pence, *pl.* of penny.

penchant (päng-shäng'), *n.* a strong inclination or taste [French].

pencil (pen'sil), *n.* a small fine brush used by artists; a pointed instrument of black lead, colored chalk, &c.; a collection of rays of light converging to a point: *v.t.* to write, sketch, paint, or mark with a pencil.

penciled ('sild), *p.adj.* written, drawn, or painted, with a pencil; radiating.

penciling (-ing), *n.* the art of writing, sketching, or painting with a pencil.

pendant ('dânt), *n.* anything hanging for ornamentation; an ear-ring or locket; a pennant.

pendency ('den-si), *n.* suspense; indecision. Also pendence.

pendent ('dent), *adj.* hanging; projecting; swinging.

pending ('ding), *adj.* undecided; hanging in suspense.

pendulous ('dū-lus), *adj.* hanging; oscillating.

pendulum ('dū-lum), *n.* a heavy body suspended so that it may vibrate backwards and forwards about a fixed point by the force of gravity, as in a clock.

penetrability (-e-trâ-bil'i-ti), *n.* the susceptibility of being entered or passed through by another body.

penetrable ('e-trâ-bl), *adj.* that may be penetrated; susceptive of impression.

penetralia (-trā'li-â), *n.pl.* the inner part of a temple, house, &c.; mysteries.

penetrant ('e-trânt), *adj.* penetrating; subtile; acute.

penetrate ('e-trāt), *v.t.* to pierce into; enter; bore or perforate; reach the mind; affect deeply; reach the interior.

penetrating (-ing), *p.adj.* piercing; sharp; discerning. Also penetrative.

penetration (-trā'shun), *n.* the act of penetrating; mental acuteness.

penetrativeness (-tiv-nes), *n.* the quality of being penetrative.

pen-fish ('fish), *n.* a kind of eel pout.

penguin ('gwin), *n.* a large sea-fowl with rudimentary wings.

peninsula (pe-nin'sū-lâ), *n.* a portion of jutting land nearly surrounded by water, and connected with the mainland by an isthmus.

peninsular ('sū-lâr), *adj.* pertaining to, or shaped like, a peninsula.

penitence (pen'i-tens), *n.* sorrow for sin; state of being penitent.

penitent ('i-tent), *adj.* repentant: *n.* one who is penitent; one under ecclesiastical censure, but admitted to penance; one who is under the direction of a confessor.

penitential (-ten'shâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or expressing, penitence; of the nature of penance: *n.* in the Roman Catholic Church a book treating of the rules and degrees of penance.

penitentiary (-ten'shâ-ri), *adj.* pertaining to penance: *n.* a penitent; a house of correction; a state prison; a home for fallen women; an office at the papal court, that grants dispensations, absolutions, &c.; the official who presides over such a court.

penknife ('nīf), *n.* a small pocket-knife.

penman ('mân), *n.* an author; one who writes a good hand.

penmanship (-ship), *n.* the art, or style, of writing.

pennant ('ânt), *n.* a long narrow strip of bunting at the mast-heads of men-of-war.

pennate, same as pinnate.

penniless (pen'i-les), *adj.* without money; destitute.

pennon ('on), *n.* a small swallow-tailed flag or streamer.

penny (-i), *n.* [*pl.* pennies ('iz) (denoting number), pence (pens), (denoting amount or value)], a bronze

coin = 1-12 of a shilling, or 2 cents, (English).

pennyroyal (-roi'ăl), *n.* an aromatic herb of the mint family.

pennyweight (-wāt), *n.* a weight = 24 grains troy.

penological (pē-no-loj'i-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to penology.

penologist (-nol'o-jist), *n.* a student of penology.

penology (-nol'o-ji), *n.* the scientific study of punishments, prison management, &c.

pensile ('sīl), *adj.* hanging.

pension ('shun), *n.* a stated allowance paid for past services, as to the state, &c.; money paid instead of tithes; a continental boarding house or school (păng-si-äng'): *v.t.* to grant a pension to.

pensionary ('shun-ă-ri), *adj.* consisting of, or maintained by, a pension: *n.* a person in receipt of a pension.

pensioner ('shun-ēr), *n.* one who receives a pension, especially a discharged soldier.

pensive ('siv), *adj.* thoughtful; sad.

pensively (-li), *adv.* in a pensive manner.

pensiveness (-nes), *n.* thoughtfulness; melancholy.

pent, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of pen (to shut up).

penta, a *prefix* meaning *five*, as *pentachord*, an instrument with 5 strings; musical scale of 5 sounds. Also pente.

pentad (pen'tad), *n.* an element which combines with or replaces a monad.

pentagon (pen'tă-gon), *n.* a figure of 5 sides and 5 angles.

pentahedral (-hē'drăl), *adj.* having 5 sides.

pentahedron ('dron), *n.* a solid figure having 5 sides.

pentahexahedral (-heks-ă-hē'drăl), *adj.* exhibiting 5 ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing 6 faces.

pentamerous (-tam'e-rus), *adj.* consisting of 5 parts.

pentameter ('e-tēr), *n.* a verse consisting of 5 feet.

pentastyle ('tă-stīl), *n.* a building with 5 columns in front.

Pentateuch ('tă-tūk), *n.* the first 5 books of the Old Testament.

Pentecost ('te-kost), *n.* a Jewish festival kept the 50th day after the second day of the Passover; Whitsuntide, commemorative of the descent of the Holy Ghost.

pentecostal (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to Pentecost.

penthouse ('hous), *n.* a shed with a slanting roof projecting from a main wall or building.

penult (pe-nult'), *n.* the last syllable of a word but one. Also penultima.

penultimate ('i-māt), *adj.* last but one.

penumbra (-num'bră), *n.* a partial shadow on the exterior of the perfect shadow of an eclipse; the boundary of light and shade in a picture.

penurious (-nū'ri-us), *adj.* miserly; sordid.

penury (pen'ū-ri), *n.* want of the necessities of life; poverty.

peon (pē'on), *n.* a Mexican laborer; an Indian native soldier or constable; a pawn at chess.

peony ('ō-ni), *n.* a perennial plant with handsome flowers of the genus Pæonia. Also pæony.

people ('pl), *n.* [*pl.* people, peoples ('plz)], persons generally; community; inhabitants; race, kindred, or family; the commonalty: *v.t.* to stock with people or inhabitants.

pepper (pep'ēr), *n.* a hot pungent spice made of the ground seeds of *Piper nigrum*.

peppercorn (-kôrn), *n.* the small berry of the pepper-plant: hence anything insignificant.

peppermint (-mint), *n.* an aromatic herb; the cordial prepared from it.

pepperwort (-wērt), *n.* a cress.

peppery (-i), *adj.* like pepper; fiery; pungent.

pepsin ('sin), *n.* a nitrogenous ferment contained in gastric juice; a preparation from the stomach of a pig used in medicine to aid digestion. Also pepsine.

peptic ('tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or promoting, digestion: *n.* a medicine to aid digestion: *pl.* the science of digestion.

peptones ('tōnz), *n.pl.* the products of the action of pepsin.
per, a *prefix* meaning *through, over the whole extent, by, very,* as *per*ambulate, to walk over; *per* diem, by the day, &c.
peradventure (pēr-ad-ven'tūr), *adv.* by chance.
perambulation (-am-bū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of passing through; a survey made by traveling; the annual survey of a parish boundary.
perambulator ('bū-lā-tēr), *n.* one who perambulates; a baby carriage; an instrument for measuring road distances.
percale (-käl'), *n.* cotton fabrics with a linen finish.
perceivable (-sē'vȧ-bl), *adj.* discernible by the mind.
perceivably (-bli), *adv.* perceptibly.
perceive (-sēv'), *v.t.* to obtain knowledge of by the senses; understand; discern.
per cent. (-sent'), by the hundred.
percentage (-sent'āj), *n.* proportional allowance per cent.
perceptibility (-sep-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being perceptible.
perceptible ('ti-bl), *adj.* that may be perceived.
perceptibly (-bli), *adv.* so as to be perceived.
perception (-sep'shun), *n.* the act, state, or faculty of receiving knowledge of external things by the medium of the senses; idea, notion, or conception.
perceptive ('tiv), *adj.* having the faculty of perceiving.
perceptivity ('i-ti), *n.* the power of perception or thinking.
perch (pērch), *n.* a fresh-water fish; a measure of length = 5½ yards, 1-40th of a rood; anything on which birds sit or roost: *v.i.* to sit or roost: *v.t.* to place on a perch.
perchance (pēr-chans'), *adv.* perhaps.
perchlorate (-klō'rāt), *n.* a compound of perchloric acid and a base.
perchloric ('rik), *adj.* noting an acid having 7 equivalents of oxygen to 2 of chlorine.
perchloride ('rīd), *n.* a compound of an excess of chlorine with a base.
percipience (-sip'i-ens), *n.* the act of perceiving.
percipient ('i-ent), *adj.* perceiving: *n.* one who perceives.
percolate ('kō-lāt), *v.i.* to pass through small spaces.
percolation (-lā'shun), *n.* filtration.
percolator ('kō-lā-tēr), *n.* a filtering machine or vessel; a coffee-pot fitted with a filter.
percussion (-kush'un), *n.* violent collision; shock produced by the collision of bodies; impression of sound on the ear; the medical examination of a part of the body by tapping it gently so as to determine its condition by the sound produced.
percussion-cap (kap), *n.* a small copper cap containing fulminating powder, which, placed on the nipple of a gun, explodes the powder when struck by the lock.
percussive (-kus'iv), *adj.* striking against.
perdition (-dish'un), *n.* total destruction; ruin; utter loss of the soul or of happiness in a future state.
perdu (-dū'), *adj.* forlorn; hidden: *n.* one lying in ambush: *adv.* in ambush or a post of danger.
peregrination (-e-grin-ā'shun), *n.* the act of traveling about.
peregrinator ('e-grin-ā-tēr), *n.* a traveler.
peremptorily ('emp-tor-i-li), *adv.* in a peremptory manner.
peremptoriness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being peremptory.
peremptory ('emp-tor-i), *adj.* positive; final; decisive; precluding discussion or hesitation.
perennial (-en'i-ȧl), *adj.* lasting through the year; perpetual; noting plants that continue more than 2 years.
perennially (-li), *adv.* so as to be perennial; perpetually.
perfect ('fekt), *adj.* complete; without defect or blemish; blameless; pure; possessing every moral excellence; fully skilled or accomplished; in grammar, the tense that expresses completed action: *v.t.* to make perfect; complete or finish.

perfectibility (-fek-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* the capacity for becoming perfect.
perfectible (-fek'ti-bl), *adj.* capable of being made perfect.
perfection ('shun), *n.* the state of being perfect; supreme excellence.
perfidious (-fid'i-us), *adj.* false to trust; treacherous; faithless.
perfidy ('fi-di), *n.* violation of a trust reposed; breach of faith.
perforate ('fō-rāt), *v.t.* to pierce or bore through; make a hole through.
perforation (-rā'shun), *n.* the act of piercing or boring through; a hole bored through.
perforator ('fō-rā-tẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, perforates.
perforce (-fōrs'), *adv.* by force; violently.
perform (-fôrm'), *v.t.* to do or carry out; execute; achieve; fulfil: *v.i.* to act a part.
performance ('ans), *n.* the act of performing; execution; completion; deed or feat; an entertainment.
perfume (-fūm'), *v.t.* to impregnate with a pleasant odor; scent: *n.* a sweet-smelling scent.
perfumery ('ẽr-i), *n.* perfumes in general.
perfunctorily (-fungk'to-ri-li), *adv.* carelessly.
perfunctoriness (-nes), *n.* carelessness.
perfunctory ('to-ri), *adj.* done carelessly or negligently with the purpose of getting rid of the duty; negligent.
perhaps (-haps'), *adv.* possibly.
peri (pē'ri), *n.* in Persian mythology, a descendant of a fallen spirit excluded from paradise; a fairy: (per'i), a *prefix*, meaning *around*, as *peri*bolos, a wall or court surrounding a temple.
perianth (per'i-anth), *n.* a floral envelope.
pericardiac (-kär'di-ak), *adj.* pertaining to the pericardium. Also pericardial.
pericarditis (-dī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the pericardium.
pericardium (-kär'di-um), *n.* the membrane that surrounds the heart.
pericarp ('i-kärp), *n.* the seed-vessel of a plant.
pericarpial (-kär'pi-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a pericarp.
periclase ('i-klāz), *n.* a magnesian mineral.
periclinal (-klī'năl), *adj.* dipping on all sides from a central axis.
pericranium (-krā'ni-um), *n.* the membrane that surrounds the cranium.
perigee (-jē), *n.* that point in the orbit of the moon, or of a planet, nearest the earth.
perihelion (-hē'li-on), *n.* [*pl.* perihelia (-ă)], that point in the orbit of a planet, or a comet, nearest the sun.
peril ('il), *n.* exposure to injury; danger; jeopardy; risk: *v.t.* to expose to danger or risk.
perilous (-us), *adj.* full of peril; hazardous; dangerous.
perimeter (pe-rim'e-tẽr), *n.* the outer boundary of a plane surface.
period (pē'ri-od), *n.* a circuit or cycle; interval of time; the time taken by a planet to revolve round the sun; length of duration; conclusion; a dot [.] to mark the end of a sentence; in rhetoric, a complete sentence.
periodical ('i-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to a period, or to periodicals; occurring at regular intervals. Also periodic: *n.* a publication issued at stated intervals, as a magazine.
periodically (-li), *adv.* at stated intervals.
periodicity (-ō-dis'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being periodical.
periosteal (per-i-os'te-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to the periosteum.
periosteum ('te-um), *n.* the vascular nervous membrane which covers the bones.
periostitis (-tī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the periosteum.
Peripatetic (-pă-tet'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the philosophy of Aristotle who instructed his disciples while he walked about the Lyceum: *n.* a disciple of Aristotle.
peripatetic (-pă-tet'ik), *adj.* walking about: *n.* one who is accustomed or compelled to walk.
peripheral (pe-rif'ẽr-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a periphery.

periphery ('ẽr-i), *n.* [*pl.* peripheries (-iz)], the circumference of a circle, ellipse, or similar figure.
periphrasis (-rif'rå-sis), *n.* circumlocution.
periphrastic (pẽr-i-fras'tik), *adj.* circumlocutory. Also periphrastical.
periphrastically (-ål-li), *adv.* by periphrasis.
periscope (-per'i-skōp), *n.* an instrument for seeing over intervening objects; used in guiding submarine boats.
periscopic (per-i-skop'ik), *adj.* viewing all round, and so constructed as to increase the distinctness of objects when viewed at an oblique angle. Also periscopical.
perish ('ish), *v.i.* to lose life or vitality; decay or die; be destroyed or come to nothing.
perishability (-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being perishable. Also perishableness.
perishable (per'ish-å-bl), *adj.* liable to perish; mortal.
perisperm ('i-spẽrm), *n.* albumen of a seed.
peristaltic (-stal'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the peculiar worm-like movement of the intestines by which their contents are forced onward.
peristyle ('i-stīl), *n.* an open court in the interior of a house surrounded by a row of columns.
perisystole (-sis'tō-lē), *n.* the interval that ensues on the contraction of the heart before the dilation (diastole) which follows.
peritoneal (-tō-nē'ål), *adj.* pertain- to the peritoneum.
peritoneum ('um), *n.* a thin serous membrane which covers the abdominal viscera.
peritonitis (-nī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the peritoneum.
periwig (per'i-wig), *n.* a small wig.
periwinkle (-wing'kl), *n.* a perennial creeping plant; a small univalve mollusk.
perjure (pẽr'jūr), *v.i.* to swear falsely.
perjury (-i), *n.* the act of swearing falsely when on oath.
perk (pẽrk), *v.t.* to make trim or smart: *v.i.* to hold up the head in a smart or saucy manner; peer.
perky ('i), *adj.* jaunty; smart.
permanence ('må-nens), *n.* the state or quality of being permanent; duration. Also permanency.
permanent (-nent), *adj.* lasting; durable; continuing in the same state.
permeability (-me-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being permeable.
permeable ('me-å-bl), *adj.* that may be passed through.
permeate ('me-āt), *v.t.* to penetrate and pass through the pores or interstices of.
permeation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of permeating.
permissible (-mis'i-bl), *adj.* that may be permitted.
permission (-mish'un), *n.* the act of permitting; leave; license.
permissive (-mis'iv), *adj.* granting permission or license; not forbidding.
permissively (-li), *adv.* by permission.
permit (-mit'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* permitted, *p.pr.* permitting], to allow without command; consent to; tolerate: *n.* (per'mit) a written license from an officer of customs to remove dutiable goods; permission.
permitter ('ẽr), *n.* one who permits.
permutable (-mūt'å-bl), *adj.* interchangeable.
permutation (-mū-tā'shun), *n.* the exchange of one thing for another; the arrangement of any determinate number of things or letters, in all possible orders, one after the other.
pernicious (-nish'us), *adj.* highly injurious or hurtful; destructive.
pernickety (nik'i-ti), *adj.* trim; attentive to trifles; overnice; fussily particular.
peroration (-ō-rā'shun), *n.* the concluding part of an oration.
peroxide (-oks'īd), *n.* the oxide of a base which contains the largest proportion of oxygen.
peroxidize ('i-dīz), *v.t.* to oxidize to the greatest degree.
perpendicular (-dik'ū-lår), *adj.* standing at right angles to a given

line or surface; perfectly upright: *n.* a perpendicular line.

perpetrate ('pe-trāt), *v.t.* to commit; perform (in a bad sense).

perpetration (-trā'shun), *n.* the act of perpetrating.

perpetrator ('pe-trā-tēr), *n.* one who perpetrates.

perpetual (-pet'ū-ăl), *adj.* never ceasing; not temporary.

perpetually (-li), *adv.* continually.

perpetuate ('ū-āt), *v.t.* to make perpetual; preserve from extinction or oblivion.

perpetuation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of perpetuating.

perpetuity (-pe-tū'i-ti), *n.* the state of being perpetual; endless duration.

perplex (-pleks'), *v.t.* to make difficult to be understood; make anxious; puzzle; embarrass or confuse.

perplexity ('i-ti), *n.* embarrassment; doubt; intricacy.

perquisite ('kwi-zit), *n.* a gift or allowance in addition to regular wages or salary; that which is gained, as distinct from that which is inherited.

perron ('on), *n.* a staircase outside a building leading to the first floor.

perry ('i), *n.* the fermented juice of pears.

persecute ('se-kūt), *v.t.* to harass or ill-treat, especially for religious opinions; annoy with importunity.

persecution (-kū'shun), *n.* the act of persecuting; the state of being persecuted.

persecutor (-tēr), *n.* one who persecutes.

perseverance (-vē'rāns), *n.* the act or state of persevering; continuance in grace.

persevere (-se-vēr'), *v.i.* to persist in any enterprise or business undertaken; continue steadfastly.

Persian ('shăn), *adj.* pertaining to Persia, to its inhabitants, or to its language: *n.pl.* sculptured draped male figures used as columns.

persimmon (-sim'un), *n.* an American plum-like fruit; the tree yielding it.

persist (-sist'), *v.i.* to continue steadily in any course commenced; persevere.

persistence (-sis'tens), *n.* the state or quality of being persistent; obstinacy. Also persistency.

persistent ('tent), *adj.* continuing; constant; persevering; not falling off.

person ('sn), *n.* a human being or individual; consisting of body and soul; one's self; one of the three states of a subject or object of a verb, as *speaking*, *spoken to*, or *spoken of*.

personage (-āj), *n.* a man or woman, especially one of distinction.

personal (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to men or women; relating, or peculiar, to a person and his private affairs; pertaining to the external appearance; done in person; denoting the person; movable: opposed to real: *n.* movable property or goods: opposed to lands and tenements (real estate).

personality (-al'i-ti), *n.* that which constitutes distinction of person; application of remarks (usually offensive) to some individual.

personally (-li), *adv.* in person; particularly; individually.

personalty (-ăl-ti), *n.* personal estate, or all kinds of movable property.

personate ('-āt), *v.t.* to represent by an assumed character; counterfeit: assume the character of for fraudulent purposes, as in voting.

personation (-ā'shun), *n.* the counterfeiting of the person and character of another.

personator (-tēr), *n.* one who assumes the character of another.

personification (-son-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of personifying.

personify ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* personified, *p.pr.* personifying], to represent as endowed with personal qualities.

personnel (per-son-el'), *n.* the persons employed in any public service, especially the army and navy, as distinguished from the *matériel*, arms, stores, &c.

perspective (pēr-spek'tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or in accordance with, the art of perspective: *n.* a vista or view; the art of representing objects on a plane surface as they appear to the eye.

perspectively (-li), *adv.* according to the rules of perspective.
perspectograph ('tō-grȧf), *n.* an optical instrument for drawing mechanically the points and outlines of objects.
perspicacious (-spi-kā'shus), *adj.* mentally acute; quick-sighted.
perspicacity (-kas'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being perspicacious; acuteness of sight or discernment.
perspicuity (-kū'i-ti), *n.* freedom from obscurity; mental clearness; lucidity.
perspicuous (-spik'ū-us), *adj.* mentally clear; easily understood; evident; clear.
perspirable (-spīr-ȧ-bl), *adj.* that may be perspired.
perspiration (-spi-rā'shun), *n.* excretion by the pores of the skin; sweat.
perspire (-spīr'), *v.i.* to excrete by the pores of the skin; sweat.
persuade (-swād'), *v.t.* to influence by argument, advice, entreaty, &c.; draw or incline the will of; exhort, induce; prevail upon.
persuasibility (swā-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* the capability of being persuaded. Also persuasibleness.
persuasion ('zhun), *n.* the act or art of persuading; the state of being persuaded.
persuasive ('siv), *adj.* having the power to persuade; influencing the will or passions: *n.* an incitement.
persuasively (-li), *adv.* so as to persuade.
persuasiveness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being persuasive.
pert (pērt), *adj.* saucy; forward.
pertain (pēr-tān'), *v.i.* to belong, or have relation.
pertinacious (-ti-nā'shus), *adj.* unyielding; obstinate; resolute; tenacious.
pertinacity (-nas'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being pertinacious.
pertinence ('ti-nens), *n.* suitableness; fitness. Also pertinency.
pertinent ('ti-nent), *adj.* fitting or appropriate; relevant.
perturb (-tērb'), *v.t.* to agitate; disturb; disquiet.
perturbation (-tēr-bā'shun), *n.* mental agitation or disquietude; an irregularity or deviation in the movement of a heavenly body in its orbit.
peruke (per-ōōk'), *n.* a wig.
perusal (pe-rōō'zȧl), *n.* the act of perusing; study or examination.
peruse (-rōōz'), *v.t.* to read with care and attention; examine.
Peruvian (-rōōv'i-ȧn), *adj.* pertaining to Peru.
peruvian bark (bärk), *n.* cinchona.
pervade (pēr-vād'), *v.t.* to penetrate; extend or be diffused all over; permeate.
pervasion (-vā'zhun), *n.* the act of pervading.
perverse (-vērs'), *adj.* obstinate; untractable; petulant.
perversely ('li), *adv.* in a perverse manner.
perverseness ('nes), *n.* the quality or state of being perverse; disposition to thwart or annoy. Also perversity.
perversion (-vēr'shun), *n.* the act of perverting; the state of being perverted; a turning from truth or propriety; misapplication.
perversity, same as perverseness.
perversive (-vēr'siv), *adj.* tending to pervert.
pervert (-vērt'), *v.t.* to turn from the true end or proper purpose; misapply: *n.* (per'vert) one who has been perverted, especially from truth to error.
pervious ('vi-us), *adj.* admitting passage; permeable.
pesade (pē-zād'), *n.* the motion of a horse when he raises or lifts up his fore quarters without advancing.
pesky (pes'ki), *adj.* troublesome; annoying.
peso (pā'sō), *n.* a dollar [Spanish].
pessimism (pes'i-mizm), *n.* the doctrine that the present state of existence is essentially evil; the tendency to exaggerate in thought the evils of life: opposed to optimism.
pessimist (-mist), *n.* one who holds the doctrine of pessimism; one who looks on the worst side of everything.
pessimistic (-mis'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, pessimism; gloomy.
pest (pest), *n.* a fatal epidemic dis-

ease; plague; anything very mischievous, annoying, or injurious.

pester (pes'tẽr), *v.t.* to annoy.

pestiferous (-tif'ẽr-us), *adj.* conveying pestilence; physically or morally noxious.

pestilence ('ti-lens), *n.* an infectious or contagious disease.

pestilent ('ti-lent), *adj.* noxious to health, morals, or society.

pestilential (-len'shâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or producing, a pestilence; pernicious; destructive.

pestle (pes'l), *n.* an instrument for pounding substances in a mortar.

pet (pet), *n.* any person or animal that is fondled; a sudden fit of peevishness or slight passion: *adj.* favorite: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* petted, *p.pr.* petting], to fondle or indulge.

petal ('âl), *n.* one of the separate parts of the corolla of a flower; a flower-leaf.

petaled ('âld), *adj.* having petals. Also petalous.

petard (pe-tärd'), *n.* a bell-shaped explosive machine used for bursting open gates, &c.

petersham ('tẽr-shâm), *n.* a thick shaggy cloth: used for overcoats, &c.

petiole (pet'i-ōl), *n.* the footstalk of a leaf connecting the blade with the stem.

petit ('i), *adj.* small; inconsiderable [French]. *Feminine* petite (pe-tēt').

petition (pe-tish'un), *n.* an earnest supplication or prayer; a formal supplication from an inferior to a superior; a paper or document containing a written request: *v.t.* to solicit earnestly; present a petition to.

petitionary ('-â-ri), *adj.* containing a petition.

petit jury (pet'i jōō-ri), *n.* a trial jury as distinguished from a grand jury. Also petty jury.

petit-maitre (pet'i-mā'tr), *n.* a fop who affects women's society.

petrel ('rel), *n.* a web-footed, strong-winged, oceanic bird, that appears in its flight to walk upon the water.

petrescence (-tres'ens), *n.* the act of becoming converted into stone.

petrifaction (-ri-fak'shun), *n.* the process of changing animal or vegetable substance into stone; a fossil.

petrifactive ('tiv), *adj.* having power to petrify.

petrify ('ri-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* petrified, *p.pr.* petrifying], to change into stone; fix in silent amazement or fear; render callous, obdurate, or hard: *v.i.* to become stone or of a stony hardness.

petroleum (-trō'le-um), *n.* an inflammable dark yellowish-brown bituminous liquid issuing from certain rocks; mineral oil.

petrology (pe-trol'o-ji), *n.* the scientific study of rocks, and their mineral and chemical composition.

petticoat ('i-kōt), *n.* a woman's loose underskirt.

pettifogger ('i-fog-ẽr), *n.* a lawyer who practices in petty cases.

pettily ('i-li), *adv.* in a petty manner.

pettiness ('i-nes), *n.* smallness; unimportance.

pettish ('ish), *adj.* fretful; petulant.

petty ('i), *adj.* trifling; small; inconsiderable; unimportant; contemptible.

petty jury, same as petit jury.

petulance ('ū-lâns), *n.* peevishness; caprice. Also petulancy.

petulant ('ū-lânt), *adj.* peevish; capricious.

Petunia (pe-tū'ni-â), *n.* a South American genus of ornamental plants with handsome flowers.

petunia, *n.* a plant of the genus Petunia, or its flower.

pew (pū), *n.* an inclosed seat in a church: *v.t.* to furnish with pews.

pewit (pē'wit), *n.* the lapwing. Also peewit.

pewter (pū'tẽr), *n.* an alloy of tin, lead, antimony, &c.: *adj.* made of pewter.

pfennig (fen'ig), *n.* a small copper coin of Germany = ¼ cent.

phaeton (fā'e-ton), *n.* an open four-wheeled carriage.

phalanges, *pl.* of phalanx.

phalanx (fā'langks), *n.* [*pl.* phalanges (-lan'jez)], among the ancient Greeks, a square battalion of heavy-armed infantry drawn up in close rank: hence any close compact

body: *pl.* the small bones of the fingers and toes.

phantasm (fan'tazm), *n.* a vision or specter.

phantasmagoria (-taz-mȧ-gō'ri-ȧ), *n.* a magic lantern.

phantom ('tom), *n.* an apparition; spirit; fancied vision.

pharisaic (far-i-sā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or charactertistic of, the Pharisees; formally religious; hypocritical. Also pharisaical.

pharisaism ('i-sā-izm), *n.* the doctrines and practices of the Pharisees.

Pharisee ('i-sē), *n.* one of a religious sect among the Jews characterized by their strict observance of the letter of the law, and rites and ceremonies; one who observes the letter rather than the spirit of the law; a mere formalist.

pharmaceutic (fär-mā-sū'tik), *adj.* pertaining to pharmaceutics. Also pharmaceutical: *n.pl.* pharmacy.

pharmaceuist ('tist), *n.* one who prepares medicines. Also pharmacist.

pharmacology (-mȧ-kol'o-ji), *n.* a treatise on pharmacy.

pharmacopœia (-kō-pē'yȧ), *n.* an official publication containing the list of drugs of the Materia Medica, and directions for the preparation of medicines, &c.

pharmacy ('mȧ-si), *n.* the art of preparing and compounding medicines; a drug-store.

pharos (fā'ros), *n.* a lighthouse.

pharyngeal (fȧ-rin'jē-ȧl), *adj.* pertaining to the pharynx.

pharynx (far'ingks), *n.* the muscular or membranous sac at the upper part of the esophagus.

phase (fāz), *n.* [*pl.* phases ('fā'sēz)], the illuminated surface shown by a planet, or the moon; aspect; appearance; transparent green quartz. Also phasis.

pheasant (fez'ȧnt), *n.* a gallinaceous bird with brilliant plumage, and preserved for sport.

pheasantry (-ri), *n.* a place where pheasants are bred and preserved.

phenix (fē'niks), *n.* a fabulous bird, said to live 500 years in the Arabian desert, and to rise rejuvenescent from its ashes after immolating itself on a funeral pyre: hence the emblem of immortality. Also phœnix.

phenol (fē'nol), *n.* carbolic acid.

phenomenal (-nom'en-ȧl), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, phenomena.

phenomenalism (-izm), *n.* the metaphysical doctrine that visible things are really phenomena.

phenomenist ('e-nist), *n.* a believer in phenomenalism.

phenomenon ('e-non), *n.* [*pl.* phenomena ('e-nȧ)], an appearance, especially one of unusual occurrence; something as it is perceived by experiment or observation.

phenyl (fē'nil), *n.* the hydro-carbon radical of phenol.

phial (fī'ȧl), *n.* a small glass bottle or vessel: *v.t.* to put or keep in a phial. Also vial.

philanthropic (fil-ȧn-throp'ik), *adj.* loving mankind; benevolent. Also philanthropical.

philanthropically (-ȧl-li), *adv.* benevolently.

philanthropist ('an-thrō-pist), *n.* one who loves and seeks to benefit mankind.

philanthropy (-pi), *n.* love of mankind; benevolence.

philatelist (fi-lat'e-list), *n.* a collector of postage stamps: *adj.* pertaining to philately.

philately ('e-li), *n.* the systematic collection of postage stamps.

philharmonic (-här-mon'ik), *adj.* loving harmony; noting a musical society.

philippic (fi-lip'ik), *n.* a speech of vehement invective: from one of the three orations of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon.

Philistine (fil'is-tīn or -is'tin), *n.* an ancient inhabitant of the southwestern coast of Palestine; in Germany, a non-academical person; an uncultured person or one of narrow views: *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Philistines; uncultured; narrow-minded; prosaic.

Philistinism (-izm), *n.* the manners or modes of thought of a modern Philistine.

philological (-o-loj'i-kâl), *adj.* pertaining to philology.
philologist (-ol'o-jist), *n.* one skilled in philology. Also philologer.
philology (-ol'o-ji), *n.* the scientific study of languages and their structure and mutual relation.
philomel ('ō-mel), *n.* the nightingale.
philoprogenitiveness (-ō-prō-jen'i-tiv-nes), *n.* the instinctive love of offspring.
philosopher (-os'ō-fẽr), *n.* a student of philosophy; one noted for calm judgment and practical wisdom.
philosophic (-ō-sof'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or in accordance with, philosophy; rational; wise; calm. Also philosophical.
philosophically (-âl-li), *adv.* in a philosophic manner.
philosophize (-os'ō-fīz), *v.i.* to reason like a philosopher.
philosophy ('ō-fi), *n.* the knowledge of the causes of all phenomena both of mind and matter; a particular philosophic system; calmness of temper.
philter, philtre ('tẽr), *n.* a love charm or potion.
phiz, abbreviation of physiognomy.
phlebotomy (flē-bot'ō-mi), *n.* the act or practice of opening a vein to let blood.
phlegm (flem), *n.* mucus secreted in the air passages of the throat; coldness; sluggishness.
phlegmatic (fleg-mat'ik), *adj.* abounding in phlegm; sluggish; dull. Phlegmatical.
phlegmatically (-âl-li), *adv.* in a phlegmatic manner.
Phlox (floks), *n.* a genus of North American bright-colored flowering plants.
phlox, *n.* any plant of the genus Phlox.
Phœbus (fē'bus), *n.* Apollo; the sun.
Phœnician (fe-nish'ăn), *adj.* pertaining to ancient Phœnicia, or to its inhabitants.
phœnix, same as phenix.
phonetic (fō-net'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the voice or sounds; representing the simple elementary sounds. Also phonetical: *n.pl.* the science of sounds, especially of the human voice.
phonetically (-âl-li), *adv.* by sounds.
phonics (fon'iks), *n.pl.* the science of sounds; acoustics.
phonogram (fō'nō-gram), *n.* articulate sound as recorded by the phonograph; a written character representing a particular sound.
phonograph ('nō-grâf), *n.* a letter or character indicating a distinct spoken sound; an instrument to record or reproduce articulate speech or sounds.
phonographic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or representing, articulate sounds, or to phonography.
phonography (-nog'rå-fi), *n.* a description of sounds uttered by the human voice; a system of shorthand, by which every sound is represented by a separate character or mark.
phonology (-nol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of articulate sounds.
phonoscope ('nō-skōp), *n.* an instrument which by means of electricity translates vibrations of sounds into visible figures.
phonotype ('nō-tīp), *n.* a phonetic type.
phonotypy ('nō-tī-pi), *n.* a method of printing each vocal sound by a distinct type.
phormium (fôr'mi-um), *n.* New Zealand flax.
phosphate (fos'fāt), *n.* a salt of phosphoric acid.
phosphide, same as phosphuret.
phosphite ('fīt), *n.* a salt of phosphorous acid.
phosphorate ('fo-rāt), *v.t.* to combine with phosphorus.
phosphoresce (-fo-res'), *v.i.* to emit light like phosphorus.
phosphorescence ('ens), *n.* emission of light under certain conditions by substances at common temperatures; faint light.
phosphorescent ('ent), *adj.* luminous.
phosphoric (-for'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, like, or obtained from, phosphorus. Phosphorous.
phosphorous acid ('for-us as'id), *n.* an acid formed by the union of 1

atom of phosphorus and 3 atoms of oxygen.

phosphorus ('for-us), *n.* a yellowish, wax-like, inflammable, non-metallic element, luminous in the dark.

phosphuret ('fū-ret), *n.* a combination of phosphorus with a metallic base.

phosphuretted ('ed), *adj.* combined with phosphorus.

photo, a *prefix* meaning *light.*

photo (fō'tō), *n.* a photograph.

photochromy (fō'to-krō-mi), *n.* the art or process of photographing in colors.

photogen ('tō-jen), *n.* an inflammable hydro-carbon; paraffin.

photoglyphy (-tog'li-fi), *n.* a process of engraving by which photographs are etched into metal plates by the action of light and chemicals.

photograph ('tō-grâf), *n.* a photographic picture: *v.t.* to take a picture of by means of photography.

photographic (-grâf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced by, photography.

photography (-tog'rå-fi), *n.* the art or process of producing pictures by the action of light on certain substances sensitized by various chemical processes.

photogravure (-tō-grå-vūr'), *n.* the process of producing by photography on a sensitized surface an incised engraved metal plate from which impressions may be printed: *v.t.* to produce by such a process.

photoheliograph (-hē'li-ō-grâf), *n.* a photographic telescope or camera moved by clockwork, for depicting solar spots, transits, &c.

photophone ('tō-fōn), *n.* an instrument for communicating sounds by the agency of light.

photosphere ('tō-sfēr), *n.* the luminous envelope of the sun.

phototherapy (-ther'a-pi), *n.* the light cure; treatment of diseases by bringing strong electric or solar light to bear upon the affected parts.

phototype ('to-tīp), *n.* a block produced by photography from which engravings, &c., can be printed; the process itself.

photozincography (-zing-kog'rå-fi), *n.* a process by which zinc blocks are prepared for printing from.

phrase (frāz), *n.* a part of a sentence; brief pithy expression; idiom; style or manner: *v.t.* to style; express in peculiar words.

phraseology (-e-ol'o-ji), *n.* style, manner, or peculiarity, of expression; a collection of phrases.

phrenic (fren'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the diaphragm.

phrenitis (fre-nī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the brain.

phrenological (fren-ō-loj'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to phrenology.

phrenologically (-li), *adv.* according to phrenology.

phrenologist (fre-nol'ō-jist), *n.* one who believes in, or is skilled in, phrenology.

phrenology ('o-ji), *n.* the science of the human mind or brain, as connected with the moral, intellectual, and sensual dispositions of the individual, which are supposed to be indicated by the undulations, or "bumps," on the cranium.

phthisic (tiz'ik), *n.* asthma; phthisis.

phthisical (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or caused by, phthisic or phthisis.

phthisis (thī'sis), *n.* pulmonary consumption.

phycology (fī-kol'o-ji), *n.* the study of the algæ or seaweeds.

phylactery (fi-lak'tēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* phylacteries (-iz)], a small square box containing a thin strip of parchment upon which certain texts from the law are inscribed, worn by pious Jews upon the forehead and left wrist.

phylloxera (-loks-ē'rå), *n.* an insect (*Phylloxera vastatrix*) which punctures the roots and leaves of vines and causes their destruction.

physeter (fi-sē'tēr), *n.* the sperm whale.

physic (fiz'ik), *n.* the science of medicine, or the art of healing; medicine; a cathartic: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* physicked, *p.pr.* physicking], to administer medicine to; cure.

physical ('i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to nature, or to material things; perceptible to the senses; pertaining to physics; medicinal.

physician (fi-zish'ăn), *n.* one legally qualified to prescribe remedies for diseases.
physicism (fiz'i-sizm), *n.* materialism.
physicist ('i-sist), *n.* a student of natural science.
physico, a *prefix,* meaning *of,* or *pertaining to, nature,* as *physico*-theology, theology illustrated by natural philosophy.
physics ('iks), *n.pl.* physical science or natural philosophy.
physiognomist (-i-og'nō-mist), *n.* one who is skilled in physiognomy.
physiognomy (-mi), *n.* the science of discerning the character of the mind from the features of the countenance; the face; outward appearance.
physiological (-i-ō-loj'i-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to physiology.
physiologist (-i-ol'-ō-jist), *n.* one who is skilled in physiology.
physiology (-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the science that treats of the vital functions performed by the organs of animals and plants.
physique (fi-zēk'), *n.* physical organization.
pi, pie (pī), *n.* disarranged or jumbled type: *v.t.* to jumble or throw into disorder, as printing type.
piacular (pī-ak'ū-lăr), *adj.* expiatory; requiring sacrifice; atrocious.
pia mater (pī'ă mā'tĕr), *n.* a delicate vascular membrane which invests the brain and spinal cord.
pianist (pi-an'ist), *n.* a performer on the piano.
piano (pi-an'ō), *n.* a pianoforte.
pianoforte (-fôr-te), *n.* a stringed musical instrument, the notes of which are produced by hammers acted upon by keys.
piano-player (-plā'ĕr), *n.* an apparatus attached to a piano causing it to play automatically.
piazza (-az'ă), *n.* an open square surrounded by buildings or colonnades; a walk under a roof supported by pillars.
pibcorn (pib'kôrn), *n.* a Welsh musical pipe.
pibroch (pē'brokh), *n.* the wild martial music of the Scottish bagpipe; a bagpipe.
pica (pī'kă), *n.* a size of type, used as a standard of measurement in printing (see type); a vitiated appetite for unnatural kinds of substances, as coal, sand, chalk, &c.
picador (pik-ă-dōr'), *n.* the horseman who incites the bull in a Spanish bull fight by attacking it with a lance.
picaroon (-rōōn'), *n.* a robber, pirate, or marauder.
picayune (-yōōn'), *n.* a small silver coin = 6¼ cents.
piccalilli ('ă-lil-i), *n.* a kind of pickle.
piccaninny ('ă-nin-i), *n.* [*pl.* piccaninnies (-iz)], a negro baby or child.
piccolo ('ō-lō), *n.* a small flute having its notes an octave higher than the ordinary flute.
pick (pik), *n.* a sharp pointed iron tool; choice or selection: *v.t.* to strike with a sharp instrument, or with the beak; pierce; open by an instrument; pluck or gather; separate with the fingers; choose or select; clean; rob: *v.i.* to eat, or do anything, leisurely and fastidiously; pilfer.
pick-a-back ('ă-bak), *adv.* on the shoulders like a pack.
pickax, pickaxe ('aks), *n.* an excavating tool, pointed at one end and broad at the other.
pickerel ('ĕr-el), *n.* a small pike.
picket ('et), *n.* a pointed stake used in fortification; pale of a fence; a stake to which a horse is fastened: a military guard to give notice of the approach of an enemy, or to bring in deserters; one or more appointed by a trades-union to watch a factory, &c., where non-unionist men are employed during a strike: *v.t.* to place as a picket; fasten to a picket.
pickle ('l), *n.* a mixture of brine and water, &c., for preserving food; vegetables, &c., preserved in pickle; embarrassment or difficulty; a mischievous or troublesome child: *v.t.* to preserve in, or as in, pickle.

picklock ('lok), *n.* an instrument for picking locks; a thief.
picnic ('nik), *n.* a short excursion into the country, &c., by a pleasure party carrying their own provisions; a kind of biscuit.
picric acid ('rik as'id), *n.* an intensely bitter acid formed by the action of nitric acid on indigo; carbazotic acid.
picromel ('rō-mel), *n.* a greenish-yellow sweet-bitter substance found in bile.
picrotoxin (-toks'in), *n.* the poisonous bitter principle found in the berries of *Cocculus indicus*.
pictorial (pik-tō'ri-āl), *adj.* pertaining to, or illustrated by, pictures.
picture ('tūr), *n.* a painting or drawing representing a person or thing; vivid representation or description.
picturesque (-esk'), *adj.* giving vivid impression of nature or reality; graphic; wild and beautiful; romantic: *n.* that which is picturesque.
pie (pī), *n.* the magpie; printer's type confusedly mixed; meat or fruit covered with crust and baked.
piebald ('bawld), *adj.* having patches of different colors.
piece (pēs), *n.* a part of anything; certain quantity; literary or artistic composition; separate performance; coin; gun; person (used contemptuously): *v.t.* to enlarge by adding a piece; patch: *v.i.* to join; unite by coalescence of parts.
piecemeal ('mēl), *adj.* made of pieces or parts; single: *adv.* in pieces or parts.
pied (pīd), *adj.* variegated or spotted.
pier (pēr), *n.* a mass of masonry supporting an arch, bridge, &c.; timbers of a bridge or other building; mole or jetty; wharf; a landing place projecting into the sea.
pierce (pērs), *v.t.* to penetrate, especially with a pointed instrument; affect deeply; explore; dive into: *v.i.* to enter.
pierceable ('å-bl), *adj.* that may be pierced.
piercing ('ing), *adj.* penetrating; keen.
pier glass (pēr glås), *n.* an ornamental mirror, especially one between windows.
piety (pī'e-ti), *n.* the quality of being pious; reverence for, and duty towards, God; reverence to parents.
pig (pig), *n.* the young of swine; a swine; pork; an oblong mass of unforged metal: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* pigged, *p.pr.* pigging], to bring forth pigs; be huddled together.
pigeon (pij'un), *n.* a bird of the genus Columba; a simpleton; one who is easily imposed upon or swindled.
pigeon-breasted (-bres'ted), *adj.* narrow-breasted like a pigeon.
pigeon English (ing'glish), *n.* a jargon of English used in commercial dealings with the Chinese. Also pidgin English.
pigeongram (pij'un-gram), *n.* a message entrusted to a carrier-pigeon.
pigeon-hole (-hōl), *n.* a compartment for papers, &c.
pigeon-toed (-tōd), *adj.* having the toes turned inwards.
piggin ('in), *n.* a small drinking vessel.
pigheaded ('hed-ed), *adj.* stupidly obstinate.
pigmean (-mē'ån), *adj.* dwarfish.
pigment ('ment), *n.* paint; coloring matter.
pigmy, same as pygmy.
pignons (pin'yunz), *n.pl.* the edible seeds of various pine cones.
pig-nut (pig'nut), *n.* the sweetish-bitter nut of a species of hickory; the ground chestnut.
pigsty ('stī), *n.* a pen for pigs.
pigtail ('tāl), *n.* the tail of a pig; hair twisted into the form of a long queue and hanging down the back of the head; tobacco in long twists.
pigwidgeon (-wij'un), *n.* a fairy; anything very diminutive.
pike (pīk), *n.* a weapon with a shaft and spearhead; a voracious fresh-water fish with a narrow, elongated, pointed head.
pilaster (pi-las'tēr), *n.* a square column or pillar, inserted partly in a wall.
pilchard (pil'chård), *n.* a marine edible fish, resembling the herring,

found chiefly on the coasts of Devon and Cornwall.

pile (pīl), *n.* a large beam driven into the ground to make a firm foundation; mass or heap; accumulation; large building; a series of plates arranged to produce an electric current; nap of cloth; a fortune: *pl.* hemorrhoids: *v.t.* to heap up; collect in a mass; accumulate; lay on; drive piles into.

pilfer (pil'fẽr), *v.t.* to steal in small quantities.

pilgarlick (-gär'lik), *n.* one who has lost his hair by disease; a wretched sneaking fellow.

pilgrim ('grim), *n.* a traveler; one who travels from a distance to visit some sacred place or shrine.

pilgrimage (-āj), *n.* a journey, especially to some sacred place.

pill (pil), *n.* a small ball of some medicinal substance to be swallowed entire; something disagreeable that must be accepted: *v.t.* to reject by black balls in a club ballot.

pillage ('āj), *n.* the act of plundering; spoil: *v.t.* to plunder or spoil; lay waste.

pillar ('ăr), *n.* a column to support a structure; monument; something resembling a pillar, or affording support.

pillion ('yun), *n.* a cushion for a woman to ride on horseback behind a horseman; a soft low saddle.

pillory ('or-i), *n.* [*pl.* pillories (-iz)], a wooden frame supported by an upright post, having holes through which the head and hands of a person exposed to disgrace were passed and secured: *v.t.* to place in a pillory; expose to public disgrace or abuse.

pillow ('ō), *n.* a case filled with feathers, &c., to support the head of a person reposing; the block on which the inner end of a bowsprit is supported: *adj.* noting a kind of lace: *v.t.* to place on a pillow.

pilose (pī'lōs), *adj.* hairy. Also pilous.

pilot ('lot), *n.* one who conducts a vessel in or out of a harbor or where navigation is difficult or dangerous; a guide: *v.t.* to guide or direct as a pilot.

pilotage (-āj), *n.* the act of piloting; skill of a pilot; pilot's dues.

pilot-cloth (-klôth), *n.* a stout thick cloth.

pilot-engine (-en'jin), *n.* a locomotive sent on in front to clear the line.

pimento (pi-men'tō), *n.* allspice.

pimp (pimp), *n.* a procurer: *v.i.* to procure immoral women for others.

pimpernel (pim'pẽr-nel), *n.* a name for various plants of the genus Anagallis.

pimple ('pl), *n.* a small pustule.

pimpled ('pld), *adj.* having, or full of, pimples. Also pimply.

pin (pin), *n.* a short piece of wire sharpened at one end and having a head at the other, used for fastening articles together; anything driven to hold parts together; bolt or peg; linchpin.

pinachromy (pin-ak'rō-mi), *n.* a method by means of which photographs are produced in their natural colors.

piña-cloth (pē'nyȧ-klôth), *n.* a fine cloth made in Manila from the fibers of the pineapple leaf.

pinafore (pin'ȧ-fōr), *n.* a loose apron or covering to protect children's dresses.

pinaster (pi-nas'tẽr), *n.* the cluster-pine of southern Europe.

pincers, same as pinchers.

pinch (pinch), *v.t.* to squeeze or nip; oppress or distress: *v.i.* to bear hard; be straitened; be mean or niggardly: *n.* a squeeze or nip, as with the fingers and thumb; distress, or difficulty.

pinchbeck ('bek), *n.* a yellow alloy of 5 parts of copper and 1 of zinc: *adj.* noting jewelry of inferior make.

pinchers (pinch'ẽrz), *n.* an instrument for drawing out nails, &c.; nippers. Also pincers.

pine (pīn), *n.* a cone-bearing tree of the genus Pinus; timber of the pine: *v.i.* to waste away from distress, anxiety, &c.

pineal (pin'e-ȧl), *adj.* shaped like a pine-cone.

pineapple (pīn'ap-l), *n.* a tropical plant and its cone-shaped fruit.
pin-footed (pin'foot-ed), *adj.* having the toes or feet bordered by a membrane.
pinion ('yun), *n.* the last joint of a bird's wing; a wing; the smaller of two geared wheels: *v.t.* to bind or secure, as by binding the arms; confine or fetter.
pink (pingk), *n.* a shade of light-red color; a flower with sharp-pointed leaves of the genus Dianthus; a narrow-sterned vessel; anything of supreme excellence: *adj.* of the color of a pink: *v.t.* to stab; pierce or punch with small round holes or small scallops; work in eyelet holes.
pinking ('ing), *n.* a method of ornamenting dress materials or leather by scalloping the edges.
pin-money (pin-mun'i), *n.* money allowed to a wife by her husband for her private expenses: originally for buying pins.
pinnace (pin'ās), *n.* a small light schooner-rigged vessel with oars; an eight-oared man-of-war's boat.
pinnacle ('ă-kl), *n.* a small polygonal turret or elevation above the rest of the building; a high point like a spire: *v.t.* furnish with pinnacles.
pinnate ('āt), *adj.* shaped like a feather; divided into leaflets. Also pinnated.
pinochle (pē'nuk'l), *n.* a game of cards.
pint (pīnt), *n.* 1-8th of a gallon.
pintle ('tl), *n.* a bolt; the hook which attaches the rudder to the stern of a vessel.
pioneer (pī-o-nēr'), *n.* a soldier or person whose business it is to clear and repair roads, &c., before an army, sink mines, and throw up fortifications; one who goes before to prepare the way for another: *v.i.* act as a pioneer.
pious ('us), *adj.* dutiful to God, or to parents; religious; devout; proceeding from, or actuated by, religious feeling.
pip (pip), *n.* the seed of certain fruit; a disease in fowls; a spot on a playing card: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* pipped, *p.pr.* pipping], to cry like a chicken or small bird.
pipe (pīp), *n.* any long hollow tube; a tube of clay, wood, &c, with a bowl at one end for smoking tobacco; a wine measure = 2 hogsheads, or 105 imperial gallons, or 126 wine-gallons: *v.t.* to play on, or call by, a pipe: *v.i.* to whistle; emit a shrill sound.
piperine (pī'pēr-in), *n.* the active principle of black pepper.
piping ('ing), *adj.* feeble; weak; shrill; playing upon a pipe; hot like boiling water: *n.* corded trimming for dresses.
pipkin (pip'kin), *n.* an earthen pot glazed on the inside.
pippin ('in), *n.* a variety of apple.
piquancy (pē'kăn-si), *n.* the state or quality of being piquant.
piquant ('kănt), *adj.* pungent; severe.
pique (pēk), *n.* slight anger or resentment; wounded pride; punctilio: *v.t.* to wound the pride of; irritate; displease; pride or value (one's self).
piqué (pē-kā'), *n.* a French cotton material, usually with some geometrical pattern.
piquet (pē-ket'), *n.* a card game.
piracy (pī'rā-si), *n.* the act or crime of a pirate; infringement of copyright.
pirate ('rāt), *n.* a robber on the high seas; one who infringes the law of literary or artistic copyright: *v.t.* to take without permission or compensation: *v.i.* to practice piracy.
pirogue (pi-rōg'), *n.* a canoe consisting of the hollowed trunk of a single tree; a North American narrow ferry-boat.
pirouette (pir-ōō-et'), *n.* a whirling or turning about on one toe; turning of a horse on the same ground: *v.i.* to execute a pirouette.
piscary (pis'kā-ri), *n.* right or liberty of fishing.
piscatorial (-tō'ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to fishing. Also piscatory.
piscicultural (-i-kul'tū-răl), *adj.* pertaining to pisciculture.
pisciculture ('i-kul-tūr), *n.* the artificial breeding and rearing of fishes.

pish (pish), *interj.* a contemptuous exclamation: *v.i.* to express contempt.

pismire (pis'mīr), *n.* an ant.

pistil ('til), *n.* the seed-bearing organ in the center of a flower.

pistillate (-āt), *adj.* having a pistil.

pistol ('tol), *n.* a small hand-gun; *v.t.* to shoot with a pistol.

pistole (-tōl'), *n.* a Spanish gold coin of varying value: usually about $3.60.

piston ('tun), *n.* a small solid cylinder of metal or wood, fitting exactly and moving up and down the barrel of a pump, or the cylinder of a steam-engine.

piston-rod (-rod), *n.* the rod moving the piston and connecting it with the external machinery.

pit (pit), *n.* a deep hole in the earth; an abyss; shaft of a mine; a hole used for trapping wild animals; area for cock-fighting; ground floor of a theater; a hollow part of the body, as the stomach; indentation left by small-pox; Hades (with *the*): *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* pitted, *p.pr.* pitting], to mark with small hollows or depressions; set in competition; place in a pit.

pitacal ('ă-kăl), *n.* a substance obtained from wood-tar.

pit-a-pat (-ă-pat'), *adv.* with quick beating: *n.* a palpitation; a light quick step.

pitch (pich), *n.* the solid black resinous substance obtained from boiled tar; a casting forward or down; degree or rate; slope; the degree of acuteness or graveness of a musical note; distance between the center of two gearing teeth; at cricket, the distance between the wickets: *v.t.* to smear with pitch; throw; cast headlong; set to a key-note; order regularly; fix in, or on, the ground: *v.i.* to settle; fall headlong; encamp; rise and fall; fix the choice (with *upon*).

pitchblende ('blend), *n.* a black oxide of uranium: used in coloring glass a pale sea-green; it is the chief source of radium.

pitched battle ('t bat'l), *n.* a battle in which the opposing forces have taken up a regular position.

pitcher ('ẽr), *n.* one who pitches; an earthen vessel for holding water; an instrument for piercing the ground.

pitcher-plant (-plant), *n.* an Eastern plant, the vase-like leaves of which, furnished with lids, hold water.

pitchfork ('fôrk), *n.* a pronged fork for pitching hay, straw, &c.: *v.t.* to lift or throw with, or as with, a pitchfork.

pitchiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being pitchy.

pitch-wheel (-hwēl), *n.* a toothed wheel that works in another.

pitchy ('i), *adj.* like, or smeared with, pitch.

piteous (pit'e-us), *adj.* exciting pity; sorrowful; sad.

pitfall ('fawl), *n.* a pit lightly covered so that wild beasts may fall into it; a trap.

pith (pith), *n.* the soft spongy substance in the center of plants; marrow; quintesscence; energy or force.

pithily (pith'i-li), *adv.* in a pithy manner.

pithiness ('i-nes), *n.* concentrated force.

pithy ('i), *adj.* of the nature of or full of pith; forcible.

pitiable (pit'i-ă-bl), *adj.* deserving pity.

pitiably ('i-ă-bli), *adv.* in a pitiable manner.

pitiful ('i-fool), *adj.* moving compassion; insignificant.

pitifully (-li), *adv.* in a pitiful manner.

pitiless ('i-les), *adj.* without pity or compassion; merciless.

pitsaw ('saw), *n.* a two-handled saw.

pittance ('ăns), *n.* a small allowance, especially of money.

pitted ('ed), *p.adj.* marked with indentations or small hollows.

pity ('i), *n.* sympathy with distress; compassion; a subject of pity or grief: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* pitied, *p.pr.* pitying], to sympathize with: *v.i.* to be compassionate, or affected with pity.

pivot (piv'ot), *n.* the short shaft on

which anything turns; the soldier who is stationary at the flank while the company drilling wheels round: *v.t.* to place on a pivot.

pix, another form of pyx.

pixy (piks'i), *n.* [*pl.* pixies ('iz)], a fairy. Also pixie.

placability (plā-kā-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being placable. Also placableness.

placable ('kā-bl), *adj.* that may be appeased or pacified; forgiving.

placard (plak'ärd), *n.* a bill placed on a wall, &c., as an advertisement: *v.t.* (plā-kärd'), to advertise by a placard.

place (plās), *n.* a special spot or locality; broadway or square; situation; site; residence; office; city or town; room; existence; duty; passage in writing or a book; fortified post; precedence: *v.t.* to put in any place, office, &c.; ascribe; settle; establish; invest; put out at interest.

placeman ('mân), *n.* a government official.

placenta (plā-sen'tă), *n.* the vascular organ that connects the fetus in the womb with the mother, the after-birth; that part of the carpel of a plant to which the ovules or seeds are attached.

placental ('tăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or having, a placenta: *n.* a mammal with a placenta.

placer (plas'ẽr), *n.* a mineral deposit which is not a vein.

placid (plas'id), *adj.* calm; peaceful; mild.

placidity ('i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being placid.

placket (plak'et), *n.* a petticoat; a slit in a skirt or petticoat; a woman's pocket.

plagiarism (plā'ji-ă-rism), *n.* the act of plagiarizing.

plagiarist (-rist), *n.* one who steals from the writings of another and passes them off as his own production; literary theft. Also plagiary.

plagiarize (-īz), *v.t.* to steal from the writings of another.

plague (plāg), *n.* a malignant epidemic; anything very troublesome or annoying: *v.t.* to infest with disease; trouble or annoy greatly.

plaguily ('i-li), *adv.* so as to plague.

plaguy ('i), *adj.* vexatious.

plaice (plās), *n.* an edible flat-fish.

plaid (plad), *n.* a checkered woolen cloth, originally worn as a garment by the Highlanders of Scotland.

plain (plān), *adj.* level; flat; even; smooth; clear; evident; easily understood; not luxurious; devoid of beauty, or ornament; homely: *n.* level ground; any flat expanse.

plaint (plānt), *n.* lamentation; a mournful song; the exhibiting of an action in writing by a plaintiff.

plaintiff (plān'tif), *n.* one who commences a suit in a court of law.

plaintive ('tiv), *adj.* expressing grief or sorrow; sad.

plaintively (-li), *adv.* in a plaintive manner.

plaintiveness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being plaintive.

plait (plāt), *n.* a flat fold; braid: *v.t.* to fold or braid; interweave. Also pleat.

plan (plan), *n.* a drawing on a flat surface, as of a building, &c.; scheme or project: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* planned, *p.pr.* planning], to make a plan or sketch of, on a flat surface; form in design; outline.

planchet ('chet), *n.* a flat piece of metal prepared for coining.

planchette (plăng-shet'), *n.* a heart-shaped board fitted with wheels and a pencil which traces marks as it moves the hand by some supposed mysterious agency.

plane (plān), *adj.* flat; level; even; without elevations or depressions: *n.* a flat or even surface; in geometry, an even superficies; a level surface parallel to the horizon; a carpenter's tool for smoothing wood: *v.t.* to make level; make smooth with a plane.

plane-tree ('trē), *n.* a large tree with broad-spreading leaves.

planet (plan'et), *n.* a heavenly body revolving round the sun.

planetarium (-ā'ri-um), *n.* a machine to exhibit the planets, their motions round the sun, and their relative distances and magnitudes.

planetary ('et-ā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or produced by, planets; erratic.
planetoid ('et-oid), *n.* any one of the small planets revolving in the space between Mars and Venus; minor planet.
planish (plan'ish), *v.t.* to polish or smooth by hammering.
planisphere ('is-fēr), *n.* a sphere or globe projected on a plane surface.
plank (plangk), *n.* a long broad piece of sawn timber thicker than a board; an item in a political programme or policy: *v.t.* to cover with planks; pay (with *down*).
planner (plan'ēr), *n.* one who plans; a projector.
plano, a *prefix* meaning *flat,* as *plano*-concave: *adj.* flat or plane on one side, concave on the other.
plant (plant), *n.* any vegetable organism; sprout or sapling; the tools, machinery, or fixtures of any trade or business; a swindle: *v.t.* to put into the ground for growth, as seed; fix in the mind; establish.
plantain ('tān), *n.* a tropical broad-leaved tree yielding an edible fruit similar to the banana.
plantation (-tā'shun), *n.* a place planted with trees; a large cultivated estate for cotton, sugar, &c.; a new settlement or colony.
planter ('ēr), *n.* one who plants; the owner of a plantation.
plantigrade ('i-grād), *n.* walking on the sole of the foot; a carnivorous animal, as the bear, of the section plantigrada.
plantule ('ūl), *n.* an embryo of a plant.
plaque (plak), *n.* a metal or terra-cotta plate upon which flowers, figures, &c., are enameled or painted.
plash (plash), *n.* a puddle; pond: *v.t.* to splash or dash with water; interweave the branches or twigs of: as, to *plash* a hedge.
plasm (plazm), *n.* a mold or matrix.
plasma (plaz'mâ), *n.* the colorless fluid of the blood in which the red corpuscles float; protoplasm; a grass-green variety of chalcedony.
plaster (tēr), *n.* calcined gypsum used for castings, &c. (plaster of paris); a composition of lime, sand, and water, for coating walls; a medicinal application for external use: *adj.* made of plaster: *v.t.* to overlay or cover with, or as with, plaster.
plastic ('tik), *adj.* capable of being formed or molded; giving form.
plasticity (-tis'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being plastic.
plat, same as plait.
plate (plāt), *n.* a thin piece of metal; a small shallow vessel used at table for eating from; an engraved piece of metal; household articles of gold or silver; a prize given at a race: *v.t.* to coat with a more valuable metal; to beat into laminæ or thin plates.
plateau (plâ-tō'), *n.* [*pl.* plateaux (-tōz')], elevated broad flat land; table-land; a large ornamental center-dish.
plate-glass (plāt'glâs), *n.* a fine kind of glass cast in thick plates: used for mirrors, &c.
plate-mark, same as hall-mark.
platen (plat'en), *n.* the flat part of a printing-press by which the impression is made.
platform ('fôrm), *n.* a flat floor of wood, stone, &c., raised above the level of the ground; the place where guns are mounted on a fortress or battery; political program or policy, of which each item is called a *plank.*
platina, another form of platinum.
plating (plā'ting), *n.* the art of overlaying or covering anything with a metallic plate.
platinize ('i-nīz), *v.t.* to coat with platinum.
platinoids ('in-oidz), *n.pl.* metals found associated with platinum.
platinous (-us), *adj.* containing platinum.
platinum (-in-um), *n.* a greyish-white metal very hard and ductile, the heaviest of the known metals. Also platina.
platitude ('i-tūd), *n.* insipidity; dulness; a weak, empty, trite remark.
Platonic (plâ-ton'ik), *adj.* pertaining to Plato, the ancient Greek philoso-

pher, or to his philosophy, &c., or school; pure and untainted with carnal desires.

platoon (-tōōn'), *n.* two files of soldiers forming a subdivision.

platter (plat'ẽr), *n.* a large flat dish.

platy, a *prefix* meaning *broad* or *flat*, as *platy*pus, the ornithorhyncus, from its flat, duck-like bill.

platyrhine ('i-rin), *adj.* broad-nosed: noting American monkeys, thus characterized.

plaudit (plaw'dit), *n.* applause.

plauditory ('di-tō-ri), *adj.* applauding.

plausibility (-zi-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being plausible; speciousness. Also plausibleness.

plausible ('zi-bl), *adj.* specious; superficially pleasing.

plausibly (-bli), *adv.* in a plausible manner.

play (plā), *n.* any exercise or occupation for amusement; exertion of powers; diversion; pastime; drama, tragedy, or comedy; gaming; scope; practice; manner of dealing; style: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* played].

player piano (-pi-an'ō), *n.* a mechanically operated piano, the mechanism contained being inside the instrument.

playful (plā'fool), *adj.* sportive; lively.

playfully (-li), *adv.* in a playful manner.

playfulness (-nes), *n.* playful state or disposition.

plaza (plä'zå), *n.* an open square or market place.

plea (plē), *n.* an excuse or apology; the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's declaration in a lawsuit; urgent entreaty.

plead (plēd), *v.i.* to argue or reason in support of a cause against another; argue before a court of law; supplicate earnestly: *v.t.* discuss or defend by arguments; offer as an excuse.

pleadings ('ingz), *n.pl.* the written statements of the two parties in a lawsuit.

pleasant (plez'ånt), *n.* grateful to the mind or senses; delightful; agreeable; cheerful; facetious.

pleasantry (-ri), *n.* merriment; lively talk; gaiety; a laughable trick or joke.

please (plēz), *v.t.* to gratify; give pleasure to; gain approbation from: *v.i.* to afford pleasure or gratification; like or choose.

pleased ('d), *p.adj.* gratified.

pleasing ('ing), *p.adj.* affording pleasure; agreeable.

pleasurable (plezh'ū-rå-bl), *adj.* gratifying; delightful.

pleasurably (-bli), *adv.* in a pleasurable manner.

pleasure ('ūr), *n.* gratification; agreeable emotions, mental or physical; transient enjoyment; sensual gratification.

pleat, another form of plait.

plebeian (ple-bē'ån), *adj.* pertaining to the Plebs or Roman commonalty; pertaining to the common people; hence common or vulgar: *n.* one of the common people.

plebeianism (-izm), *n.* vulgarity.

plebiscite (pleb'i-sīt), *n.* a vote taken of the entire male community by universal suffrage on some special matter submitted; the decree founded on such a vote.

pledge (plej), *n.* anything placed as a security or guarantee; pawn; hostage; a health in drinking: *v.t.* to give as security or guarantee; deposit in pawn; drink to the health of.

pledget ('et), *n.* a flat piece of lint placed over a wound.

Pleiades (plī'å-dēz), *n.pl.* the cluster of 7 stars in the constellation Taurus; from the 7 daughters of Atlas and Pleione, changed after death into stars.

plenary (plē'nå-ri), *adj.* full; complete.

plenipotentiary (plen-i-pō-ten'shi-ā-ri), *adj.* having full power: *n.* an ambassador to a foreign court invested with full powers.

plenist (plē'nist), *n.* one who holds the theory that all space is filled with matter.

plenitude (plen'i-tūd), *n.* fulness.

plenteous ('te-us), *adj.* abundant; amply sufficient.

plentiful ('ti-fool), *adj.* yielding abundance; copious.
plentifully (-li), *adv.* abundantly.
plenty ('ti), *n.* abundance.
pleonasm (plē'ō-nazm), *n.* use of more words than necessary in speaking or writing.
pleonastic (-nas'tik), *adj.* redundant.
pleonastically (-âl-li), *adv.* redundantly.
plet (plet), *n.* a kind of birch-rod, used in Russian prisons.
plethora (pleth'ō-rā), *n.* excessive fulness of blood; overabundance.
plethoric (plē-thor'ik), *adj.* having excess of blood.
pleura (plōō'rā), *n.* [*pl.* pleuræ ('rē)], a delicate serous membrane covering the interior of the thorax and each lung.
pleural ('râl), *adj.* pertaining to the pleura.
pleurisy ('ri-si), *n.* inflammation of the pleura.
pleuritic (-rit'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or affected with, pleurisy. Also pleuritical.
pleuro, a *prefix* meaning *rib* or *side*, as *pleuro*dynia, rheumatism of the chest walls.
pleuro-pneumonia (plōō-rō-nū-mō'ni-ā), *n.* inflammation of the pleura and lungs.
plevin (plev'in), *n.* a warrant.
plexus (plek'sus), *n.* a network of veins, nerves, &c.
pliability (plī-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being pliable. Also pliableness.
pliable ('â-bl), *adj.* easily bent; flexible; easy to be persuaded.
pliably ('â-bli), *adv.* in a pliable manner.
pliancy ('ân-si), *n.* pliant quality.
pliant ('ânt), *adj.* flexible; easily bent; yielding to moral suasion.
plicate ('kāt), *adj.* plaited; folded in the form of a fan. Also plicated.
pliers ('ērz), *n.* a kind of small pinchers for seizing and bending, especially small articles.
plight (plīt), *n.* a dangerous or distressed condition; predicament; pledge; promise: *v.t.* to pledge, as one's faith.
plinth (plinth), *n.* the lowest square-shaped part of the base of a column, pedestal, &c.; the projecting face at the bottom of a wall.
plod (plod), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* plodded, *p.pr.* plodding], to travel laboriously; drudge or toil; study closely.
plot (plot), *n.* a complicated scheme, conspiracy, or plan; intrigue; chain of incidents in a play, novel, &c., gradually developed: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* plotted, *p.pr.* plotting], to devise; make a plan of: *v.i.* to conspire; form a plan against another.
plover (pluv'ēr), *n.* a wading bird of various species.
plow, plough (plou), *n.* an agricultural implement for turning up the soil; a grooving-plane: *v.t.* to turn up with a plow; furrow.
plowshare, ploughshare ('shār), *n.* the iron part of a plow that cuts the soil.
pluck (pluk), *v.t.* to pull off, out, or up; snatch; pick or gather; reject as a candidate in an examination: *n.* a pull; the heart, liver and lungs of an animal; courage.
pluckily ('i-li), *adv.* courageously.
plucky ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* pluckier, *superl.* pluckiest], having courage or pluck.
plug (plug), *n.* a piece of wood, &c., used for stopping a hole: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* plugged, *p.pr.* plugging], to stop with a plug.
plum (plum), *n.* a tree, *Prunus domestica*, or its well-known fruit; a raisin; £100,000: hence a large fortune.
plumage (plūm'āj), *n.* a bird's feathers.
plumb (plum), *n.* a heavy body, usually of lead, suspended at the extremity of a line to indicate the perpendicularity of work done, as a wall, &c.: *adj.* perpendicular: *adv.* perpendicularly: *v.t.* to adjust by a plumb-line; make perpendicular; sound (the depth of water) by a plummet.
plumbago (-bā'gō), *n.* a mineral of carbon and iron, used for lead pencils; a form of carbon.
plumber ('er), *n.* one who is engaged in the business of plumbing.

plumbing ('ing), *n.* the art or occupation of putting into buildings the pipes, traps, &c., for the conveyance of water, gas, and sewage.

plumb-line ('līn), *n.* a line attached to a mass of lead to indicate the perpendicular; perpendicular line.

plume (plōōm), *n.* a feather; a feather worn as an ornament.

plumcot (plum'kot) *n.* a fruit combining the plum and apricot. Created by Luther Burbank.

plummet (plum'et), *n.* a leaden weight attached to a string used for sounding depths, &c.

plump (plump), *adj.* round and sleek with fulness of flesh; in good condition; downright; unqualified: *adv.* with a sudden or heavy fall: *v.i.* to grow plump; fall or sink down; to vote for a single candidate when one has the right to vote for two or more: *v.t.* to make plump; fatten.

plumy (plōō'mi), *adj.* feathered.

plunder (plun'dĕr), *n.* booty; pillage: *v.t.* to take by open force; spoil; rob.

plunderage (-āj), *n.* the embezzlement of goods on board ship.

plunge (plunj), *v.t.* to put suddenly into water or any other liquid; immerse; baptize by immersion: *v.i.* to sink, fall, or rush, as into water; dive; throw the body forward and the legs up, as a horse; bet heavily and thoughtlessly: *n.* the act of plunging; sudden fall.

plunger ('ĕr), *n.* one who plunges; a diver; the long solid cylinder or piston of a pump; one who bets heavily and thoughtlessly.

pluperfect (plōō'pĕr-fekt), *adj.* noting an event or action occurring prior to some other event or action.

plural ('rāl), *adj.* consisting of more than one: *n.* that form of a word that expresses more than one.

plurality (plōō-ral'i-ti), *n.* the majority; the greatest of three or more numbers; the excess of votes cast for any one candidate over the candidate who receives the next largest number of votes at an election where there are three or more candidates for the same office.

pluralize (-īz), *v.t.* to make plural.

plus (plus), *n.* the sign (+) used to denote addition: *adj.* more (by a certain amount); increased (by a specified addition); above zero.

plush (plush), *n.* a kind of shaggy cloth with a pile; woolen velvet.

plutocracy (plōō-tok'rā-si), *n.* rule or government by the rich.

plutocrat (plōō'tō-krat), *n.* one who exercises political power or influence by virtue of his wealth.

Plutonian (-tō'ni-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Pluto, the god of the lower world, or to the lower regions of fire; igneous. Also Plutonic.

Plutonic rocks (roks), *n.pl.* igneous rocks.

pluvial ('vi-ăl), *adj.* rainy.

ply (plī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* plied, *p.pr.* plying], to work on closely; practice diligently or earnestly; urge or solicit: *v.i.* to run regularly between two ports; work against the wind.

pneumatic (nū-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, containing, like, or moved by, air. Also pneumatical.

pneumatically (-ăl-li), *adv.* by air.

pneumatics ('iks), *n.pl.* the science that treats of the mechanical properties of air and similar elastic fluids.

pneumatic-tire (-tīr), *n.* a rubber tire inflated with compressed air, used for automobile, bicycle, or carriage wheels.

pneumo, a *prefix* meaning *lung.*

pneumonia (-mō'ni-ă), *n.* acute inflammation of the lungs.

pneumonic (-mon'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the lungs.

poach (pōch), *v.i.* to trespass upon preserves to shoot or steal game: *v.t.* to steal game from; plunder by stealth; cook (eggs) by breaking them into boiling water.

poachy ('i), *adj.* swampy; marshy.

pochard ('ărd), *n.* the sea-duck.

pock (pok), *n.* a pustule on the skin containing eruptive matter.

pocket ('et), *n.* a small bag inserted in a garment for carrying small articles; a small netted bag in a billiard table for the reception of the balls; a small quantity.

pod (pod), *n.* the pericarp or the covering of the seed of certain plants, as the pea, &c.: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.*

podded, *p.pr.* podding], to swell or fill, as a pod; produce pods.

podge (poj), *n.* a puddle.

podgy ('i), *adj.* short and fat.

podium (pō'di-um), *n.* a low wall, usually with a plinth and cornice, in the front of an edifice to support pillars; that part of an amphitheater which projects over the arena; a balcony.

podocarp (pod'o-kärp), *n.* the stem which supports the fruit of a plant.

podophyllin (-ō-fil'in), *n.* a purgative resin obtained from the root of the May-apple.

poe (pō'ē), *n.* a food made from the roots of the taro plant by the natives of Hawaii.

poe bird (bērd), *n.* the parson bird of New Zealand, with a plumage of a dark metallic hue.

poem ('em), *n.* a metrical or poetical composition; a poetic conception.

poesy ('e-si), *n.* the art of composing poems.

poet ('et), *n.* the author of a poem; one gifted in writing poetry; one who is strongly imaginative. *Feminine* poetess.

poet laureate (law're-āt), *n.* a court poet.

poetic (-et'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, suitable to, or expressed in, poetry; sublime. Also poetical.

poetry ('et-ri), *n.* a metrical composition produced or embellished by creative imagination; utterance in song; poems collectively.

pogrom (po'grōm), *n.* a Russian word signifying riotous devastation, destruction.

poignancy ('nân-si), *n.* the state or quality of being poignant.

poignant ('nânt), *adj.* stimulating to the palate; irritating; very painful.

poinsettia (-set'i-â), *n.* a Mexican plant with handsome flowers.

point (point), *n.* the sharp end of any instrument; mark or dot; indivisible part; mark in punctuation; that which has position but no magnitude; a spot; exact place; critical moment; expression or force; sting of an epigram; aim; act of aiming; small cape or promontory; lace wrought with the needle; railway switch; unit of measurement for type-bodies = .0138 inch, or one-twelfth of a pica: *v.t.* to sharpen; give a point to; direct or aim; mark with points; fill the joints of (masonry) with mortar and smooth them with a trowel: *v.i.* to indicate; show clearly.

point-blank ('blangk), *adj.* horizontal; straight forward to the mark; direct.

pointed ('ed), *p.adj.* sharpened; having a sharp point; direct; telling; personal; epigrammatic; Gothic.

pointer ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, points; a variety of dog trained to point game.

pointing ('ing), *n.* punctuation; the act or operation of filling in the crevices of masonry with mortar.

poise (poiz), *n.* weight; balance; equilibrium: *v.t.* to balance; weigh; ascertain or examine: *v.i.* to be in a state of equilibrium.

poison (poi'zn), *n.* anything noxious or destructive to life, health, or morality; venom: *v.t.* to infect with, or kill by, poison; administer poison to; corrupt.

poisonous (-us), *adj.* having the qualities of poison; deadly; injurious to health.

poke (pōk), *n.* a thrust or push; a bag or sack: *v.t.* to thrust or push against, especially with something pointed; thrust at with the horns: *v.i.* to grope or feel about in the dark; search.

poker ('ēr), *n.* a metal bar for stirring fires; a card game.

poking ('ing), *adj.* servile; drudging.

poky (pō'ki), *adj.* lacking spirit or interest; slow; stupid.

polar ('lâr), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated near, either of the poles, especially the North Pole; pertaining to the magnetic poles.

polariscope (-lar'i-skōp), *n.* an instrument for exhibiting polarized light.

polarity ('i-ti), *n.* the property possessed by certain bodies, as in electrified or magnetized bodies, by which they arrange themselves in certain directions or tend to given poles.

polarization (-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of polarizing; the state of being polarized.
polarize (-īz), *v.t.* to communicate polarity to.
pole (pōl), *n.* a long staff; a measure = 5½ yards; a square measure = 30¼ yards; a measuring instrument; one of the extremities of the imaginary axis of the earth; one of the two points in a magnet in which the attractive or repellent force is concentrated; that on which anything revolves; the extreme opposite.
polecat ('kat), *n.* a small carnivorous animal which emits a strong offensive odor.
polemic (pō-lem'ik), *n.* a controversialist: *pl.* the art of controversy; controversial writings, especially those on religious subjects.
polemical ('i-kăl), *adj.* controversial.
polemically (-li), *adv.* controversially.
pole-star (pōl'stär), *n.* the north star (Polaris) situated in Ursa Minor, within 1½ degrees of the true pole; a guide.
police (pō-lēs'), *n.* in a city, town, or district, an organized force of civil officers for preserving order.
policeman ('măn), *n.* a member of a police force.
policy (pol'i-si), *n.* [*pl.* policies (-siz)], the art or method of government; management of public affairs; system of regulative measures; sagacity in management; course of conduct; prudence; cunning; a document given to insurers containing a contract of insurance; a warrant for money in the public funds; a gambling game.
polish ('ish), *v.t.* to make smooth or glossy by friction; make polite or refined: *v.i.* to become polished: *n.* a smooth, glossy surface; a preparation for imparting a polish; refinement or elegance of manners.
Polish (pō'lish), *adj.* pertaining to Poland, its language, or to its inhabitants.
polite (-līt'), *adj.* well-bred; refined in manner; courteous or obliging.
politeness ('nes), *n.* good-breeding; courtesy.
politely ('li), *adv.* in a polite manner.
politesse (pol-i-tes'), *n.* over-acted politeness.
politic ('i-tik), *adj.* shrewd; specious; sagacious: especially in policy; adapted to promote the welfare of the state: *n.pl.* the art of government or the administration of public affairs; political opinions; party management or control.
political (pō-lit'i-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to politics, or to a nation or state; derived from government.
politically (-li), *adv.* in a political manner.
political economy (e-kon'o-mi), *n.* the science that treats of wealth, its nature, production, distribution, and consumption, and the laws which regulate and govern these.
politician ('i-tish-un), *n.* one who is skilled in politics; a statesman.
politics, see under politic.
polity ('i-ti), *n.* the form or constitution of the civil government of a state; constitution.
polka (pōl'kă), *n.* a dance of Bohemian origin, performed by two persons; music suitable for such a dance.
poll (pōl), *n.* the head, especially the back part of it; a register of persons, especially those entitled to vote at elections; an election; number of votes recorded at an election; place where votes are cast: *v.t.* to lop; clip or shear; enroll in a register; bring to the poll, as a voter; to cast or deposit in a ballot box; *to poll a jury* [illegible] examine each member individually as to his concurrence in the verdict.
pollack (pol'ak), *n.* a species of codfish.
pollard ('ărd), *n.* a tree lopped or polled; a stag that has cast its horns; a mixture of bran and meal; the chub-fish.
pollen ('en), *n.* the fertilizing powder in the cells of the anthers of flowers.
pollination (-i-nā'shun), *n.* the conveyance of pollen from the anther to the stigma of a flower.
pollock, same as pollack.

poll-tax (pōl'taks), *n.* a capitation tax.
pollute (pol-lūt'), *v.t.* to defile; render unclean; corrupt; violate.
pollution (-lū'shun), *n.* the act of polluting; defilement; legal or ceremonial uncleanness.
polo (pō'lō), *n.* a game similar to hoçkey, played on horseback.
polonaise (pō-lo-nāz'), *n.* a dress, body and skirt made in one; a Polish air or dance.
polonium (pō-lō'ni-um), a radioactive element.
poltophagic (pol'tŏ-phā'gic), *a.* finely chewed or masticated.
poltroon (pol-trōōn'), *n.* a coward.
poly, a *prefix* meaning *many, much.*
polyandry (pol-i-an'dri), *n.* the practice of a woman having more than one husband at the same time: opposed to polygamy.
polyanthus (-an'thus), *n.* a handsome flower; a cultivated variety of the oxlip primrose.
polychromatic (-krō-mat'ik), *adj.* exhibiting a play of colors.
polychrome ('i-krōm), *adj.* having many colors: *n.* a work executed in many colors.
polygamist (pō-lig'ă-mist), *n.* one who practices or upholds polygamy.
polygamous ('ă-mus), *adj.* pertaining to, or practicing, polygamy.
polygamy ('ă-mi), *n.* the practice of having more than one wife at the same time.
polyglot (pol'i-glot), *adj.* containing many languages: *n.* a book, especially an edition of the Bible, in several languages.
polygon ('i-gon), *n.* a [illegible] having many angles.
polygraph ('i-grăf), *n.* a manifold writer.
polyhedral ('-hē'drăl), *adj.* having many sides or faces. Also polyhedrous, polyhedric.
polyhedron ('dron), *n.* a solid having many sides or faces; a polyscope.
polyp ('ip), *n.* an extensive group of radiated animals including the hydra, sea-anemone, &c. Also polype, polypus.
polypus ('pus), *n.* [*pl.* polypi '(-pī)], a fleshy tumor in the nose or uterus; a polype.
polyscope ('skōp), *n.* a multiplying lens.
polystyle ('stīl), *n.* a building with many columns.
polysyllabic (-sil-ab'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, three or more syllables. Also polysyllabical.
polysyllable ('ă-bl), *n.* a word consisting of three or more syllables.
polytechnic (-tek'nik), *adj.* noting, including, or giving instruction in, the arts and sciences: *n.* a school for imparting instruction in the arts and sciences.
polytheism ('i-thē-izm), *n.* the doctrine of a plurality of gods, each taking a part in the government of the world.
polytheist ('ist), *n.* a believer in polytheism.
polytheistic ('-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting in, polytheism.
polytype (-tīp), *n.* a facsimile in metal of an engraving on wood, &c.
pomade (pō-mād'), *n.* a perfumed ointment for dressing the hair. Also pomatum.
pomegranate (pom'gran-āt), *n.* a tree (*Punica Granatum*) yielding an orange-like, edible fruit with a thick rind and numerous seeds.
pommel (pum'el), *n.* the knob on a sword-hilt; the high part of a saddle-bow: *v.t.* to beat with anything thick or bulky; bruise.
pommeling (-ing), *n.* a beating.
pomology (pō-mol'o-ji), *n.* the science of cultivating fruit and fruit-trees, especially apples; a treatise on fruits.
pomp (pomp), *n.* ostentatious display; grandeur; parade.
pompon (pom'pon), *n.* a tufted ornament; a variety of chrysanthemum.
pomposity (-pos'i-ti), *n.* the state of being pompous. Also pompousness.
pompous (pom'pus), *adj.* stately; grand; self-important; ostentatious.
poncho (pon'chō), *n.* a sort of cloak or loose woolen garment worn in Spanish America.
pond (pond), *n.* a pool of standing water.

ponder (pon-dēr), *v.t.* to weigh mentally: *v.i.* to deliberate.
ponderability (-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being ponderable. Also ponderableness.
ponderable ('dēr-å-bl), *adj.* capable of being weighed.
ponderosity (-os'i-ti), *n.* weight.
ponderous ('dēr-us), *adj.* very heavy; weighty; important; dull.
pone (pōn), *n.* bread made of maize-meal, milk, &c.
pongee (pon-jē'), *n.* an inferior kind of silk.
poniard (pon'yård), *n.* a small dagger: *v.t.* to stab with a poniard.
pontiff ('tif), *n.* a high priest; the Pope.
pontifical ('i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to a pontiff, high priest, or pope; papal: *n.* a book containing ecclesiastical rites and ceremonies: *pl.* the full dress worn by an officiating priest or bishop.
pontifically (-li), *adv.* in a pontifical manner.
pontificate ('i-kāt), *n.* the office or dignity of a high priest or pope; the reign of a pope.
pontoon (pon-tōōn'), *n.* a buoyant, flat-bottomed structure supporting a floating military bridge; a bridge of boats; a lighter.
pony (pō'ni), *n.* [*pl.* ponies ('niz)], a small horse; a very small glass of beer or liquor; student's key to translation of Latin or Greek lessons; often used adjectively to denote something small of its kind, as a *pony* engine.
pool (pōōl), *n.* a small body of water; a variety of play at billiards; the stakes in certain games or the receptacle for them: *v.t.* to unite or aggregate together, as in mercantile risks, railway traffic, &c.
poop (pōōp), *n.* the stern of a ship; the raised deck in the stern of a vessel: *v.t.* to strike the stern of; break heavily over the stern of: said of waves.
pooped (pōōpt), *p.adj.* having a poop; struck on the poop by a heavy sea.
pooping (pōōp'ing), *n.* a breaking of a heavy sea over the taffrail of the poop; the action of a vessel running her stern against the stern of another.
poor (pōōr), *adj.* necessitous; having little or no means; destitute of riches; without strength, beauty, or dignity; dejected; spiritless; insignificant; humble; lean; without fertilty; an expression of tenderness, compassion, or disdain.
poorly ('li), *adv.* without adequate means; with scant success: *adj.* somewhat ill; delicate in health.
pop (pop), *n.* a short, smart, quick sound: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* popped, *p.pr.* popping], to thrust suddenly; pawn: *v.i.* to make a short, smart, quick sound; move quickly; dart; come suddenly into view: *adv.* suddenly.
pop-corn ('kôrn), *n.* any variety of Indian corn or maize having small ears and small, hard grains. The grains "pop" and expand when exposed to heat of a fire.
pope (pōp), *n.* the bishop of Rome and head of the Roman Catholic Church; a title of priests of the Greek Church; a variety of perch.
popedom ('dum), *n.* the office, dignity, or jurisdiction of the Pope.
popinjay ('in-jā), *n.* a parrot; fop.
poplar (pop'lår), *n.* a tree of rapid growth, with a white soft wood.
poplin ('lin), *n.* a fabric of silk and worsted.
poppet ('et), *n.* one of the timbers that support a ship in launching; a term of endearment.
poppy ('i), *n.* any plant of the genus Papaver, with bright showy flowers; from one species (*Papaver somniferum*) opium is obtained.
populace ('ū-lās), *n.* the common people.
popular ('ū-lår), *adj.* pertaining to, suitable for, or pleasing to, the common people; easily understood; plebeian.
popularity (-lar'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being popular; general esteem.
popularize (-īz), *v.t.* to render popular.
populate ('ū-lāt), *v.t.* to furnish with inhabitants.
population (lā'shun), *n.* the inhab-

itants of a country, place, town, &c., collectively.

Populist (-list), *n.* a member of a political party in the United States known as the Populist or People's party.

populous ('ū-lus), *adj.* thickly peopled.

porcelain (pōrs'lān or pôrs'lān), *n.* a fine white, thin, semi-transparent kind of earthenware: *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, porcelain.

porch (pōrch), *n.* a vestibule supported by pillars; portico.

porcine (pôr'sin), *adj.* pertaining to swine.

porcupine ('kū-pīn), *n.* a rodent covered with spines, of the genus Hystrix.

pore (pōr) *n.* a minute hole in the skin through which perspiration passes to the surface; an opening between the molecules of a body: *v.i.* to look with close and steady attention, as on a book.

porgy ('ji), *n.* any one of several species of surf fishes of the Pacific coast. The name is also given locally to several other fishes.

pork (pōrk), *n.* the flesh of swine either fresh or salted.

porker ('ēr), *n.* a pig.

porkling ('ling), *n.* a young pig.

porosity (pōr-os'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being porous. Also porousness.

porous ('us), *adj.* having pores.

porphyritic (pôr-fi-rit'ik), *adj.* having the appearance, or texture of, porphyry.

porphyry ('fi-ri), *n.* originally a reddish igneous rock found in Egypt, with enclosed crystals of feldspar; now applied to any rock having a feldspathic base with feldspar crystals.

porphyry-shell (-shel), *n.* a univalve shell of the genus Murex, yielding a purple dye.

porpoise (pôr'pus), *n.* a cetaceous mammal of the genus Phocæna; the sea-hog.

porridge (por'ij), *n.* oatmeal boiled slowly in water until it thickens.

porringer ('in-jēr), *n.* a small dish for porridge, &c.

port (pōrt), *n.* a harbor; harem; deportment or carriage; the left side of a ship; porthole; gate; a dark colored Portuguese wine: *v.t.* to turn to the port of left side of a ship: as, to *port* the helm.

portability (-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being portable. Also portableness.

portable ('â-bl), *adj.* that may be easily carried by hand or about the person.

portage ('āj), *n.* carriage; cost of carriage; a break in a chain of water communication over which goods, boats, &c., have to be carried.

portal ('āl), *n.* a gate or entrance; an arch over a gateway or door.

portcullis (-kul'is), *n.* a strong harrow-shaped grating hung over the doorway of a fortified place and capable of being let down to defend the gate.

Porte (pōrt), *n.* the Turkish government and court: so called from the gate of the Sultan's palace where justice was administered.

portemonnaie ('mon-ā), *n.* a purse [French].

portend (pōr-tend'), *v.t.* to indicate in advance; presage; forebode.

portent ('tent), *n.* an omen, especially of ill.

portentous ('us), *adj.* ominous; foreshadowing evil; wondrous.

porter (pōr'tēr), *n.* a door- or gate-keeper; a dark-colored malt beer; one who carries parcels, &c., for hire. *Feminine* porteress.

porterage (-āj), *n.* money charged for carriage by a porter.

portfire (pōrt'fīr), *n.* a paper tube filled with powder, &c., formerly used for firing guns.

portfolio (-fō'li-ō), *n.* a portable case for loose papers, drawings, &c.; the office and functions of a minister of state.

porthole ('hōl), *n.* a window-shaped hole in the side of a ship, especially of a man-of-war.

portico (pōr'ti-kō), *n.* [*pl.* porticos (-kōz)], a walk covered by a roof supported on columns; a columned porch.

portière (-tiär'), *n.* a door-curtain. [French].

portion ('shun), *n.* a piece or part; allotment; dividend; final state; dowry; part of an estate descending to an heir: *v.t.* to divide; allot; endow with a fortune.

portliness ('li-nes), *n.* the state of being portly.

portly ('li), *adj.* stately of mien; corpulent.

portmanteau (-man'tō), *n.* [*pl.* portmanteaux ('tōz)], a bag or trunk for carrying clothes or traveling necessities.

portoise (pōr'tiz), *n.* a ship's gunwale.

portrait ('trāt), *n.* a picture or representation of an individual or face drawn from life; a vivid graphic description in words.

portraiture ('trā-tūr), *n.* the art or practice of drawing or painting portraits; vivid delineation in words.

portray (-trā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* portrayed, *p.pr.* portraying], to paint or draw the likeness of; describe in words.

portrayal ('ăl), *n.* description.

Portuguese (pōr-tū-gēz'), *adj.* pertaining to Portugal, its inhabitants, or language.

pose (pōz), *n.* attitude or position: *v.i.* to assume an attitude: *v.t.* to puzzle or perplex; cause to be at a loss.

poser (pōz'ẽr), *n.* a puzzling question; one who, or that which, poses or puzzles.

position (pō-zish'un), *n.* the state of being set or placed; situation; attitude; principle laid down; office; social status.

positive (poz'i-tiv), *adj.* clearly expressed; actual; direct; explicit; overconfident; dogmatical; settled by arbitrary appointment; having power to act directly; noting the simple form of an adjective (positive degree); affected by the sign + (positive quantity): *n.* that which may be affirmed; reality; a word which affirms or asserts existence; a photograph with the natural lights and shades restored.

positively (-li), *adv.* absolutely; expressly.

positiveness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being positive.

positivism ('i-tiv-izm), *n.* a French philosophical and religious system originated by Auguste Comte (1798-1857), called also Comtism, and the Religion of Humanity.

positivist (-ist), *n.* an adherent of positivism.

posse (pos'e), *n.* an improvised force of men.

posse comitatus (kom-i-tā'tus), the force of citizens which the sheriff of a county is empowered to raise to quell a riot, &c.

possess (pō-zes'), *v.t.* to have as an owner; be master of; occupy; seize.

possessed (-zest'), *p.adj.* owned; mad.

possession (-zesh'un), *n.* the having, holding, or detention of property; the thing possessed; property or estate.

possessive (zes'iv), *adj.* noting possession.

possessor ('ẽr), *n.* owner; one who possesses.

possessory ('o-ri), *adj.* pertaining to posession.

posset (pos'et), *n.* milk curdled with wine, &c.

possibility (-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being possible; contingency.

possible ('i-bl), *adj.* that may happen or exist.

possibly ('i-bli), *adv.* by possibility; perhaps.

possum, same as opossum.

post (pōst), *n.* a piece of timber, &c., set erect, usually to support something else; a messenger or postman; established system of conveying and delivering letters; the mail; a post-office; a relay of horses; situation or office; a size of paper double that of common note-paper; military station: *v.t.* set or station; transmit by post; carry to the ledger; inform fully: *v.i.* to travel with speed or a relay of horses: *adv.* speedily; with despatch.

post, a *prefix* meaning *after*, as *post*-date.

postage ('āj), the fee for the conveyance of letters by post.
postal ('āl), *adj.* pertaining to the postoffice or mail service.
postdiluvial (-di-lū'vi-āl), *adj.* taking place after the deluge.
poster ('ēr), *n.* a large advertising bill.
posterior (pos-tē'ri-ēr), *adj.* subsequent in time or place; hinder: *n.pl.* the hinder parts of an animal.
posterity (-ter'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* posterities (-tiz)], succeeding generations; descendants.
postern (pōs'tērn), *n.* a small gate or door; private entrance; vaulted passage beneath the parapet and through the rampart of a fortification: *adj.* behind; private.
post facto (pōst fak'tō), done after the act; retrospective.
postfix ('fiks), *v.t.* to affix.
posthumous (post'ū-mus), *adj.* born after the death of the father; published after the death of an author.
postilion (pōs-til'yun), *n.* the rider on the near leader in a carriage.
postmaster (pōst'mās-tēr), *n.* the superintendent of a postoffice; one who supplies post-horses.
postmaster-general (jen'ēr-āl), *n.* the chief officer of the postoffice department.
post-meridian (-me-rid'i-ān), *adj.* after noon.
postpone (pōn'), *v.t.* to delay; defer.
postponement ('ment), *n.* the act of deferring to a future time; temporary delay.
postscript ('skript), *n.* a paragraph added to a letter after the writer's signature; appendix to a book.
postulate (pos'tū-lāt), *v.t.* to assume without proof; solicit: *n.* a self-evident problem; a position assumed as self-evident.
posture ('tūr), *n.* attitude; placing or position of parts of the body; state: *v.i.* to place the body in particular postures.
posy (pō'zi), *n.* a bunch of flowers, originally a motto or verse sent with a bouquet.
pot (pot), *n.* a metal vessel for holding or boiling liquids, &c.; a mug for liquor; a quart; a vessel of earthenware, &c., for holding plants; a size of paper 12½ × 15 inches; a large amount: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* potted, *p.pr.* potting], to preserve, put into, or plant in pots; shoot.
potable (pō'tă-bl), *adj.* drinkable.
potance (pō'tâns), *n.* the stud in which the lower pivot of the verge of a watch is placed.
potash (pot'ash), *n.* a powerful alkali obtained from the ashes of certain plants. Also potass, potassa.
potassium (po-tas'i-um), *n.* a monad element, the metallic base of potash.
potation (pō-tā'shun), *n.* drinking bout; a draught or drink.
potato (-tā'tō), *n.* [*pl.* potatoes (-tōz)], the edible tuber of a South American plant, widely cultivated; the plant itself.
potency ('ten-si), *n.* power, physical or mental.
potent ('tent), *adj.* powerful; having great authority or influence.
potentate ('ten-tāt), *n.* one who possesses great power; sovereign or monarch.
potential (-ten'shāl), *adj.* existing in possibility, not in reality; latent; in grammar, expressing power, possibility, liberty, or obligation.
potentiality (-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* possibility without reality.
potentially ('shāl-li), *adv.* in a potential manner.
pother (po*th*'ēr), *n.* confusion; bustle: *v.i.* to make a stir: *v.t.* to confuse; tease.
pothouse (pot'hous), *n.* a low public-house.
potion (pō'shun), *n.* a draft; dose.
pot-pourri (pō-pōō-rē'), *n.* a medley, especially of musical airs; a dish composed of various kinds of meats and vegetables.
potsherd (pot'shērd), *n.* a fragment of a broken pot.
pottage ('āj), *n.* a kind of soup.
potter ('ēr), *n.* a maker of pottery.
pottery ('ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* potteries (-iz)], earthenware of all kinds; the place where it is manufactured.
pottle (pot'l), *n.* a liquid measure = 4 pints; a small conical basket for holding fruit.

POSTAGE STAMPS OF FOREIGN NATIONS
PLATE I

1 HONG-KONG (1880), 2 Cents.
2 MAURITIUS (1847) 2 Pence.
Rare. Stamp-dealers' price for original, $2,000.00.
3 BRITISH GUIANA (1889), 1 Penny.
4 MOLDAVIA (1858), 81 Parale.
Rare. Stamp-dealers' price for original, $1,500.00.
5 NEW SOUTH WALES (1888), 1 Penny.
6 INDIA (1892), 1 Rupee.
7 HUNGARY (1874), 2 Kreutzer.
8 ICELAND (1882), 3 Aur.
9 BRITISH HONDURAS (1888), 2 Cents.
10 HAWAII (1851), 13 Cents.
Rare. Stamp-dealers' price for original, $500.00.
11 SALVADOR (1896), 5 Centavos.
12 SWITZERLAND (1862), 2 Centimes.
13 JAPAN (1879) 2 Sen.
14 ST. HELENA (1894), Half-penny.
15 ARGENTINA (1888), Half-centavo.
16 PARAGUAY (1892), 2 Centavos.
17 AFGHANISTAN (1881), 1 Abassy.
18 AZORES (1895), 2½ Reis.
19 MEXICO (1895), 5 Cents.
20 MOROCCO (1892), 5 Centimos.
21 CYPRUS (1896), 30 Paras.
22 SAXONY (1850), 3 Pfennige.
23 NIGER COAST (1894), 1 Penny.
24 PERSIA (1882), 10 Francs.
25 COSTA RICA (1889), 20 Centavos.
26 BOLIVIA (1894), 2 Centavos.
27 SWEDEN (1891), 1 Ore.
28 PORTUGAL (1893), 5 Reis.
29 SHANGHAI (1893), Half-cent.
30 DUTCH INDIES (1882), 2½ Cents.
31 FRENCH COLONIES (1892), 1 Centime.
32 LEEWARD ISLANDS (1890), 1 Shilling.
33 BORNEO (1894), 3 Cents.
34 COREA (1885), 100 Mons.
35 BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA (1896), Half-penny.
36 CONGO (1895), 5 Centimes.
37 HOLLAND (1875), 10 Cents.
38 NEW ZEALAND (1895), Half-penny.
39 GUATEMALA (1886), 1 Centavo.
40 MONTENEGRO (1894), 1 Novitch.
41 ROMAN STATES (1868), 5 Centesimi.
42 QUEENSLAND (1895), 1 Penny.
43 ANGOLA (1870), 5 Reis.
44 CUBA (1892), Half-millisemo.
45 NEWFOUNDLAND (1894), Half-cent.
46 BAHAMAS (1884), 1 Penny.
47 ECUADOR (1887), 2 Centavos.
48 AUSTRIA (1851), 10 Kreutzer.
49 FRENCH COLONIES (1859), 10 Centimes.
50 GERMANY (1865), 3 Silbergroschen.
51 BULGARIA (1889), 1 Stotinki.
52 BRITISH BECHUANALAND (1887), Half-penny.

COPYRIGHT 1910 BY F. E. WRIGHT

pottoroo (-ō-rōō'), *n.* the kangaroo rat of Australia. Also potoroo.

pouch (pouch), *n.* a small bag; pocket; bag or sack of an animal; cartridge-box; protuberant stomach.

poulp (pōōlp), *n.* the octopus. Also poulpe.

poult (pōlt), *n.* a pullet; a young chicken, turkey, partridge, &c.

poulterer (pōl-tĕr-ĕr), *n.* a dealer in poultry.

poultice ('tis), *n.* a soft preparation of bread, meal, &c., applied to a sore or inflamed part of the body; a cataplasm: *v.t.* to apply a poultice to.

poultry ('tri), *n.* domestic fowls.

pounce (pouns), *n.* a fine powder formerly used for drying ink on paper, now chiefly used for sprinkling into holes in paper in pattern-making; the talon or claw of a bird of prey: *v.t.* to sprinkle with pounce: *v.i.* to fall upon and seize with, or as with, the claws.

pound (pound), *n.* a standard weight = 16 ounces avoirdupois, or 12 ounces troy; a monetary unit = 20 shillings, or about $4.86; an inclosure for confining stray cattle: *v.t.* to shut in or confine in a pound; beat; pulverize as in a mortar: *v.i.* to plod.

poundage ('āj), *n.* an allowance of so much in the pound.

pour (pōr), *v.t.* to empty, as a liquid, out of a vessel; discharge in a continuous stream; send forth; give vent to; utter: *v.i.* to stream; rush tumultuously.

pourparler (pōōr-pär'lā), *n.* [*pl.* pourparlers ('lāz)], a diplomatic consultation preliminary to a treaty.

pout (pout), *n.* a poult; a thrusting out of the lips; fit of sullenness; a kind of codfish: *v.i.* to thrust out the lips in sullenness, contempt, or displeasure; look sulky.

pouter ('ĕr), *n.* one who pouts; a pigeon.

poverty (pov'ĕr-ti), *n.* the state of being poor; indigence; necessity; penury; deficiency or defect, as of words, &c.

powan (pou'ån), *n.* a fish similar to the herring, found in Loch Lomond.

powder ('dĕr), *n.* any dry substance in fine particles; gunpowder; face-powder; a medicinal preparation: *v.t.* to reduce to, or sprinkle with, powder; salt.

power (pou'ĕr), *n.* the faculty of doing or performing something; ability; energy; force; strength; rule or authority; dominion; government; influence; mental capacity; legal authority; ruler or sovereign; state or nation; supernatural being or agent; force tending to produce motion; magnifying power of a lens; the product arising from the multiplication of a number or quantity into itself.

powerful (-fool), *adj.* having great power; mighty; forcible; strong; efficacious.

powerfully (-li), *adv.* in a powerful manner.

pow-wow (pou'wou), *n.* a North American Indian priest or conjurer; an incantation accompanied with noise and dancing for the cure of disease; a noisy political meeting: *v.i.* to conjure; frolic noisily.

pox (poks), *n.* an eruptive disease characterized by pustules; syphilis.

pozzuolana (potz-ōō-ō-lä'nå), *n.* volcanic ashes used in hydraulic or Roman cement.

praam (präm), *n.* a flat-bottomed boat or lighter used in Holland and the Baltic.

practicability (prak-ti-kå-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being practicable.

practicable ('ti-kå-bl), *adj.* that may be done, used, or passed over; feasible; possible.

practicably ('ti-kå-bli), *adv.* so as to be practicable.

practical ('ti-kål), *adj.* pertaining to action or use; useful; capable of applying knowledge or theory to practice; derived from, or reduced to, practice.

practically (-li), *adv.* in a practical manner.

practice (prak'tis), *n.* frequent or customary action; dexterity acquired by habit; use; exercise of any profession; systematic exercise; a rule in arithmetic: *v.t.* to do habitually or repeatedly; perform; exercise, as a profession: *v.i.* to form a habit; exercise a profession.

practitioner (-tish'un-ēr), *n.* one who is engaged in the exercise of any profession, especially medicine or law.

præ, see pre.

præcipe (pres'i-pe), *n.* a writ requiring something to be done, or the reason why it is not performed.

prænomen (prē-nō'men), *n.* a name prefixed to the family name.

prætor ('tēr), *n.* a Roman magistrate ranking next to consul.

pragmatic (prag-mat'ik), *adj.* meddling; officious; assuming business airs. Also pragmatical.

prairie (prā'ri), *n.* an extensive treeless tract of level or slightly undulating land covered with tall coarse grass.

prairie-dog (-dog), *n.* a small burrowing rodent that lives in communities on the prairies.

praise (prāz), *n.* approbation; commendation; tribute of gratitude for benefits; renown; applause; object or reason of praise: *v.t.* to bestow commendation upon; honor; worship; glorify.

prance (prans), *n.* a spring or bound: *v.i.* to spring or bound; ride ostentatiously; strut about in a shadowy or bellicose manner.

prank (prangk), *n.* a freak or frolic; mischievous trick: *v.t.* to dress up in a showy style; decorate.

prate (prāt), *v.i.* to prattle; talk idly; be loquacious: *v.t.* to utter without sense or meaning: *n.* trifling talk. Also prating.

pratique (prâ-tēk'), *n.* a license to a ship to trade after quarantine, or after a certificate has been given that the vessel has not come from an infected port.

prattle (prat'l), *n.* childish or empty talk: *v.i.* to talk much and lightly; chatter.

prawn (prawn), *n.* a small marine crustacean, allied to the shrimp.

praxis (prak'sis), *n.* an example or series of examples for exercise.

pray (prā), *v.t.* & *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* prayed, *p.pr.* praying], to ask earnestly; address or petition; ask with humility and reverence; supplicate.

prayer (prār), *n.* a solemn address to the Supreme Being; entreaty; a formula of worship; that part of a petition which specifies the request or desire.

prayerful ('fool), *adj.* using prayer; devotional.

prayerfully (-li), *adv.* in a prayerful manner; devoutly.

prayer-book (-book), *n.* a manual of public or private devotion, containing forms of prayer.

pre, a *prefix*, meaning *before, prior in time, space, or degree.*

preach (prēch), *v.i.* to pronounce a public discourse on a sacred subject, especially from a text of Scripture; give advice in an offensive or obtrusive manner on religious or moral grounds: *v.t.* to teach publicly.

preamble (prē'am-bl), *n.* an introduction or preface; the opening clauses of a statute setting forth the reasons and object of the act: commencing with the word *whereas.*

preaudience (-aw'di-ens), *n.* the right of previous audience; precedence at the bar.

prebend (preb'end), *n.* the stipend granted to a canon out of the estate of a cathedral or collegiate church.

precarious (pre-kā'ri-us), *adj.* depending upon the will or pleasure of another; uncertain; held by a doubtful tenure.

precaution (pre-kaw'shun), *n.* caution taken beforehand; preventive measure.

precautionary (-ā-ri), *adj.* containing, or proceeding from, precaution.

precede (prē-sēd'), *v.t.* to go before in time, place, rank, or importance.

precedence (-se'dens), *n.* the act of going before in time, rank, &c.; priority; relative rank in social etiquette. Also precedency.

precedent ('dent), *adj.* going before; anterior: *n.* (pres'e-dent) something previously said or done, serving as an example to be followed; a parallel case in the past.

preceding (pre-sēd'ing), *p.adj.* going before; antecedent; former.

precentor (-sen'tēr), *n.* the leader of a cathedral choir, &c.; the leader of

the psalmody in a Presbyterian church.

precept (prē'sept), *n.* an authoritative command; rule of action or moral conduct; maxim; written mandate.

preceptor ('tẽr), *n.* an instructor or teacher. *Fem.* preceptress.

preceptory (-sep'tō-ri), *adj.* giving, or containing, precepts: *n.* a college or religious house of the Knights Templars.

precession (-sesh'un), *n.* a going forward, especially the slow but continual shifting of the equinoctial points along the ecliptic from east to west (*precession of the equinoxes*).

precinct (prē'singkt), *n.* an outward limit or boundary; minor territorial district.

precious (presh'us), *adj.* of great price or value; costly; highly esteemed; worthless (*in irony*).

precipice (pres'i-pis), *n.* a steep descent, especially one nearly or quite perpendicular.

precipitance (pre-sip'i-tâns), *n.* haste in resolving or carrying out a purpose. Also precipitancy.

precipitant ('i-tânt), *adj.* falling headlong; hasty: *n.* any chemical substance that causes something held in solution by a liquid to fall down in a solid state.

precipitate (-sip'i-tāt), *v.t.* to throw headlong; urge on violently; hurry on rashly, thoughtlessly, or unexpectedly; throw to the bottom of a vessel: *v.i.* to fall to the bottom of a vessel: *adj.* headlong; over hasty; rash; falling, flowing, or rushing headlong: *n.* a substance precipitated.

precipitately (-li), *adv.* in a precipitate manner.

precipitation (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of precipitating; rash haste; that which is precipitated.

precipitous ('i-tus), *adj.* very steep; headlong; rash; hasty.

precise (prē-sīs'), *adj.* exact; strict; accurate; definite; adhering rigidly to rule; punctilious.

precisely ('li), *adv.* in a precise manner.

preciseness ('nes), *n.* the quality of being precise.

precisian (-sizh'ân), *n.* a punctilious or over precise person.

preclude (-klōōd'), *v.t.* to shut out; hinder from access; obviate; prevent.

preclusion (-klōō'zhun), *n.* the act of precluding; the state of being precluded.

preclusive ('siv), *adj.* precluding or tending to preclude.

preclusively (-li), *adv.* in a preclusive manner.

precocious (-kō'shus), *adj.* prematurely ripe or developed; pertly forward.

precocity (-kos'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being precocious; premature development. Also precociousness.

precognition (-kog-nish'un), *n.* previous knowledge or thought.

precursor (-kēr'sẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, precedes; forerunner; omen.

precursory ('sō-ri), *adj.* indicating something that is to happen or follow.

predacious (dā'shus), *adj.* living by prey.

predatory (pred'â-tō-ri), *adj.* rapacious; plundering; pillaging.

predecessor (prē-de-ses'ẽr), *n.* one who has preceded another in the same office, business, position, &c.; an ancestor.

predestinarian (-des-ti-nā'ri-ân), *adj.* pertaining to predestination: *n.* one who believes in the doctrine of predestination.

predestinate ('ti-nāt), *v.t.* to ordain beforehand by an unchangeable purpose.

predestination (-nā'shun), *n.* the act of foreordaining; the doctrine that God has from all eternity decreed whatever comes to pass, especially, by an unchangeable purpose, the eternal life or death of man.

predicability (pred-i-kâ-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being predicable.

predicable ('i-kâ-bl), *adj.* capable of being predicated: *n.* in logic, a term that can be predicated of others,

and noting genus, species, difference, property, or accident.

predicament (pre-dik'â-ment), *n.* in logic, a category; a peculiar situation; critical condition or state.

predicate ('i-kāt), *v.t.* to affirm one thing of another; found: *n.* in logic, that which is affirmed or denied of the subject.

predication (-kā'shun), *n.* affirmation.

predicative (-tiv), *adj.* affirmative.

prediction (pre-dik'shun), *n.* the declaration of a future event; prophecy.

predictor ('tĕr), *n.* one who predicts or foretells.

predilection (prē-di-lek'shun), *n.* preference beforehand; prepossession; partiality.

predispose (-dis-pōz'), *v.t.* to incline beforehand; adapt previously.

predisposition (-pō-zish'un), *n.* previous inclination or propensity; prejudice.

predominancy (-dom'i-nân-si), *n.* prevalence over others; superiority in strength, power, authority, &c. Also predominance.

predominant ('i-nânt), *adj.* having superior influence, &c.; superior; controlling.

predominate ('i-nāt), *v.i.* to be superior in strength, power, authority, &c.; prevail; be ascendant.

predomination (-nā'shun), *n.* the act or state of predominating.

preëmpt (prē-empt'), *v.t.* to secure or occupy by preëmption; establish a right or claim to before others.

preëmption (-emp'shun), *n.* the act or right of purchasing before others.

preen (prēn), *n.* a forked instrument used in cloth dressing: *v.t.* to cleanse, trim, and compose with the beak, as birds.

preface (pref'ās), *n.* the introduction to a book, &c.; preamble: *v.t.* to introduce by preliminary remarks: *v.i.* to say or do something introductory.

prefatory ('â-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a preface; introductory.

prefect (prē'fekt), *n.* a civil magistrate or governor; commander; monitor; the civil governor of a department in France.

prefecture (-tūr), *n.* the office, jurisdiction, or official residence of a prefect.

prefer (-fĕr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* preferred, *p.pr.* preferring], to regard or esteem more than something else; present; place in advance.

preference (pref'ĕr-ens), *n.* the act of preferring; the thing preferred; choice of one thing more than another; predilection.

preferential (-en'shâl), *adj.* having a preference.

preferment (pre-fĕr'ment), *n.* promotion, especially in the church.

preferrer ('ĕr), *n.* one who prefers.

prefix (prē'fiks), *n.* a letter, word, or syllable placed at the beginning of a word: *v.t.* (prē-fiks') to place before or at the beginning of.

pregnancy (preg'nân-si), *n.* the state of being pregnant; inventive power.

pregnant ('nânt), *adj.* being with young; fruitful; teeming; fertile; full of importance or significance.

prehensible (prē-hen'si-bl), *adj.* that may be seized.

prehensile ('sil), *adj.* adapted for holding or seizing.

prehension ('shun), *n.* a taking hold.

prejudice (prej'ū-dis), *n.* previous and unfavorable bias; prejudgment without due examination; detriment; injury: *v.t.* to prepossess against; bias the mind of; create a prejudice against; hurt, impair or damage in any way.

prejudicial (-dish'âl), *adj.* disadvantageous; injurious.

prejudicially (-li), *adv.* injuriously.

prelacy (prel'â-si), *n.* the office or status of a prelate; episcopacy; bishops collectively.

prelate ('āt), *n.* an ecclesiastical dignitary having episcopal authority.

prelatic (pre-lat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, prelates or prelacy. Also prelatical.

prelection (-lek'shun), *n.* a lecture, &c., read before students or others.

prelector ('tĕr), *n.* a lecturer.

preliminary (-lim'i-nā-ri), *adj.* preceding the main discourse or busi-

ness; introductory: *n.* an introduction; something preceding.

prelude (prel'ūd, or prē'lūd), *n.* a short piece of music played as an introduction to a larger piece; preface: *v.t.* to serve as a prelude to; precede.

prelusory (prē-lū'sō-ri), *adj.* introductory.

premature (prē-mȧ-tūr'), *adj.* ripe before the proper time; arriving, occurring, or done, before the proper time.

premeditate (-med'i-tāt), *v.t.* to design, conceive, or deliberate, beforehand.

premeditation (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of premeditating.

premier (prem'i-ēr, or prē'mi-ēr), *adj.* first; chief: *n.* the prime minister.

premiership (-ship), *n.* the office or dignity of prime minister.

premise (pre-mīz'), *v.t.* to explain previously; lay down as propositions to reason from: *v.i.* to state antecedent propositions: *n.* (prem'is) a proposition antecedently assumed and laid down: *pl.* the two propositions of a syllogism in logic, the major and minor, from which the conclusion is drawn. (Also premisses); a building and its adjuncts; foregoing statements or facts of a deed of conveyance.

premium (prē'mi-um), *n.* a recompense or reward; prize or bounty; bonus; payment for insurance; value above the original price or par of stock, &c.

premonitory (-mon'i-tō-ri), *adj.* giving warning beforehand.

preparation (prep-ȧ-rā'shun), *n.* the act of preparing or fitting for a particular purpose; state of being prepared; readiness; a part of an animal body prepared for anatomical use; that which is prepared or made ready, as a medicine, &c.

preparative (pre-par'ȧ-tiv), *adj.* tending to prepare or make ready. Also preparatory: *n.* that which prepares.

preparatively (-li), *adv.* by preparation.

preparatory (-par'ȧ-tō-ri), *adj.* previously necessary; introductory.

prepared (pre'pārd), *p.adj.* in readiness.

prepense (-pens'), *adj.* premeditated.

preponderance (-pon'dēr-ȧns), *n.* superiority of weight, power, force, or influence.

preponderant (-ȧnt), *adj.* outweighing.

preponderate ('dēr-āt), *v.t.* to outweigh; exceed in power or influence: *v.i.* to incline to one side.

preposition (prep-ō-zish'un), *n.* a word placed before a noun or pronoun to indicate its relation to some other word in the sentence.

prepositional (-ȧl), *adj.* pertaining to a preposition.

prepositionally (-li), *adv.* like a preposition.

prepositive (pre-pos'i-tiv), *adj.* placed before: *n.* a word or particle placed before another word.

prepossess (-poz-es'), *v.t.* to occupy beforehand; bias.

prepossessing ('ing), *p.adj.* tending to win or secure favor; attractive.

prepossession (-zesh'un), *n.* prior possession; preconceived opinion or judgment.

preposterous (-pos'tēr-us), *adj.* contrary to nature or reason; ridiculous; absurd.

prerogative (-rog'ȧ-tiv), *n.* an exclusive or peculiar privilege, especially of a sovereign.

presage (pres'āj), *n.* a foreboding or presentiment: *v.t.* (prē-sāj'), to forebode; predict.

presbyopia (-bi-ō'pi-ȧ), *n.* long-sightedness while near objects are indistinctly seen, caused by a change in the refractive power of the eye, due to the flattening of the lens.

presbyter (pres'bi-tēr), *n.* an elder, minister, or priest; an elder with authority to rule in the early Christian church.

Presbyterian (-bi-tē'ri-ȧn), *n.* one of a religious body governed by presbyters: *adj.* pertaining to a presbyter, or to the Presbyterian Church.

Presbyterianism (-izm), *n.* the system of church government by pres-

byters, all of whom are regarded as having equal rank and function.

presbytery ('bi-tēr-i), *n.* in the early Christian church, a body of elders; in the Presbyterian Church, a court composed of the pastors and ruling elders of the churches in a given district; such district so represented.

prescience (prē'shiens), *n.* foreknowledge.

prescient ('shient), *adj.* foreknowing.

prescribe (-skrīb'), *v.t.* to set down authoritatively; direct medically; appoint: *v.i.* to write medical directions; give law; claim by prescription.

prescript ('skript), *adj.* prescribed; directed: *n.* a direction; prescription.

prescription (-skrip'shun), *n.* the act of prescribing; the thing prescribed; a written direction for the preparation of a medicine; recipe; custom or title continued until it has acquired the force of law.

presence (prez'ens), *n.* the state or quality of being present; quickness at expedients; approach face to face; society; mien.

present ('ent), *adj.* being in a certain place; at hand or in sight; at this time; not past or future; instant or immediate: *n.* the present time; a gift or donation: *pl.* what is written in a document or conveyance now present or referred to: *v.t.* (pre-zent') to introduce to a superior; exhibit to view; offer; give formally; point or aim, as a gun; appoint to an ecclesiastical benefice; lay before for consideration.

presentation (prez-en-tā'shun), *n.* the act of presenting; representation; the right or act of presenting to an ecclesiastical benefice; position of a child at parturition.

presentative ('tā-tiv), *adj.* having the right of presentation; directly apprehending or apprehended by the mind.

presentee (-en-tē'), *n.* one who is presented to an ecclesiastical benefice.

presentient (-sen'shient), *adj.* having previous perception.

presentiment ('ti-ment), *n.* previous apprehension of something about to come or happen (usually of impending evil).

presently (prez'ent-li), *adv.* ere long.

presentment (pre-zent'ment), *n.* the act of presenting; the thing presented; representation; notice taken of an offense by a grand jury from their personal knowledge; formal information to the lord of a manor by his tenants.

preservable (-zēr'vâ-bl), *adj.* that may be preserved.

preservation (prez-ēr-vā'shun), *n.* the act of preserving; the state of being preserved from injury or decay.

preservative (pre-zēr'vâ-tiv), *adj.* having the power of preserving: *n.* that which preserves. Also preservatory.

preserve (-zērv'), *v.t.* to keep from injury; defend; uphold; save; keep in a sound state; season with sugar for preservation: *n.* fruit, &c., seasoned and kept in sugar; a place set apart for preserving game.

preside (pre-zīd'), *v.i.* to direct or control, especially at a public meeting; superintend.

presidency (prez'i-den-si), *n.* the office, dignity, term, jurisdiction, or residence of a president; one of the three principal divisions of British India.

president ('i-dent), *n.* one who presides over a corporation or assembly; the highest officer of a republic; the chief officer of a college, university, or society.

presidential (-den'shâl), *adj.* pertaining to a president.

press (pres), *v.t.* to urge; squeeze or crush strongly; hug or embrace; compel; crowd upon; distress; hurry; make smooth, as cloth, &c.; formerly, to force for service into the navy: *v.i.* to exert pressure; move forward forcibly; crowd: *n.* an instrument or machine for compressing anything; a printing machine; newspaper and periodical literature; literature generally; a

crowd; act of urging forward; pressure; urgency; a closet with shelves; wine vat.

press-gang ('gang), *n.* a detachment from a ship's crew to force men into the navy.

pressing ('ing), *p.adj.* urgent; importunate.

pressman ('mân), *n.* a printer who works at the press and impresses the sheets; a journalist.

prestidigitation (-ti-dij'i-tā'shun), *n.* sleight of hand; legerdemain. Also prestigiation.

prestige ('tij, or -tēzh'), *n.* moral influence due to past reputation, achievements, &c.

presume (pre-zum'), *v.t.* to take for granted on probable grounds; suppose: *v.i.* to venture without actual leave; form confident or arrogant opinions; behave with overconfidence or presumption.

presumption (-zump'shun), *n.* the act of presuming; the thing presumed; strong probability; arrogance or overconfidence; the assumption of the credibility of certain facts from circumstantial evidence.

presumptive ('tiv), *adj.* taken by previous supposition; proving circumstantially; arrogant.

presumptively (-li), *adv.* in a presumptive manner.

presumptuous ('tū-us), *adj.* bold and confident to excess; arrogant; wilful; rash.

presuppose (prē-sup-ōz'), *v.t.* to take for granted; imply as antecedent.

presupposition (-ō-zish'un), *n.* a supposition previously formed. Also presupposal.

pretend (-tend'), *v.t.* to allege or put forward falsely; make a show of; simulate; counterfeit; assert: *v.i.* to put forward a claim, true or false.

pretended (-ten'ded), *p.adj.* ostensible; feigned.

pretender ('ēr), *n.* one who lays claim to anything under the guise of a right; one who makes a show of anything not real.

pretense (-tens'), *n.* false or hypocritical profession; unfounded claim; pretext.

pretension (-ten'shun), *n.* a claim, true or false; assumed right.

pretentious ('shus), *adj.* assuming an air of superiority.

preter, a *prefix* meaning *beyond, more, besides,* as *preter*natural, &c.

preterit (pret'ēr-it), *adj.* past; noting the tense which expresses past or completed time or action. Also preterite: *n.* the past tense.

pretext (prē'tekst), *n.* a pretense or excuse; ostensible motive put forward to conceal the real one.

pretor, same as prætor.

prettily (prit'i-li), *adv.* in a pretty manner; pleasingly and elegantly.

prettiness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being pretty; attractiveness without dignity; neatness with taste; agreeable manner.

pretty ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* prettier, *superl.* prettiest], pleasing without being absolutely beautiful; pleasing; neatly arranged or ornamented; trim; moderately large or excellent; fine: *adv.* fairly; moderately; tolerably.

pretzel (pret'zel), *n.* a hard wheaten biscuit, made in the form of a knot and salted on the surface.

prevail (prē-vāl'), *v.i.* to overcome; gain the advantage; operate effectually; obtain influence or superiority; persuade (with *on*).

prevalence (prev-â'lens), *adj.* superior strength, influence, or efficacy; preponderance; general diffusion. Also prevalency.

prevalent ('lent), *adj.* powerful; predominant; victorious; most general.

prevaricate (pre-var'i-kāt), *v.i.* to evade the truth; quibble.

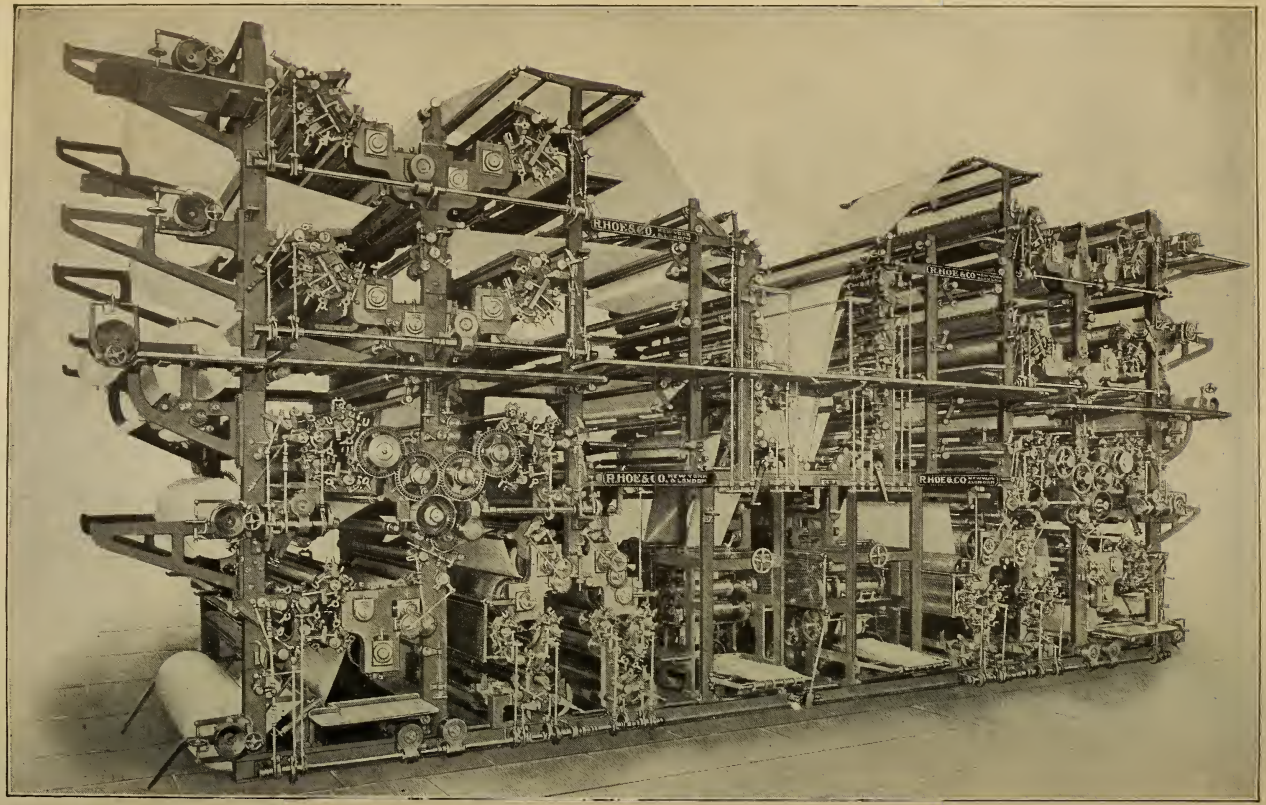
prevarication (-kā'shun), *n.* a quibbling to evade the truth; deviation from truth or fair dealing.

prevaricator (-var'i-kā-tēr), *n.* one who prevaricates.

prevent (-vent'), *v.t.* to hinder, obstruct, or impede; obviate; precede (as in prayer-book, "*prevent* us O Lord").

prevention (-ven'shun), *n.* the act

of preventing; hindrance or obstruction.
preventive ('tiv), *adj.* tending to prevent: *n.* that which prevents.
preventively (-li), *adv.* in a preventive manner.
preventorium (-tō'ri-um), *n.* an institution for persons with tendencies to contagious diseases for purposes of warding off their development.
previous ('vi-us), *adj.* going before; anterior.
prevision (vizh'un), *n.* foreknowledge.
prey (prā), *n.* plunder; booty; that which may be, or is, seized by a wild beast for food: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* preyed, *p.pr.* preying] to take booty or plunder; seize and devour an animal as prey; weigh heavily (with *on* or *upon*).
price (prīs), *n.* the current value of a commodity; cost; value; recompense.
priceless ('les), *adj.* invaluable.
prick (prik), *n.* a puncture; dot or point; slender pointed instrument; a sharp stinging pain; thorn; goad; remorse; small roll; footprint of a hare or deer: *v.t.* to pierce with, or as with, a prick; puncture.
pricking ('ing), *n.* the act of piercing with a sharp point; sensation of a sharp, tingling pain.
prickle ('l), *n.* a sharp point growing from the bark of a plant.
prickliness ('li-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being prickly.
prickly ('li), *adv.* full of prickles.
prier (prī'ẽr), *n.* one who pries.
priest (prēst), *n.* an ecclesiastic in full orders, below a bishop and above a deacon; one who officiates in sacred offices, especially by offering sacrifice. *Fem.* priestess.
priestcraft ('krâft), *n.* the policy pursued by priests for the aggrandizement of their order and material interests.
priesthood ('hood), *n.* the priestly order; office or character of a priest.
priestly ('li), *adj.* pertaining to, or befitting, a priest; sacerdotal.
priestliness ('li-nes), *n.* the appearance or manner of a priest.
prig (prig), *n.* a conceited fellow who gives himself airs of wisdom: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* prigged, *p.pr.* prigging], to dress up; primp; prink.
priggish ('ish), *adj.* conceited.
priggism ('izm), *n.* the manners of a prig.
prim (prim), *adj.* precise; affectedly nice; formally neat: *v.t.* to deck with affected nicety; make prim.
prima (prē'mâ), *adj.* first (*Fem.*) [Italian].
primacy (prī'mâ-si), *n.* the office or dignity of a primate.
prima donna (prē'mâ don'â), *n.* the principal female singer in an opera.
primage (prīm'āj), *n.* a small allowance paid to the captain and crew of a vessel for loading or unloading a cargo, &c.
primal ('âl), *adj.* first.
primarily (prī'mâ-ri-li), *adv.* in the first place; originally.
primary ('mâ-ri), *adj.* in the first order of time, place, or rank; chief; original; principal; preparatory: *n.* that which is first in rank, place, or importance: *pl.* large quill feathers on the last joint of a bird's wing.
primary colors (kul'ẽrz), *n.pl.* red, yellow, blue.
primary rocks (roks), *n.pl.* rocks in which no organic remains occur.
primate ('māt), *n.* the highest dignitary in a national church; archbishop.
prime (prīm), *adj.* first in order of rank, time, or importance; original; early; excellent: *n.* the spring of life; first or best part; beginning or dawn; height of perfection; the first canonical hour: *v.t.* to prepare for firing, as a gun; lay the first coat of paint on: *v.i.* to serve for the charge of a gun; convey water with the steam to the cylinder of an engine from the boiler.
primely ('li), *adv.* originally; excellently.
primeness ('nes), *n.* supreme excellence.
prime number (num'bẽr), *n.* a number not divisible without remainder by any number except itself and unity.
primer (prim'ẽr), *n.* a manual of elementary instruction; a small



THIS PRESS, THE LARGEST IN USE, HAS A CAPACITY OF 96,000 16-PAGE PAPERS PER HOUR, FOLDED TO HALF SIZE AND COUNTED

DOUBLE OCTUPLE NEWSPAPER PRESS

prayer book; one of two sizes of type, *long primer* and *great primer* (see type).

primeval (prī-mē-vål), *adj.* of the earliest age or time; original.

primevally (-li), *adv.* in primeval times.

priming (prīm'ing), *n.* the first coat of paint; powder in the nipple of a firearm.

primitive (prim'i-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to the beginning; original; not derivative; old-fashioned: *n.* a word in its simplest form and not derived from another.

primitively (-li), *adv.* originally.

primitiveness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being primitive.

primogeniture (prī-mō-jen'i-tūr), *n.* seniority of birth; right of the eldest son to succeed to real estate.

primordial (-môr'di-ål), *adj.* existing from the beginning; first in order; original: *n.* first principle or element.

primp (primp), *v.t.* to deck (one's self) in a prim or affected manner; prink.

primrose (prim'rōz), *n.* an early spring flower of a pale yellow color, of several species: *adj.* pale yellow.

prince (prins), *n.* a ruler or sovereign; the son of a king or sovereign; the chief of a body of men.

prince consort (kon'sôrt), *n.* the husband of a female sovereign.

princely ('li), *adj.* resembling, or befitting, a prince; royal; high-born; dignified; magnificent.

princess (prin'ses), *n.* the daughter of a sovereign; the wife of a prince.

princess royal (roi'ål), *n.* the eldest daughter of a sovereign.

principal (prin'si-pål), *adj.* occupying the first place or rank; chief in character, degree, or importance; essential: *n.* a principal person or thing; one who takes the lead; the chief in authority; head of a firm; a capital sum lent at interest.

principality (-si-pal'i-ti), *n.* the territory of a prince; the country from which he derives his title; royal state; supreme power.

principally ('si-pål-li), *adv.* chiefly.

principia (-sip'i-å), *n.pl.* first principles [Latin].

principle ('si-pl), *n.* source or origin; element; fundamental truth or doctrine; settled rule or law of action or conduct; reason; foundation of morality or religion; uprightness: *v.t.* to establish firmly in the mind.

prink (pringk), *v.t.* to dress up, or deck out, in a showy or ostentatious fashion; arrange with nicety.

print (print), *n.* a mark or character made by impression; impression of type; anything that being impressed leaves its form on any substance; anything produced by printing, as a newspaper, engraving, &c.: *pl.* engravings; printed cotton cloth: *v.t.* to impress; fix or stamp deeply: *v.i.* to practice the art of printing; publish books.

printing ('ing), *n.* the art or act of impressing figures or characters on paper, &c.; typography; the business of a printer.

prior (prī'ẽr), *adj.* coming before, in time; former: *adv.* previously: *n.* the head of a priory or monastery, next in rank below an abbot. *Fem.* prioress.

priorate (-āt), *n.* the office, dignity, or government of a prior.

priority (-or'i-ti), *n.* the state of being first in rank, time, or place; first claim.

priory ('ẽr-i), *n.* [*pl.* priories (-iz)], a religious house, in dignity below an abbey.

prism (prizm), *n.* a solid whose bases are similar, equal, and parallel, and whose sides are parallelograms; an instrument of solid glass with triangular ends.

prismatic (priz-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, like, formed by, or separated by, a prism. Also prismatical.

prismatic colors (kul'ẽrz), *n.pl.* the seven colors into which a ray of light is decomposed when refracted from a prism.

prison (priz'n), *n.* a public building for the confinement of criminals, &c.; jail; any place of confinement or detention: *v.t.* to imprison.

pristine (pris'tin), *adj.* pertaining to

an early period; first; original; primitive.

prithee (prith'ē), corruption of "I pray thee."

prittle-prattle (prit'l-prat'l), *n.* trifling talk; loquacity.

privacy (prīv'â-si, or priv'â-si), *n.* a state of retirement; place of seclusion; secrecy.

private (prī'vāt), *adj.* peculiar to one's self; personal; alone; secret; not public; secluded; unofficial: *n.* a common soldier.

privately (-li), *adv.* in a private manner.

privateness (-nes), *n.* the state of being private; privacy; seclusion.

privateer (-vâ-tēr'), *n.* a private vessel licensed by the government to seize and plunder the ships of an enemy: *v.i.* to cruise in a privateer.

privation (-vā'shun), *n.* the state of being deprived of something, especially of the necessaries of life; destitution; hardship; absence.

privative (priv'â-tiv), *adj.* causing privation; taking away; negative: *n.* that which depends on the absence of something else; a prefix or suffix, noting absence or negation.

privatively (-li), *adv.* in a privative manner.

privet (priv'et), *n.* an evergreen shrub.

privilege ('i-lej), *n.* a law, or exemption from the common provisions of a law, in favor of an individual or a body; peculiar advantage, right, or immunity; prerogative: *v.t.* to invest with a privilege; exempt.

privity ('i-ti), *n.* joint knowledge; secrecy.

privy ('i), *adj.* private; secret; clandestine; admitted to the knowledge of something secret (with *to*) : *n.* a person having an interest in a legal action; a necessary house.

prize (prīz), *n.* a reward gained in a competition, lottery, &c.; that which is taken from an enemy in war, especially a captured vessel; a lever used for forcing or raising heavy bodies, &c.: *v.t.* to value; esteem; to force with a lever.

prize-fight ('fīt), *n.* a boxing match for stakes.

pro, a *prefix* meaning *before, in the place of, forth, forward,* as *pro* and con, for and against, or both sides of an argument, &c.

probability (prob-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* appearance of truth; likelihood.

probate (prō'bāt), *n.* the official proof of wills; the official copy of a will with the certificate of its having been proved.

probation (-bā'shun), *n.* the act of proving; evidence; proof; moral trial; novitiate; trial of abilities prior to election, &c., to office or employment.

probationary (-â-ri), *adj.* serving for probation or trial. Also probational.

probe (prōb), *n.* a surgical instrument for examining a wound: *v.t.* to examine with a probe; scrutinize.

probity (prob'i-ti), *n.* integrity; sincerity.

problem ('lem), *n.* a question for solution; a proposition requiring something to be demonstrated.

problematical (-at'i-kâl), *adj.* questionable; doubtful.

problematically (-li), *adv.* doubtfully.

proboscis (prō-bos'is), *n.* the trunk of an elephant; the elongated snout of certain animals and insects.

procedure (-sēd'ūr), *n.* manner of proceeding; conduct; process.

proceed (-sēd'), *v.i.* to pass from one step or place to another; advance; issue; make progress; be produced; carry on a legal process: *n.pl.* money resulting from a commercial transaction.

proceeding ('ing), *n.* advancement; course of conduct; transaction; operation: *pl.* legal process; transactions of a learned or scientific society.

process (pros'es), *n.* progressive course; series of measures or changes; operation; projection on a bone; proceedings in a legal action.

procession (prō-sesh'un), *n.* a train of persons in a formal march.

processional (-âl), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting in, a procession: *n.* a book relating to the ritual to be observed in the processions of the Roman Catholic church.

proclaim (-klām'), *v.t.* to announce officially; publish; outlaw by public proclamation.
proclamation (prok-lâ-mā'shun), *n.* an official announcement to the public; edict.
proclivity (prō-kliv'i-ti), *n.* an inclination; tendency.
proclivous (-klī'vus), *adj.* inclined; slanting forward and upward or downward: as, *proclivous* teeth.
proconsul (-kon'sul), *n.* a Roman official who governed a province; a magistrate invested with consular authority without the office.
proconsular (-ăr), *adj.* pertaining to, or governed by, a proconsul.
proconsulate (-āt), *n.* the jurisdiction, office, or term of office, of a proconsul.
procrastinate (-kras'ti-nāt), *v.t.* to put off to a future time; defer: *v.i.* to be dilatory.
procrastination (-nā'shun), *n.* delay.
procrastinator ('ti-nā-tẽr), *n.* one who delays.
procreate ('krē-āt), *v.t.* to generate and produce; beget.
procreation (-ā'shun), *n.* the begetting and production of young.
procreative ('krē-a-tiv), *adj.* generative.
procreativeness (-nes), *n.* the power of generating.
procreator (-tẽr), *n.* one who begets.
Procrustean (-krus'tē-ân), *adj.* pertaining to Procrustes, a fabled robber of ancient Greece, who tortured his victims by stretching them on an iron bed to which their limbs were made to fit by mutilation: hence strict conformity to a measure or standard by violent means.
proctor (prok'tẽr), *n.* one employed to manage the affairs of another; an attorney in an ecclesiastical, admiralty, or probate court; a university official charged with the maintenance of university regulations.
proctorial (-tō-ri'ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a proctor.
procumbent (-kum'bent), *adj.* lying down; prostrate; trailing.
procurable (-kū'râ-bl), *adj.* obtainable.
procuration (prok-ū-rā'shun), *n.* the act of obtaining young women for immoral purposes.
procurator ('ū-rā-tẽr), *n.* one who manages another's affairs, especially legal interests.
procure (prō-kur'), *v.t.* to get or obtain; cause.
procurer ('ẽr), *n.* one who procures; one who engages in the business of procuration. *Fem.* procuress.
prod (prod), *n.* a goad; prick: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* prodded, p.pr. prodding], to goad.
prodigal ('i-gâl), *adj.* extravagant in expediture; lavish; wasteful: *n.* a spendthrift; one who is lavish or wasteful.
prodigality ('i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being prodigal; extravagance; lavishness.
prodigious (-dij'us), *adj.* enormous; adapted to excite wonder.
prodigy (prod'i-ji), *n.* anything wonderful or extraordinary; a miracle; portent.
produce (prō-dūs'), *v.t.* to exhibit or bring to view; yield or bring forth; manufacture; extend: *n.* (prod'ūs) that which is yielded or brought forth; result.
producible (prō-dūs'i-bl), *adj.* capable of being produced.
product (prod'ukt), *n.* that which is produced by nature, or made by art; work; result; the result of multiplying two or more numbers together.
production (prō-duk'shun), *n.* that which is produced; act of producing; fruit; result.
productive ('tiv), *adj.* having the power of producing; generative; fertile.
productively (-li), *adv.* in a productive manner.
productiveness (-nes), *n.* quality of being productive.
proem ('em), *n.* a preface or introduction.
profanation (prof-â-nā'shun), *n.* the act of treating sacred things with disrespect or irreverence; desecration.
profane (prō-fān'), *adj.* secular; irreverent; irreligious; blasphemous: *v.t.* to treat with irreverence; dese-

crate; violate (holy things); put to an improper use.

profanely ('li), *adv.* in a profane manner.

profaneness (-nes), *n.* irreverence towards holy things; blasphemy. Also profanity.

profess (-fes'), *v.t.* to make open declaration of; acknowledge or avow; declare publicly.

professed (-fest'), *p.adj.* openly declared

profession (-fesh'un), *n.* the act of professing; open declaration or avowal; calling or vocation, especially one that requires a learned education; collective body of persons in a profession; the formal entrance of a novice into a religious order under a sacred vow.

professional (-âl), *adj.* pertaining to a profession: *n.* one who makes his living by his art, as distinguished from an amateur.

professionalism (-izm), *n.* the cultivation of athletic sports for pecuniary considerations.

professionally (-li), *adv.* in a professional manner.

professor ('ẽr), *n.* one who makes an outward profession of religion; one who publicly teaches any branch of knowledge.

professorate (prō-fes'ẽr-āt), *n.* professional staff.

professorial (-sō'ri-âl), *adj.* pertaining to professors.

professorship (prō-fes'ẽr-ship), *n.* the office or position of a professor.

proffer (prof-ẽr), *v.t.* to offer for acceptance; tender: *n.* an offer made.

proficiency (prō-fish'en-si), *n.* degree of advancement in any branch of knowledge, science, or art.

proficient ('ent), *adj.* thoroughly qualified, or skilled: *n.* an expert, or adept

profile ('fīl), *n.* a head or portrait in a side view, outline or contour, especially of a building in vertical section: *v.t.* draw in profile.

profilist ('fil-ist), *n.* an artist who draws profiles.

profit (prof'it), *n.* pecuniary gain; benefit or advantage; emolument: *v.t* to benefit; improve: *v.i.* to be of advantage; make improvement; receive profit.

profitable (-â-bl), *adj.* yielding or bringing profit; lucrative; advantageous.

profitableness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being profitable.

profitably (-bli), *adv.* with profit.

profligacy ('li-gâ-si), *n.* a profligate course of life. Also profligateness.

profligate ('li-gāt), *adj.* abandoned to vice; dissolute; openly vicious.

profligately (-li), *adv.* in a profligate manner.

profound (prō-found'), *adj.* deep in skill or knowledge; abstruse; deep; intense.

profundity (fun'di-ti), *n.* depth of place, knowledge, skill, &c.

profuse (-fūs'), *adj.* liberal to excess; exuberant.

profusely ('li), *adv.* in a profuse manner.

profusion (-fū'zhun), *n.* lavishness; excess; abundance. Also profuseness.

progenitor (-gen'i-tẽr), *n.* an ancestor; forefather.

progeniture ('i-tūr), *n.* a birth or begetting.

progeny (proj'en-i), *n.* offspring; descendants; lineage.

prognathous (-nā'thus), *adj.* having projecting jaws, as certain races. Also prognathic.

prognosis (-nō'sis), *n.* knowledge of the probable result of a disease from its symptoms; opinion so formed.

prognostic (-nos'tik), *adj.* foreshadowing; foretelling: *n.* an omen or prediction.

prognosticate ('ti-kāt), *v.i* to foretell: *v.i.* indicate the future by present signs.

prognostication (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of prognosticating; a foretoken.

prognosticator ('ti-kā-tẽr), *n.* one who foretells.

program, programme ('gram), *n.* an outline of a public entertainment, ceremony, &c.; a course of action prepared or announced beforehand.

progress (prog'res), *n.* a moving or going forward; advancement; proficiency; journey of state: *v.i.* (prō-

gres') to move forward; advance; increase in proficiency.

progression (prō-gresh'un), *n.* motion onwards; intellectual advance; regular and gradual advance; progress; a series of numbers increasing or decreasing by proportional differences.

progressive ('iv), *adj.* moving forward; making progress; improving.

progressively (-li), *adv.* in a progressive manner.

progressiveness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being progressive.

prohibit (-hib'it), *v.t.* to forbid; interdict by authority; hinder.

prohibition (-hi-bish'un), *n.* the act of prohibiting; interdict.

prohibitionist (-ist), *n.* one who desires to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors.

prohibitive (-hib'i-tiv), *adj.* tending to prohibit.

project (proj'ekt), *n.* a design or scheme: *v.t.* (prō-jekt'), to throw or cast forward; plan or scheme: *v.i.* to jut out.

projectile (prō-jek'til), *n.* a body thrown forward, especially through the air; a bullet, shot, &c.: *adj.* impelled or impelling forward.

projecting (jekt'ing), *p.adj.* jutting out.

projection (-jek'shun), *n.* the act or state of projecting; that which juts out; a plan or delineation represented on a plane.

projector ('tēr), *n.* one who projects.

projecture ('tūr), *n.* a jutting out.

prolapse (laps'), *n.* a falling down or out of some part of the body: *v.i.* to fall down or out; project too much. Also prolapsus.

prolate ('lāt), *adj.* elongated at the poles.

proletarian (-le-tā'ri-ân), *adj.* pertaining to the common people; low; vulgar: *n.* one of the lowest class of society; a workman; in ancient Rome, the lowest class of citizens.

proletariat ('ri-at), *n.* proletarians collectively.

proliferous (-lif'e-rus), *adj.* producing another by budding.

prolific (-lif'ik), *adj.* productive; fertile.

prolifically (-âl-li), *adv.* abundantly.

prolix (prō-liks' or prō'liks), *adj.* tedious and verbose; not concise.

prolixity ('i-ti), *n.* verbosity; minute detail.

prolocutor (-lok'ū-tēr), *n.* the speaker or chairman of a convocation.

prologue ('log), *n.* an introduction or preface, especially verses spoken before a dramatic performance by way of introduction; *v.t.* to introduce by a preface.

prolong (lông'), *v.t.* to lengthen; extend.

prolongation (long-gā'shun), *n.* extension in time or space; delay or postponement.

promenade (prom-e-nād'), *n.* a walk for pleasure, show or exercise; a public place for walking: *v.i.* walk for pleasure, &c.

Promethean (prō-mē'the-an), *adj.* pertaining to Prometheus of classic mythology, who was fabled to have stolen fire from heaven and bestowed it upon men: hence life-giving or instinct with quickening fire.

prominence (prom'i-nens), *n.* the state or quality of being prominent; a projection. Also prominency.

prominent ('i-nent), *adj.* projecting; conspicuous; chief; protuberant.

promiscuous (prō-mis'kū-us), *adj.* confused; mingled; indiscriminate; not restricted to any particular person.

promise (prom'is), *n.* an engagement to do or not to do something; basis for expectation; the thing promised: *v.i.* to assure one by a promise: *v.t.* to make a promise of; afford reason to expect.

promiser (-ēr), *n.* one who promises.

promisor (-ēr), *n.* one who makes a legal promise or covenant.

promissory ('is-ō-ri), *adj.* containing a promise or covenant to do, or not to do, something.

promissory-note (-nōt), *n.* a written promise to pay a certain sum at a specified date in consideration of value received.

promontory ('on-tō-ri), *n.* a high cape; a point of land jutting into the sea.

promote (prō-mōt'), *v.t.* to advance,

forward, or elevate; excite or stir up; raise to higher rank.

promoter ('ēr), *n.* one who promotes, especially one who makes it his business to float new companies, &c.

promotion (-mō'shun), *n.* the act of promoting; state of being promoted; advancement; preferment.

promotive ('tiv), *adj.* tending to promote.

prompt (prompt), *adj.* ready and quick to act as occasion demands; immediate; done without delay: *v.t.* incite to action; assist (a speaker) when at a loss for words.

promptitude (promp'ti-tūd), *n.* quickness of decision and action; readiness; alacrity.

promulgate (prō-mul'gāt), *v.t.* to publish.

promulgation (-gā'shun), *n.* publication.

promulgator ('mul-gā-tēr), *n.* one who promulgates.

prone (prōn), *adj.* lying with the face downwards; not erect; inclined; disposed.

proneness ('nes), *n.* the state of being prone; propensity.

prong (prŏng), *n.* a sharp-pointed instrument; the spike of a fork.

pronominal (-nom'i-nâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a pronoun.

pronominally (-li), *adv.* as a pronoun.

prononcé (-näng-sā'), *adj.* pronounced; strongly marked; emphatic.

pronoun ('noun), *n.* a word which refers to, or is used in the place of, a noun.

pronounce (-nouns'), *v.t.* to speak or utter distinctly; articulate; utter formally, authoritively, or rhetorically; affirm: *v.i.* to speak with confidence or authority.

pronounceable ('â-bl), *adj.* that may be pronounced.

pronounced (-nounst'), *p.adj.* strongly marked or decided.

pronouncement (-nouns'ment), *n.* an emphatic declaration.

pronunciamento (-nun-si-â-men'tō), *n.* a proclamation.

pronunciation (-si-ā'shun), *n.* the act or manner of articulating words or syllables; graceful and proper public speaking.

pronunciative ('si-ā-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to pronunciation.

proof (prōōf), *n.* testimony or convincing evidence; test or experiment; reason; argument; demonstration; impenetrability; capability of resistance; a standard strength of spirit; an impression taken from type for correction; an early impression of an engraving: *adj.* strong to resist impression or penetration; capable of moral or physical resistance.

prop (prop), *n.* a support or stay: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* propped, *p.pr.* propping], to support by something under or against; sustain.

propagable (prop'â-gâ-bl), *adj.* that may be propagated.

Propaganda (-gan'dâ), *n.pl.* a society at Rome charged with the management of the missions of the Roman Catholic Church.

propaganda (-gan'dâ), *n.pl.* any methods for the propagation of doctrines, principles, &c., religious or secular.

propagandism ('dizm), *n.* the act or practice of zealously propagating doctrines, &c.

propagandist ('dist), *n.* one who devotes himself to the propagation of any system of principles, &c.

propagate ('â-gāt), *v.t.* to continue or spread by generation or successive production; extend; impel forward in space: *v.i.* to be produced by generation, or by new shoots or plants.

propagation (-gā'shun), *n.* the act of propagating; spreading or extension.

propagator ('â-gā-tēr), *n.* one who propagates.

propel (prō-pel'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* propelled, *p.pr.* propelling], to drive forward; urge onward by force.

propellent ('ent), *adj.* that propels.

propeller ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, propels; a screw-propeller; vessel so propelled.

propensity (-pen'si-ti), *n.* natural tendency.

proper (prop'ẽr), *adj.* noting a particular person or thing; peculiar; fit or suitable; correct; appropriate.
property ('ẽr-ti), *n.* [*pl.* properties (-tiz)], a peculiar attribute, quality, or disposition; exclusive right of possession; the thing owned; estate; goods; attribute common to a class: *pl.* articles, including dresses, required by actors on the stage.
prophecy (prof'e-si), *n.* a prediction of something to take place in the future, especially a prediction by Divine inspiration.
prophesier ('e-sī-ẽr), *n.* one who prophesies.
prophesy ('e-si), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* prophesied, *p.pr.* prophesying], to foretell future events, especially by Divine inspiration: *v.i.* to utter prophecies; preach.
prophet ('et), *n.* one who foretells future events, especially one inspired by God. *Feminine* prophetess.
prophetic (prō-fet'ik), *adj.* pertaining to prophecy; predictive. Prophetical.
prophetically (-âl-li), *adv.* in a prophetic manner.
prophylactic (prof-i-lak'tik), *adj.* guarding, or preserving, against disease: *n.* a preventive of disease.
propinquity (prō-ping'kwi-ti), *n.* nearness of place, time, or relationship.
propitiate (-pish'i-āt), *v.t.* to conciliate; make propitious: *v.i.* to atone.
propitiation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of propitiating; atonement.
propitiator ('i-ā-tẽr), *n.* one who propitiates.
propitiatory (-tō-ri), *adj.* capable of propitiating.
propitious (-pish'us), *adj.* favorable; disposed to be merciful.
proportion (prō-pōr'shun), *n.* comparative relation of one thing to another; ratio; rate; symmetrical relation; rule of three; equal or just share: *v.t.* to form symmetrically; apportion.
proportional (-âl), *adj.* having due proportion; having the same ratio: *n.* a quantity or number in proportion.
proportionality (-al'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being proportional. Proportionateness.
proportionally ('li), *adv.* in proportion.
proportionate ('shun-āt), *adj.* adjusted to something else according to a certain rate: *v.t.* to adjust according to a settled rate.
proportionately (-li), *adv.* in a proportionate degree.
proposal (-pōz'âl), *n.* that which is offered for consideration or acceptance; offer of marriage; terms or conditions proposed.
propose (-pōz'), *v.t.* to bring forward or offer for consideration; nominate for election: *v.i.* to make an offer of marriage.
proposition (prop-ō-zish'un), *n.* an offer of terms; proposal; a complete sentence, or one that affirms or denies something; a theorem or problem for solution.
propositional (-âl), *adj.* pertaining to, or considered as, a proposition.
propound (-pound'), *v.t.* to offer for consideration; put or set as a question.
proprietary (-prī'e-tâ-ri), *adj.* belonging to a proprietor or proprietary: *n.* a possessor in his own right; proprietors collectively.
proprietor ('e-tẽr), *n.* one who has a legal right to anything; owner. *Fem.* proprietress; proprietrix.
propriety ('e-ti), *n.* conformity to established rules or custom; decorum; fitness.
propulsion (-pul'shun), *n.* the act of propelling.
propulsive ('siv), *adj.* having power to propel. Also propulsory.
prorogation (-rō-gā'shun), *n.* the act of proroguing.
prorogue (-rōg'), *v.t.* to terminate a session of; to postpone.
prosaic (-zā'ik), *adj.* like prose; commonplace; uninteresting. Also prosaical.
prosaically (-âl-li), *adv.* in a prosaic manner.
prosaism ('zâ-izm), *n.* prosaic style.
proscenium (-sē'ni-um), *n.* that part of the stage from the curtain to the orchestra.

proscribe (-skrib'), *v.t.* to punish with civil death; outlaw; interdict.
proscription (-skrip'shun), *n.* the act of proscribing; outlawry; interdiction.
proscriptive ('tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, proscription.
prose (proz), *n.* ordinary spoken or written language; unmetrical composition: *v.i.* & *v.t.* to write or speak tediously: *adj.* dull; tedious; commonplace.
prosecute (pros'e-kūt), *v.t.* to follow or pursue with the view to reach or accomplish; accuse of a crime before a legal tribunal: *v.i.* to carry on a legal prosecution.
prosecution (-ku'shun), *n.* the act of prosecuting; pursuit; the institution and carrying on of a legal suit; prosecutor or prosecutors collectively.
prosecutor ('e-kū-tẽr), *n.* one who carries on a legal suit with another; one who pursues any purpose, &c. *Fem.* prosecutrix.
proselyte ('e-līt), *n.* a convert to some religion or belief, or party; a Gentile convert to the Jewish law and belief: *v.t.* to proselytize.
proselytism ('e-li-tizm), *n.* the act of proselytizing; conversion to a creed or system.
proselytize (-tiz), *v.t.* to make a convert of.
prosily (prōz'i-li), *adv.* in a prosy manner.
prosiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being prosy.
prosing ('ing), *n.* tedious minuteness; dull talk.
prosody (pros'ō-di), *n.* that part of grammar that treats of quantity, accent, and the laws of versification.
prospect ('pekt), *n.* a view of something distant; scene; object of view; expectation: *v.t.* (prō-spekt') to search or explore, especially for gold or valuable minerals.
prospective (-spek'tiv), *adj.* looking forward; acting with, or characterized by, foresight; in prospect.
prospectively (-li), *adv.* with regard to the future.
prospectiveness (-nes), *n.* regard for the future.
prospector (pros'pek-tẽr), *n.* one who searches for valuable minerals.
prospectus (prō-spek'tus), *n.* an outline of a proposed undertaking; sketch, or plan.
prosper (pros'pẽr), *v.t.* to render successful; favor: *v.i.* to thrive; succeed.
prosperity ('i-ti), *n.* successful progress in any business or enterprise; good fortune.
prosperous ('us), *adj.* successful; thriving.
prostate gland (prōs'tet), *n.* a pale, firm glandular body, of chestnut form, surrounding the neck of the bladder and the urethra in the male.
prostitute ('ti-tūt), *v.t.* to offer or hire for lewd use; devote to improper purposes: *adj.* prostituted: *n.* a lewd woman; a base mercenary or hireling.
prostitution (-tū'shun), *n.* the act of a prostitute.
prostitutor ('ti-tū-tẽr), *n.* one who prostitutes himself for any base ends.
prostrate ('trāt), *adj.* lying at full length; extended on the ground; lying at mercy as a suppliant: *v.t.* to lay flat; throw down; bow in humble reverence.
prostration (-trā'shun), *n.* the act of prostrating; great depression; exhaustion of the vital powers under disease.
prostyle (prō'stīl), *n.* a portico or range of columns in front of a building; a temple with a portico in front.
prosy (prōz'i), *adv.* tedious; dull.
protean (prō'tē-ăn), *adj.* readily assuming different shapes: from Proteus, the sea deity of classic mythology.
protect (-tekt'), *v.t.* to cover over; defend; shield; shelter; support.
protection ('shun), *n.* the act of protecting; the state of being protected; defense; shelter; security; passport; encouragement of home industry by duties on imports, bounties, &c.
protectionism (-izm), *n.* the doctrine that certain home industries and produce should be encouraged by the imposition of duties on foreign imports.

protectionist (-ist), *n.* one who advocates or supports protectionism; one who opposes free trade unless it be reciprocal.

protective ('tiv), *adj.* serving to protect; defensive.

protector ('tēr), *n.* one who protects, especially from injury or oppression; guardian. *Fem.* protectress.

protectorate (-āt), *n.* government or defense by a protector.

protégé (-tā-zhā'), *n.* one who is under the protection, guardianship, or care of another. *Fem.* protégée [French].

proteids ('tē-idz), *n.pl.* a class of nitrogenous compounds, as albumen, fibrin, casein, &c., which form animal tissue.

protein ('tē-in), *n.* the gelatinous, semi-transparent substance obtained from albumen, fibrin or casein, the essential principle of food.

protest (-test'), *v.i.* to affirm with solemnity; make a solemn declaration against some public act or measure; remonstrate: *v.t.* to make a solemn declaration or affirmation of; to declare formally to be insufficiently provided for by deposit or payment: said of a note or bill of exchange: *n.* (prō'test) a solemn declaration of opinion against something; a document containing reasons for dissent; a formal declaration by the holder of a bill of exchange of its non-payment or non-acceptance by the drawer.

Protestant (prot'es-tânt), *n.* a member of any of those bodies of Christians that protest against the spiritual supremacy of the Church of Rome, originally one of the party who adhered to Luther after the second diet of Spires, 1529: *adj.* pertaining to Protestants or Protestantism.

Protestantism (-izm), *n.* the doctrines or religion of Protestants.

protestation (-tā'shun), *n.* a formal declaration of dissent; solemn affirmation.

prothonotary (-thon'o-tā-ri), *n.* a chief clerk or notary; the principal clerk or registrar in certain courts; one of the chief secretaries of the Papal Chancery.

proto, a *prefix* meaning *first*, as *proto*martyr, &c.

protocol ('tō-kol), *n.* the rough draft of a treaty, diplomatic despatch, &c.

protoplasm ('tō-plazm), *n.* a semi-fluid albuminous substance, regarded as the ultimate basis of physical life, from which all living organisms are formed and developed.

protoplasmic (-plaz'mik), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed of, protoplasm.

protoplast ('tō-plast), *n.* the original.

protoplastic (-plas'tik), *adj.* first formed.

prototype ('tō-tīp), *n.* the original from which others are copied.

protoxide (-toks'īd), *n.* a compound of one equivalent of oxygen with one of another element.

Protozoa (-zō'ā), *n.pl.* the first or lowest division of the animal kingdom containing animals of the simplest type of organization.

protract (-trakt'), *v.t.* to draw out or lengthen in time; prolong; defer.

protracter ('tēr), *n.* one who protracts.

protraction ('shun), *n.* the act of protracting; delay; the act of laying down on paper the dimensions of a plot of land, &c.

protractor ('tēr), *n.* a mathematical instrument for laying down angles on paper: used in surveying, &c.; a surgical instrument for drawing out extraneous bodies; a muscle that draws forward any part.

protrude (-trūd'), *v.t.* to thrust out or push forward: *v.i.* to shoot forward; project.

protrusion (-trū'zhun), *n.* the act of protruding; the state of being protruded.

protrusive ('siv), *adj.* thrusting or impelling forward.

protrusively (-li), *adv.* in a protrusive manner.

protuberance (-tū'bēr-ânsˌ), *n.* a swelling; a prominence; tumor.

protuberant (-ant), *adj.* swelling; prominent.

proud (proud), *adj.* having excessive self-esteem; arrogant; ostenta-

tious; haughty; spirited; of lofty mien; pleased; grand; gratified.

provable (prōōv'ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being proved.

prove (prōōv), *v.t.* to ascertain or try by an experiment or test; establish or ascertain by argument or other evidence; ascertain the genuineness of; experience; endure; try by suffering; show or demonstrate the accuracy of (a calculation).

proven ('en), *adj.* proved.

Provençal (prō-väng'sâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or from, Provence, France, its language or its inhabitants.

provender (prov'en-dĕr), *n.* dry food for beasts, as hay, &c.

proverb ('ĕrb), *n.* a short familiar pithy saying, expressing some well-known truth or common fact of experience; adage.

proverbial (prō-vĕr'bi-âl), *adj.* pertaining to proverbs; mentioned in, or like, a proverb; widely spoken of or well-known.

provide (prō-vīd'), *v.t.* to make ready beforehand; furnish; stipulate as a preliminary condition: *v.i.* to procure supplies; make preparations (with *for* or *against*).

provided ('ed), *conj.* on condition.

providence (prov'i-dens), *n.* timely care or preparation; economy; prudence; foresight and care of God for his creatures; an event directly caused by the power of God.

Providence (prov'i-dens), *n.* God as exercising his providence.

provident ('i-dent), *adj.* careful for the future; prudent; economical.

providential (-den'shâl), *adj.* effected by, or proceeding from, Divine providence.

providentially (-li), *adv.* in a providential manner.

province ('ins), *n.* a division of an empire or state; a dependent country; region; jurisdiction of an archbishop; proper office or business; department of knowledge: *pl.* the country districts.

provincial (prō-vin'shâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, a province; rustic: *n.* one who belongs to a province; countryman.

provincialism (-izm), *n.* an idiom or dialect peculiar to a province.

provision (-vizh'un), *n.* the act of providing; the things provided; measures taken beforehand; accumulation of stores: *pl.* food: *v.t.* to supply with food.

provisional (-âl), *adj.* provided for present use; temporary.

provisionally (-li), *adv.* in a provisional manner.

proviso (-vī'zō), *n.* a conditional clause or stipulation in a deed.

provisory ('zō-ri), *adj.* conditional.

provocation (prov'ō-kā'shun), *n.* that which excites to anger or resentment; act of provoking.

provocative (prō-vōk'ă-tiv), *adj.* tending to provoke; inciting: *n.* anything that tends to provoke; incitement.

provoke (-vōk'), *v.t.* to excite or stir to action; enrage or irritate; exasperate.

provost (prov'ust, or prō-vō'), *n.* the head of a college; superintendent or president; chief dignitary of a cathedral; chief magistrate of a city or town (Scotch].

prow (prou), *n.* the bow of a ship.

prowess ('es), *n.* bravery; valor.

prowl (proul), *v.i.* to wander stealthily as for prey or plunder: *n.* a roving for prey or plunder.

proximate (proks'i-māt), *adj.* immediate.

proximately (-li), *adv.* immediately.

proximity (-im'i-ti), *n.* immediate nearness in place, blood, or alliance.

proximo ('i-mō), *adv.* in or of the next or coming month.

proxy ('i), *n.* [*pl.* proxies ('iz)], the agency of a substitute; the document by which one person is authorized to act of vote for another.

prude (prōōd), *n.* a woman who affects great reserve, coyness, and excessive virtue.

prudence (prōō'dens), *n.* the quality of being prudent; wisdom applied to practice.

prudent ('dent), *adj.* practically wise; careful of the consequences of measures or actions; judicious; cautious; circumspect.

prudential (-den'shâl), *adj.* proceeding from, or influenced by, prudence.
prudery (prōō'dēr-i), *n.* affected niceness or scrupulousness in conduct; manners of a prude. Also prudishness.
prud'homme (prōō-dom'), *n.* in France, one of a board of conciliation of masters and workmen to settle trade disputes.
prudish (prōō'dish), *adj.* like a prude; affectedly precise, nice, or scrupulous.
prune (prōōn), *n.* a dried plum: *v.t.* to cut superfluous twigs or branches from (a vine, bush or tree); trim.
prunella (prōō-nel'â), *n.* a smooth woolen stuff used for shoes and gaiters; a kind of dried plum. Also prunello.
prurience ('ri-ens), *n.* the state or quality of being prurient. Also pruriency.
prurient ('i-ent), *adj.* having an eager desire for, or characterized by, lewdness; itching.
Prussian-blue (prush'ân-blōō), *n.* a rich blue color obtained from ferrocyanide of iron.
prussiate (prus'i-āt), *n.* a salt of prussic acid.
prussic acid ('ik as'id), *n.* hydrocyanic acid, a deadly poison.
pry (prī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* pried, *p.pr.* prying], to inspect closely or with keen scrutiny: *n.* close inspection; impertinent peeping.
psalm (sälm), *n.* a sacred song.
psalmist ('ist), *n.* a composer of psalms, especially of any of the Scriptural psalms.
psalmodist ('ō-dist), *n.* one who composes or sings psalms.
psalmody ('ō-di), *n.* the art or practice of singing psalms.
Psalter (sawl'tēr), *n.* the Book of Psalms; the Prayer Book version of the Psalms.
psaltery (-i), *n.* a stringed musical instrument, used by the ancient Hebrews.
pseudo, a *prefix* meaning *false, spurious,* as *pseudo*blepsis, false or deceptive vision.
pseudonym (sū'dō-nim), *n.* a fictitious name.
pseudoscope ('dō-skōp), *n.* an optical instrument which exhibits bodies in reversed relief.
pshaw (shaw), *interj.* an expression of contempt, &c.
psychical (sī'ki-kâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or connected with, the human soul, spirit, or mind; spiritualistic; psychological. Also psychic.
psychics (sīk'iks), *n.* the science of the mind; the study of obscure mental phenomena. Also psychism.
psychogenesis (-ko-jen'e-sis), *n.* the development of mind as given in consciousness.
psychological (-loj'i-kâl), *adj.* pertaining to psychology.
psychologically (-li), *adv.* in a psychological manner.
psychologist ('o-jist), *n.* one skilled in psychology.
psychology (-kol'o-ji), *n.* the science of mental phenomena and their classification and analysis; mental philosophy; metaphysics.
psychometry (sī-kom-'e-tri), *n.* the science of divining mental processes.
psychophysics (-fiz'iks), *n.* the science which treats of the correlation of mind and matter.
psycotherapy (-ther'ä-py), *n.* a method of healing diseases by mental or spiritual treatment.
pteropod (tēr'ō-pod), *n.* an individual of the Pteropoda, a class of marine cephalopods.
Ptolemaic (tol-e-mā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to Ptolemy, the Greek geographer and astronomer, or to his system of astronomy which supposed the earth to be the center or fixed point of the universe, and that the heavenly bodies moved around it.
ptomaines (tō'mâ-inz), *n.pl.* a class of alkaloids of a highly poisonous nature, originating in decaying or dead matter.
puberal (pū'bēr-âl), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, puberty.
puberty ('bēr-ti), *n.* the age at which the generative powers begin to be developed.
pubescence (-bes'ens), *n.* the state or age of puberty; soft, short, downy hair.
pubescent ('ent), *adj.* arriving at

the age of puberty; covered with soft, downy hairs.

public (pub'lik), *adj.* pertaining to a nation, state, or community; belonging to the people; circulating among all classes; open; generally known; common to all; open to general use: *n.* the people in general.

publican ('li-kăn), *n.* one who keeps a public-house; among the ancient Romans, a farmer of the public revenues; a collector of tolls, tribute, or customs.

publication (-li-kā'shun), *n.* the act of publishing or making public; the act of publishing a book, &c.

public-house ('lik-hous), *n.* an inn; tavern; hotel.

publicist ('li-sist), *n.* a writer on international law, or on current events of political or social interest.

publicity ('lis-i-ti), *n.* the state of being public; notoriety.

publicly ('lik-li), *adv.* in a public manner.

publish ('lish), *v.t.* to make known; announce or proclaim; divulge; print and offer for sale; put into circulation.

puce (pūs), *adj.* dark-brownish purple.

Puck, *n.* a mischievous sprite or elf.

pucker ('ĕr), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to gather into small folds; wrinkle: *n.* a small fold or wrinkle.

pudding (pood'ing), *n.* a soft kind of food made of flour and various ingredients; an intestine stuffed with meat, &c.; quantity of yarns, matting, or oakum.

puddle (pud'l), *n.* a small pool of dirty water; clay worked together with sand: *v.t.* to make muddy; render watertight with puddle; convert (pig-iron) into wrought-iron.

pueblo (pweb'lō), *n.* [*pl.* pueblos ('lōz)], a building constructed of adobe or sun-dried brick by the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico.

puerile (pū'ĕr-il), *adj.* pertaining to children; juvenile; boyish; trifling.

puerility (-il'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being puerile; childishness.

puerperal ('pĕr-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or following, childbirth.

puff (puf), *n.* a short quick blast; sudden forcible breath; a fungous ball filled with dust; anything light and porous or swollen; a light kind of tart; exaggerated praise or advertisement: *v.i.* to expel air from the mouth with a sudden forcible blast; breathe quick and hard; swell with air; blow in contempt; move with hurry: *v.t.* to drive with a puff; swell, as with wind; praise in exaggerated terms.

puffer ('ĕr), *n.* one who puffs; one who praises in exaggerated terms; one who is hired to force up bids at sales.

puffin ('in), *n.* a diving bird with a short thick projecting beak, allied to the auk.

puffing ('ing), *n.* exaggerated praise, especially with the view to advertisement; quick and hard breathing: *p.adj.* praising in exaggerated terms.

puffiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being puffy.

puffy ('i), *adj.* distended with air or other light matter; windy; bombastic; tumid.

pug (pug), *n.* a monkey; a small dog with the face and nose like a bulldog; imp or elf; plastic clay: *v.t.* [*pt.* & *p.p.* pugged, *p.pr.* pugging], to line or fill up with plastic clay or any other material.

pugging ('ing), *n.* the act or operation of working up clay for bricks; any substance to deaden sound between spaces.

pugh (pōō), *interj.* an exclamation of contempt or disdain.

pugilism (pū'jil-izm), *n.* the art or practice of boxing or fighting with the fists; prize-fighting.

pugilist (-ist), *n.* a prize-fighter; boxer.

pugilistic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to pugilism.

pugnacious (pug-nā'shus), *adj.* disposed to fight; quarrelsome.

pugnacity (-nas'i-ti), *n.* inclination to fight; quarrelsomeness.

puisne (pū'ne), *adj.* younger or inferior in rank: said of judges.

puissance ('is-ăns), *n.* power; strength.

puissant (-ănt), *adj.* powerful; strong.

puke (pūk), *v.i.* & *v.t.* to vomit.

pule (pūl), *v.i.* to whine.
puling (pūl'ing), *adj.* whining; infantile.
pull (pool), *v.t.* to draw towards one; pluck; rend or tear; drag or haul: *v.i.* to tug: *n.* the act of pulling; struggle; contest.
pullet ('et), *n.* a young hen.
pulley ('li), *n.* a small wheel turning about an axis, and having a groove in which a rope works.
pulmonary (pul'mon-ēr-i), *adj.* pertaining to, or affecting, the lungs.
pulmonic (-mon'ik), *adj.* affecting, or useful for, the lungs; consumptive: *n.* a medicine for diseases of the lungs.
pulp (pulp), *n.* the soft fleshy part of bodies, as of fruit; any soft uniform mass: *v.t.* to reduce to a soft mass; extract or separate the pulp from.
pulpiness ('i-nes), *n.* pulpy state.
pulpit (pool'pit), *n.* an elevated or inclosed desk in a church from which the sermon is delivered; preachers or preaching.
pulpy (pul'pi), *adj.* consisting of, or like pulp; soft; succulent.
pulque (pool'kā), a favorite Mexican beverage made from the juice of the agave.
pulsate (pul'sāt), *v.i.* to throb or beat.
pulsation (-sā'shun), *n.* a throb or beat, especially of the heart.
pulsative ('sā-tiv), *adj.* beating or throbbing. Also pulsatory.
pulse (puls), *n.* the rhythmic beating of the heart or arteries; vibration: leguminous plants or their seeds, as peas, beans, &c.: *v.i.* to beat or throb, as the pulse.
pulsimeter (pul-sim'e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument to ascertain the force or movement of the pulse; a sphygmometer.
pulsometer (-som'e-tẽr), *n.* a kind of steam-condensing vacuum pump.
pulu (pū'lōō), *n.* a kind of vegetable silk obtained from the fibers of a fern-tree of Hawaii.
pulverization (pul-vẽr-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of pulverizing.
pulverize ('vẽr-īz), *v.t.* to reduce to powder.
puma (pū'mâ), *n.* a large cat-like carnivorous animal of America; mountain lion.
pumice (pum'is), *n.* a hard, light, spongy, volcanic lava or rock. Also pumice-stone.
pump (pump), *n.* a machine for raising water or other liquid; a light low shoe or slipper: *v.t.* to raise (water or a liquid) by means of a pump; free from water by a pump; extract (information) by artful questions.
pumpkin ('kin), *n.* a plant of the gourd family and its fruit.
pun (pun), *n.* a play upon words: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* punned, *p.pr.* punning], to play upon words similar in sound but having a different meaning.
punch (punch), *n.* a tool for stamping or perforating; a beverage of rum, whisky, &c., water, lemon-juice, and sugar; a blow or thrust; the harlequin or buffoon of a puppet-show; punchinello; a short fat person; thick-set cart-horse: *v.t.* to perforate with a punch; to strike with the fist.
puncheon (pun'chun), *n.* a liquid measure of 84 wine-gallons.
punchinello (punch-i-nel'ō), *n.* the thick-set, hump-backed figure in a puppet-show.
punctate (pungk'tāt), *adj.* dotted with small spots; pointed.
punctiform ('ti-fôrm), *adj.* point-shaped.
punctilio (-til'i-ō), *n.* a nice point in conduct or ceremony; formal exactness.
punctilious ('i-us), *adj.* very nice or precise in conduct or ceremony; exact to excess.
punctual ('tū-âl), *adj.* observing, or done at, the exact time.
punctuality (-al'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being punctual; the characteristic of keeping the exact time of an appointment or engagement.
punctually ('tū-âl-i), *adv.* in a punctual manner.
punctuate ('tū-āt), *v.t.* to mark with points; divide into sentences by points.
punctuation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act or art of dividing sentences by points or stops.

puncture ('tūr), *n.* a small hole or wound made by a pointed instrument: *v.t.* to make a hole in, or pierce, with a pointed instrument.
pundit (pun'dit), *n.* a learned Brahman; one versed in the Sanskrit language, laws, and Hindu religion, &c.; a solemn pretender to learning. Also pandit.
pung (pung), *n.* a rough sleigh.
pungent (pun'jent), *adj.* stinging or pricking; piercing; keen; biting; sarcastic; caustic.
Punic (pū'nik), *adj.* pertaining to the Carthaginians, or to their language; treacherous; perfidious.
punish (pun'ish), *v.t.* to cause loss or pain to as a penalty for a crime or fault; chastise; correct.
punishment (-ment), *n.* pain, loss, or penalty, inflicted for a crime or fault.
punitive (pūn'i-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or inflicting, punishment.
punster (pun'stēr), *n.* one addicted to, or skilled in, punning.
punt (punt), *n.* a flat-bottomed boat for fishing: *v.i.* to play basset, omber, or faro against the banker or dealer.
puny (pū'ni), *adj.* [*comp.* punier, *superl.* puniest], inferior in strength or size; weak; feeble; petty.
pupa (pū'pâ), *n.* [*pl.* pupæ ('pē)], a chrysalis.
pupil ('pil), *n.* a young person who is under the care of a tutor; scholar; ward; in law, a boy or girl under the age or puberty (14 and 12 years respectively); the opening in the iris through which rays of light pass to the retina.
puppet (pup'et), *n.* a small doll or image, especially one moved by wires in a mock drama; one who is under the influence and control of another.
puppy ('i), *n.* a whelp; young dog; a conceited young man.
purblind (pēr'blīnd), *adj.* seeing obscurely.
purchase (pēr'chās), *v.t.* to obtain by paying an equivalent; acquire; buy; expiate or recompense by a fine or forfeit; obtain at the expense of some sacrifice, labor, &c.; move or raise by the application of some mechanical power: *n.* the act of purchasing; thing purchased or bought; mechanical advantage.
pure (pūr), *adj.* [*comp.* purer, *superl.* purest], free from moral or physical defilement; chaste; unpolluted; unadulterated; clean; holy; real; mere; absolute.
purely ('li), *adv.* in a pure manner; absolutely.
pureness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being pure.
purgation (-gā'shun), *n.* the act of purging; the act of clearing from imputed guilt.
purgative ('gâ-tiv), *adj.* serving to purge.
purgatorial (-tō'ri-âl), *adj.* pertaining to purgatory.
purgatory (pēr'ga-tō-ri), *n.* in the Roman Catholic Church, the state after death in which the souls of the faithful departed are purified from venial sins by suffering: *adj.* cleansing; expiatory.
purge (pērj), *v.t.* to cleanse or free from impurities or guilt; make clear or pure; clear from accusation; defecate: *v.i.* to have frequent evacuations: *n.* a cathartic medicine.
purging ('ing), *n.* diarrhea or dysentery; looseness of the bowels.
purification (pū-ri-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of purifying; state of being purified; ceremonial cleansing from guilt or uncleanness.
purificative (pū'ri-fi-kā-tiv), *adj.* able or tending to purify. Also purificatory.
purifier ('ri-fī-ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, purifies.
puriform ('ri-fôrm), *adj.* like pus.
purify ('ri-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.t.* purified, *p.pr.* purifying], to render pure; free from guilt or ceremonial uncleanness; free from impurities, corruptions, or barbarisms.
Purim ('rim), *n.* a Jewish feast (Feast of Lots) observed annually to commemorate the deliverance of the Jews (Esther ix.).
purism ('rizm), *n.* affectation in the precise use of words in literary style.
purist (pūr'ist), *n.* one who is scrupulously precise in matters of lit-

erary style or the choice of correct words.

puristic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to purism.

Puritan ('i-tân), *n.* one who professes great purity in religious doctrine and practice, especially one of a body of Nonconformists in the 16th and 17th centuries who insisted on rigid adherence to the letter of Scripture in points of doctrine and practice: *adj.* pertaining to the Puritans or their doctrine or practice. Also puritanic, puritanical.

puritanically (-tan'i-kăl-i), *adv.* after the manner of the Puritans.

puritanism ('i-tân-izm), *n.* the doctrines and practices of the Puritans.

purity ('i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being pure; chastity; cleanness; freedom from adulteration; freedom from sinister motives, foreign idioms, or barbarisms.

purl (pĕrl), *n.* a warm spiced ale, or gin; an embroidered or puckered border; a stitch in knitting; the continued murmuring sound of a shallow stream: *v.t.* to fringe or embroider with a waved edging; invert (stitches) in knitting: *v.i.* to ripple or flow with a gentle murmur.

purlieus (pĕr'lūz), *n.pl.* adjacent districts.

purlin ('lin), *n.* a piece of timber lying horizontally to support rafters. Also purline.

purloin (-loin'), *v.t.* to steal.

purple ('pl), *adj.* of the color of blended blue and red; regal; livid; dyed with blood: *n.* purple color; purple robe, originally worn only by royalty; imperial government; cardinalate: *v.t.* to render, or dye, purple.

purport ('pōrt), *n.* meaning; design; signification: *v.t.* to mean or signify.

purpose ('pus), *n.* design; end or aim desired: *v.t.* to intend or resolve; design: *v.i.* to have an intention.

purposeful (-fool), *adj.* expressly intended.

purposely (-li), *adv.* intentionally.

purr (pĕr), *n.* the low murmuring of a cat when pleased: *v.t.* to signify by purring: *v.i.* utter a low murmuring sound.

purse (pĕrs), *n.* a small bag or receptacle for money; sum of money; treasury: *v.t.* to pucker or wrinkle.

purser ('ĕr), *n.* a commissioned officer having charge of the provisions, clothing, and money of a ship; paymaster.

purslane ('lān), *n.* an annual with succulent fleshy leaves.

pursuant (pĕr-sū'ânt,) *adj.* done in consequence or in prosecution of anything; agreeable: *adv.* in consequence of.

pursue (-sū'), *v.t.* to follow for some end; take and proceed in; prosecute; chase; seek: *v.i.* to go on or continue.

pursuer ('ĕr), *n.* one who pursues.

pursuit (-sūt'), *n.* the act of pursuing; prosecution; chase; occupation; attainment.

pursuivant ('swi-vânt), *n.* an attendant or follower; state messenger.

pursy ('si), *adj.* fat, thick, and short-winded; asthmatical.

purulence (pū'roo-lens), *n.* generation of pus.

purulent (-lent), *adj.* consisting of, or containing, pus.

purvey (pĕr-vā'), *v.t.* to provide; procure: *v.i.* to purchase provisions.

purveyance ('ăns), *n.* the procuring of provisions; provisions provided: the right formerly accorded to royalty of buying up provisions without the owner's consent.

purveyor ('ĕr), *n.* one who provides provisions.

purview ('vū), *n.* extent; proviso; body of a statute.

pus (pus), *n.* the white or yellowish-white matter secreted in sores, &c.

push (poosh), *v.t.* to press against with force; urge forward; drive by pressure: *v.i.* to make a thrust or effort; press hard: *n.* a thrust; force applied; effort; assault; exigence; extremity; persistent endeavor; pustule or pimple.

pushing ('ing), *adj.* enterprising; energetic.

pusillanimity (pū-sil-ă-nim'i-ti), *n.* cowardice.

pusillanimous (-an'i-mus), *adj.* cowardly; mean-spirited; faint-hearted.

puss (poos), *n.* a cat: hare. *Diminutive* pussy.

pustular (pus'tū-lâr), *adj.* covered with glandular pustule-like excrescence. Pustulate.

pustule ('tūl), *n.* a small elevation of the skin, or pimple containing pus.

put (poot), *v.t.* to place in, or bring into, any state or condition; cause; drive into action; incite; propose; apply; lay or deposit; throw in; state in language; shoot out or send forth; in golf, to drive into a hole with a short, careful stroke (put) [*p.t.* & *p.p.* putting]: *n.* (put) in golf, a short, careful stroke.

putative (pū'tā-tiv), *adj.* reputed.

putlog (poot'log), *n.* a short piece of timber used for a bricklayer's platform or in scaffolding.

putrefaction (pū-tre-fak'shun), *n.* the act or process of putrefying; decomposition; rottenness.

putrefactive ('tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or tending to, putrefaction.

putrefy ('tre-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* putrified, *p.pr.* putrefying], to cause to rot or decay by the decomposition of organic bodies; rot; corrupt: *v.i.* to become putrid.

putrescence (-tres'ens), *n.* a putrid state.

putrescent ('ent), *adj.* pertaining to putrefaction; becoming rotten.

putrescible ('i-bl), *adj.* liable, or tending, to become putrid.

putridity (-trid'i-ti), *n.* putrid state. Also putridness.

putter (put'ẽr), *n.* in golf, a club used for playing a short, careful stroke.

puttock ('ok), a hawk or kite.

putty ('i), *n.* an oxide of tin, or of lead and tin, used for polishing; a compound of whiting and linseed-oil used in glazing: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* puttied, *p.pr.* puttying], to cement with putty.

puzzle (puz'l), *n.* something that tries the ingenuity, perplexes, or causes embarrassment: *v.i.* to be puzzled: *v.t.* to perplex; entangle.

pyemia, pyæmia (pī-ē'mi-â), *n.* blood-poisoning.

pygmean (pig-mē'ân), *adj.* dwarfish.

Pygmy ('mi), *n.* one of the fabled dwarfish races near the ocean who waged war with the cranes; one of a small race mentioned by Herodotus, and found in Central Africa by H. M. Stanley, the explorer. Also Pigmy.

pyjamas, same as pajamas.

pyloric (pī-lor'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the pylorus.

pylorus (-lō'rus), *n.* the lower and right opening of the stomach leading to the small intestines.

pyr, a *prefix*, meaning *fire*. Also *pyro*, as *pyr*acanth, a plant with flame-colored flowers; *pyr*oscope, an instrument for measuring the intensity of radiating heat.

pyramid (pir'â-mid), *n.* a solid body standing on a triangular, square, or polygonal base, having its triangular sides terminating in a point at the apex: *pl.* sepulchral monuments of such shape, as in Egypt; a game at billiards.

pyramidal (-am'i-dâl), *adj.* shaped like a pyramid. Also pyramidic, pyramidical.

pyramidically (-â-mid'i-kâl-li), *adv.* in the shape of a pyramid.

pyramoid ('â-moid), *n.* a solid resembling a pyramid. Also pyramidoid.

pyre (pīr), *n.* a funeral pile.

pyrites (pi-rī'tēz), *n.* a native compound of sulphur with iron, copper, &c.

pyro, see pyr.

pyrocollodion (pī-rī-kol-lō'di-un), *n.* a smokeless powder, used by Russia.

pyro-electric (-rō-ē-lek'trik), *adj.* becoming electric by the action of heat.

pyromania (pī-rō-mā'ni-â), *n.* an insane impulse to destroy by fire.

pyrometer (pī-rom'e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the temperature or expansion of bodies under the influence of heat.

pyroscope, see under pyr.

pyrotechnic (pī-rō-tek'nik), *adj.* pertaining to fireworks or the art of making them.

pyrotechnics ('niks), *n.* fireworks

or the art of making them. Also pyrotechny.

pyrotechnist ('nist), *n.* one skilled in the manufacture of fireworks.

pyroxyline (-roks'i-lin), *n.* any explosive substance made by steeping a vegetable fiber in nitric or nitrosulphuric acid and drying it after washing it with water. Pyroxyle.

pyrrhic (pir'ik), *n.* a metrical foot of two syllables; an ancient Greek military dance: *adj.* pertaining to such a dance.

Pythian (pith'i-ân), *adj.* pertaining to Delphi, or to Apollo, or to the priestess (pythoness) at Delphi.

Pythian games (gāmz), *n.pl.* one of the four great national games of ancient Greece, celebrated every 5th year near Delphi, in honor of Apollo.

pythidæ (pith'i-dī or dē), *n.pl.* a family of heteronomous beetles.

pythogenic (pī-thō-jen'ik), *adj.* produced by filth or putrid matter, as typhoid fever, &c.

Python ('thon), *n.* a genus of large serpents; the serpent or dragon slain by Apollo.

python ('thon), *n.* a large non-venomous serpent nearly allied to the boa.

pythoness ('thon-es), *n.* the priestess of Apollo, who gave oracular answers at the temple of Delphi; a witch.

pythonic (-thon'ik), *adj.* pertaining to prophecy; oracular.

pythonism (pith'ō-nizm), *n.* the art of predicting future events by divination, after the manner of the ancient oracle at Delphi.

pyuria (pī-yū'ri-a), *n.* a diseased condition in which the urine is charged with pus.

pyx (piks), *n.* in the Roman Catholic Church, the box or receptacle in which the consecrated wafer or host is placed; the box in which selected coins are placed at the mint to be tested prior to their issue.

quack (kwak), *n.* the cry of the duck; a pretender to medical skill; charlatan: *v.i.* to cry like a duck: to act or practice like a quack: *adj.* pertaining to quacks or quackery.

quackery ('ẽr-i), *n.* boastful pretension to skill in medicine; false pretensions to any art; imposture; empiricism.

quackish ('ish), *adj.* like a quack.

quad (kwod), *n.* the court of a college, prison, &c.; a quadrat.

quadra ('râ), *n.* a square border or fillet of an Ionian column. *Prefix* meaning *four*. Also quadr, quadri, quadru.

Quadragesima (-râ-jes'i-mâ), *n.* Lent.

Quadragesima Sunday (sun'dā), *n.* the first Sunday in Lent.

quadragesimal ('i-mâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or used in, Lent.

quadrangle ('rang-gl), *n.* an open square surrounded by buildings; a plane figure with 4 angles and 4 sides.

quadrangular ('gū-lâr), *adj.* having the form of a quadrangle.

quadrant ('rânt), *n.* the 4th part of a circle, an arc of 90°; an instrument for taking elevations; an instrument for elevating cannon.

quadrat ('rat), *n.* a piece of type metal lower than the type, used to fill void spaces in a line, pages, &c.

quadrate ('rāt), *adj.* having 4 equal sides and 4 right angles; raised to the second power; noting an aspect of the heavenly bodies in which they are distant 90° from each other: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to square; fit or correspond.

quadratic (-rat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or involving, a square.

quadrature ('râ-tūr), *n.* the act of squaring; the reduction of a figure to a square, exactly or approximately; the position of a heavenly body when distant 90° from another: said especially of the position of the moon from the sun.

quadrennial (-ren'i-âl), *adj.* comprising, or occurring, every 4 years.

quadrennially (-li), *adv.* once in 4 years.

quadrilateral (-ri-lat'ẽr-âl), *n.* a plane figure with 4 sides and 4 angles; the area inclosed and defended by four fortresses.

quadrille (ka, or kwâ-dril'), *n.* a dance by four sets of couples; a game at cards played by four persons.

quadrillion (kwod-ril'yun), *n.* in the French system of numeration, followed in the United States, a thousand trillions; in the English system, the fourth power of a million, or 1 followed by 24 ciphers.

quadroon (rōōn'), *n.* the offspring of a mulatto and a white.

Quadrumana (-rōō'mâ-nâ), *n.pl.* an order of mammalia, including the monkey, &c.

quadrumanous ('mâ-nus), *adj.* having 4 hands.

quadruped ('rōō-ped), *n.* a four-footed animal: *adj.* four-footed.

quadruple (rōō-pl), *adj.* four-fold: *n.* a sum or quantity four times as great as that taken as the standard: *v.t.* to multiply by four: *v.i.* to increase four-fold.

quæstor (kwes'tẽr), *n.* in ancient

Rome, the public treasurer; in certain legislative assembles, an officer in charge. Also questor.

quaff (kwåf), *v.t.* to drink or swallow in large quantities: *v.i.* to drink luxuriously.

quagga (kwag'å), *n.* a South African quadruped allied to the ass and zebra.

quagmire (kwag'mīr), *n.* wet, boggy ground yielding under the feet.

quail (kwāl), *v.i.* to sink in spirit or by dejection; lose heart; cower: *n.* a gallinaceous bird, allied to the partridge.

quaint (kwānt), *adj.* singular and antique; not expressed or shown in the usual way; odd; neat.

quake (kwāk), *v.i.* to tremble or shake; be agitated: *n.* a tremble or shudder.

Quaker ('ēr), *n.* one of a religious sect, the Society of Friends, founded by Geo. Fox. *Feminine* Quakeress.

Quaker-gun (-gun), *n.* a wooden gun mounted to deceive an enemy.

quaking ('ing), *adj.* trembling; shaking: *n.* a shaking or tremor.

quakiness ('i-nes), *n.* shakiness.

quaky ('i), *adj.* shaky.

qualifiable (kwäl'i-fī-å-bl), *adj.* that may be qualified.

qualification (-fi-kā'shun), *n.* any quality, endowment, or acquirement which fits a person for any office or occupation; legal power or ability; limitation; restriction.

qualificative ('i-fi-kā-tiv), *adj.* serving to qualify.

qualifier ('i-fī-ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, qualifies.

qualify ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* qualified, *p.pr.* qualifying], to render fit or capable for any office, occupation, &c.; render legally capable; make fit; moderate; limit: *v.i.* to become qualified.

qualitative ('i-tā-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to quality; determining the nature of component parts.

quality ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* qualities (-tiz)], peculiar power or property; attribute; disposition; rank; superior birth.

qualm (kwäm), *n.* a sudden fit of sickness; nausea; scruple.

quamash (kwâ-mash'), *n.* an esculent bulb eaten by the North American Indians. Also camass.

quandary (kwon'dâ-ri), *n.* a state of difficulty or perplexity; fix.

quantitative ('ti-tā-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to quantity. Also quantitive.

quantify ('ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* quantified, *p.pr.* quantifying], to indicate the quantity or extent of.

quantity ('ti-ti), *n.* that property of anything that may be increased or diminished; any indeterminate bulk, weight, or number; large portion, sum, or mass; the measure of time in pronouncing a syllable; anything that can be increased, divided, or measured; in logic, a general conception.

quantivalence (-tiv'å-lens), *n.* the combining power of an atom as compared with hydrogen.

quantum ('tum), *n.* amount (Latin).

quarantine (kwor'ån-tēn), *n.* the time (usually 40 days) during which a vessel from foreign parts suspected of infectious disease is prohibited from intercourse with the shore: *v.t.* to place under quarantine.

quarrel ('el), *n.* an angry dispute; petty fight; altercation; ground of dispute; a square-headed arrow: *v.i.* to dispute violently; be at variance; disagree.

quarrelsome (-sum), *adj.* inclined to quarrel; contentious; easily provoked; irascible.

quarried ('id), *p.adj.* dug from the quarry.

quarrier ('i-ēr), *n.* one who works in a quarry.

quarry ('i), *n.* a place where stone is dug out for building purposes, &c.; game pursued by hawks or hounds: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* quarried, *p.pr.* quarrying], to dig or take from a quarry.

quarryman, same as quarrier.

quart (kwôrt), *n.* 2 pints, or 1-4th of a gallon; a sequence of 4 cards in the game of piquet.

quartan (kwôr'tan), *adj.* occurring every fourth day, as ague, &c.

quarte (kārt), *n.* a guard in fencing.

quarter (kwôr'tēr), *n.* the 4th part; 28 lbs. avoirdupois; 8 bushels; the 4th part of the moon's monthly

revolution; part of the globe; particular county, region, or district; life granted to a captive or enemy; mercy; after-part of a ship's side; one of the 4 points of the compass; in heraldry, one of the divisions of a shield when divided crosswise: *pl.* lodgings, especially for soldiers: *v.t.* to divide into four equal parts; furnish with lodgings, as soldiers; station; bear as an appendage to hereditary arms.

quarter day (dā), *n.* the day beginning or ending each quarter of the year, viz.: March 25, June 24, Sept. 29, Dec. 25, when payments of rent, &c., are made.

quarter-deck (-dek), *n.* that part of a ship which is abaft the mainmast.

quartered ('tērd), *p.adj.* divided into quarters; stationed or lodged.

quartering (-ing), *n.* assignment of quarters; the division of a shield containing many coats.

quarterly ('li), *adj.* consisting of, or containing, a quarter: *adv.* once each quarter of the year: *n.* a publication issued every quarter.

quartermaster ('tēr-mâs-tēr), *n.* an officer whose duty it is to assign quarters and provide food, clothing, forage, ammunition, &c., for a regiment; in the navy, a petty officer who attends to the steerage, signals, stowage, &c., of ships.

quartern ('tērn), *n.* 1-4th of a pint, or of a bushel; gill.

quarter-staff (-stâf), *n.* a staff 6½ feet long and shod with iron, formerly used as a weapon of defense.

quartet (-tet'), *n.* anything in fours; musical composition in 4 parts for 4 voices or instruments. Also quartette.

quarto ('tō), *n.* [*pl.* quartos ('tōz)], a book having the sheet folded into 4 leaves. *Abbreviated* 4to.: *adj.* having 4 leaves in a sheet.

quartz (kwôrts), *n.* a mineral compound of pure silica.

quartzite ('īt), *n.* quartz rock

quash (kwosh), *v.t.* to crush; subdue suddenly or completely; annul.

quasi, a *prefix* meaning *as it were, apparently, nearly.*

quassia (kwosh'i-â), *n.* a South American tree yielding bark and wood of excessive bitterness.

quatern (kwä'tērn), *adj.* fourfold; growing in fours.

quaternion (-tēr'ni-on), *n.* the number 4; set of 4; a file of 4 soldiers: *pl.* a calculus or method of mathematical investigation.

quatrefoil (kä'tr-foil), *n.* in heraldry, four-leaved grass; an ornamental figure in architectural tracery divided by cusps into 4 leaves.

quaver (kwā'vēr), *v.t.* to shake or tremble; vibrate; sing or play with tremulous modulations: *n.* a vibration of the voice; a musical note, one-half a crotchet.

quay (kē), *n.* a wharf for loading or unloading vessels.

quean (kwēn), *n.* a worthless woman.

queasy (kwē'zi), *adj.* affected with, or causing, nausea.

queen (kwēn), *n.* a female sovereign; consort of a king; sovereign of a swarm of bees (queen-bee); a court card with the figure of a queen; a piece in chess; the best or chief of her kind: *v.i.* to play the queen: *v.t.* in chess, to make a queen of.

queen consort (kon'sôrt), *n.* the wife of a reigning king.

queen dowager (dou'â-jēr), *n.* the widow of a king.

queenliness ('li-nes), *n.* queenly character or attributes.

queenly ('li), *adj.* like, or befitting, a queen.

queen-post ('pōst), *n.* one of two vertical timbers in a roof rising from the tie-beam.

queen regnant (reg'nânt), *n.* a queen in her own right.

queen's counsel (-z-koun'sel), *n.* a barrister holding a patent of precedence from the queen.

queen's-metal (-met'âl), *n.* an alloy of tin, antimony, lead, and bismuth.

queen's-ware ('wār), *n.* cream-colored earthenware.

queer (kwēr), *adj.* odd; singular; droll; strange; out of health.

quell (kwel), *v.t.* to crush or subdue; put an end to; calm; allay.

quench (kwench), *v.t.* to put out or extinguish; check; allay.

querimonious (kwer-i-mō'ni-us), *adj.*

complaining; querulous; discontented.
querist (kwē'rist), *n.* one who asks questions.
querl (kwĕrl), *v.t.* to coil.
querulous (kwer'ōō-lus), *adj.* complaining; discontented.
query (kwē'ri), *n.* a question; an inquiry to be resolved; a mark of interrogation: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* queried, *p.pr.* querying], to examine by questions; doubt; mark with a query: *v.i.* to ask questions.
quest (kwest), *n.* search; inquiry; jury of inquest: *v.t.* to search or seek for.
question (kwes'chun), *n.* an inquiry; act of asking; interrogation; doubt; subject of discussion; examination by torture: *v.t.* to ask or interrogate; examine by questions; treat as doubtful: *v.i.* to ask a question.
questionability (-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being questionable. Also questionableness.
questionable (-â-bl), *adj.* that may be questioned; doubtful; suspicious.
questionably (-â-bli), *adv.* in a questionable manner.
questor, same as quæstor.
quetzal (kwet'zăl), *n.* an American bird of paradise.
queue (kū), *n.* the tail of a wig.
quibble (kwib'l), *n.* a petty evasion or cavil; play on words: *v.i.* to evade the truth by artifice or evasion; play on words.
quibbling ('ling), *n.* evasion.
quick (kwik), *adj.* rapid; hasty; active; nimble; ready; sharp in discernment; sprightly; precipitate; living; pregnant: *adv.* quickly: *n.* the living flesh; sensitive parts; a hedge of growing shrubs.
quicken ('en), *v.i.* to impart life; vivify; show signs of life in the womb: *v.t.* increase the speed of; to resuscitate; stimulate; cheer.
quickening ('ning), *adj.* vivifying.
quicklime ('līm), *n.* lime burnt and unslaked.
quickly ('li), *adv.* soon; swiftly.
quickness ('nes), *n.* speed; activity; activeness of perception.
quicksand ('sand), *n.* sand easily moved or readily yielding to pressure; anything unreliable or treacherous.
quickset ('set), *n.* a living shrub, especially the hawthorn, set to grow, as for a hedge.
quicksilver ('sil-vĕr), *n.* fluid mercury: *v.t.* to overlay with an amalgam of mercury and tin-foil.
quid (kwid), *n.* a plug of tobacco for chewing; a sovereign.
quiddity ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* quiddities (-tiz)], the essence of anything; a trifling nicety; captious question.
quidnunc ('nungk), *n.* one who is curious to know everything that passes; one who pretends to a knowledge of current events.
quiesce (kwī-es'), *v.i.* to be silent.
quiescence ('ens), *n.* repose or rest; mental quietude. Also quiescency.
quiescent ('ent), *adj.* reposing or resting; calm; silent.
quiet (kwī'et), *adj.* free from motion, disturbance, or alarm; still; calm; peaceable; gentle; secluded; subdued and modest; not showy: *v.t.* to calm or pacify; reduce to a state of rest: *v.i.* to become quiet.
quietude ('et-ūd), *n.* repose; tranquillity.
quietus (-ē'tus), *n.* rest; death; final settlement or discharge; heavy blow.
quill (kwil), *n.* the large strong feather of a bird's wing; such feather used as a pen; a porcupine's spine; a weaver's spindle: *v.t.* to plait or form with small quill-like ridges.
quilt (kwilt), *n.* a kind of coverlet or counterpane: *v.t.* to stitch together, as two pieces of cloth, &c., with a soft material between.
quilting ('ing), *n.* the act or process of making a quilt; material for quilting; quilted work.
quinary (kwī'nâ-ri), *adj.* consisting of, or arranged in, fives.
quinine (kwin'ēn or kwī'nīn), *n.* an alkaline substance obtained from the bark of the Chinchona tree: used as a febrifuge and tonic.
quinquagesima (-kwâ-jes'i-mâ), *adj.* fiftieth.
Quinquagesima Sunday (sun'dā), *n.* the Sunday next before Lent.
quinque, a *prefix* meaning *five,* as

*quinque*reme, a galley with five banks of oars.

quinquennial (-kwen'i-âl), *adj.* recurring once in, or lasting, five years.

quinsy ('zi), *n.* inflammation of the tonsils of the throat.

quint (kwint), *n.* a set or sequence of five.

quintal ('tâl), *n.* a weight of 100 or 112 lbs.

quintan ('tân). *adj.* recurring every fifth day: *n.* an intermittent fever which recurs thus.

quintessence (kwin-tes'ens), *n.* the pure concentrated essence of anything; vital or essential part.

quintet (-tet'), *n.* a musical composition in five obligato parts. Also quintette, quintetto.

quintillion (-til'yun), *n.* in the French system of enumeration, followed in the United States, a thousand quadrillions; in the English system, a million raised to the fifth power, expressed by a unit followed by thirty ciphers.

quintuple ('tū-pl), *v.t.* to make fivefold: *adj.* fivefold.

quip (kwip), *n.* a short sarcastic turn or retort; jeer: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* quipped, *p.pr.* quipping], to scoff; jeer.

quire (kwīr), *n.* 24 sheets; an obsolete form of choir.

Quirinal (kwi-rī'nâl), *n.* at Rome, the royal palace.

Quirites (-rī'tēz), *n.pl.* the ancient Romans in their civil capacity.

quirk (kwĕrk), *n.* an artful evasion; subterfuge; quibble; smart retort; a light irregular air or melody.

quit (kwit), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* quit or quitted, *p.pr.* quitting], to depart from; discharge (an obligation); give up; forsake: *adj.* set free.

quitch (kwich), *n.* couch-grass.

quittance (kwit'ăns), *n.* discharge from a debt, service, or obligation.

quite (kwīt), *adj.* wholly; completely.

quiver ('kwiv'ĕr), *n.* a case for arrows; a trembling or shivering: *v.i.* to tremble, shake, or shiver.

quixotic (kwiks-ot'ik), *adj.* chivalrous or romantic to extravagance: from Don Quixote, the hero of Cervantes' romance.

quixotically (-âl-li), *adv.* in a quixotic manner.

quiz (kwiz), *n.* an enigma or obscure question designed to puzzle anyone; one who quizzes others: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* quizzed, *p.pr.* quizzing], to puzzle; make fun of; banter; hoax; examine narrowly with an air of mockery; peer at.

quizzical ('i-kâl), *adj.* given to, or of the nature of, quizzing; comical.

quod (kwod), *n.* a quadrangle; prison.

quodlibet ('li-bet), *n.* a nice point or subtlety.

quoif, same as coif.

quoiffure, same as coiffure.

quoin (koin), *n.* a wedge used to support and steady a stone; external angle of a building; a wedge of wood or metal to elevate a gun; wedge-shaped wooden block to tighten the pages of type within the chase.

quoit (kwoit), *n.* a circular ring of iron to be pitched at a fixed object: *pl.* the game thus played.

quondam (kwon'dăm), *adj.* former [Latin].

quorum (kwō'rum), *n.* the number of members of a body or corporation competent to transact business by law or constitution.

quota (kwō'tâ), *n.* the part or share assigned to each.

quotation (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of quoting; that which is quoted; current price.

quote (kwōt), *v.t.* to adduce (a passage) from some author or speaker, for authority or illustration; give the current price of.

quoth (kwōth), *v.t.* said.

quotha ('â), *interj.* indeed!

quotidian (kwō-tid'i-ân), *adj.* recurring daily.

quotient ('shent), *n.* the number resulting from the division of one number by another.

quotum ('tum), *n.* share; proportion.

Quran, another form of Koran.

raad (rȧd), *n.* a legislative assembly [South Africa].

rabbet (rab'et), *n.* a groove cut longitudinally in the edge of a plank, &c., so that another may fit into it: *v.t.* to groove and unite by a rabbet.

rabbi ('i or 'ī), *n.* [*pl.* rabbis ('iz)], a Jewish doctor or interpreter of the law. Also rabbin.

rabbinic (-in'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the rabbis, their doctrines, learning, and language. Also rabbinical, *n.* later Hebrew.

rabbinism ('in-izm), *n.* rabbinic phraseology.

rabbinist ('in-ist), *n.* one who adheres to the Talmud and the rabbinic traditions. Also rabbinite.

rabbit ('it), *n.* a burrowing rodent animal, esteemed for food and its fur.

rabbit-warren (-wor'en), *n.* a place where rabbits burrow and breed.

rabble ('l), *n.* a noisy crowd or mob, especially of the lower orders.

rabid ('id), *adj.* mad; enthusiastic to excess.

rabboni (râ-bō'ni), *n.* my master: the highest title of distinction among the ancient Jews.

rabies (rā'bi-ēz), *n.* canine madness; madness caused by the bite of a dog; hydrophobia.

raca (rä'kȧ), *adj.* worthless: a term of great contempt among the ancient Jews.

raccoon (rak-ōōn'), *n.* a badger-like animal of North America with a valuable fur. Also racoon.

race (rās), *n.* a rapid course, as of an animal or river; contest of speed; career; descent or lineage; breed or variety; peculiar strength or flavor; root: *pl.* horseraces: *v.i.* to run swiftly; contend in running: *v.t.* to cause to contend in a race.

raceme (rȧ-sēm'), *n.* a flower cluster.

racemose (ras'e-mōs), *adj.* growing in racemes.

racial (rā'siȧl), *adj.* pertaining to race or lineage.

racily ('si-li), *adv.* in a racy manner.

raciness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being racy.

rack (rak), *n.* an instrument for stretching or straining; an engine for stretching the limbs to extort a confession; a frame in which articles are arranged; a grating above a manger for holding hay; a straight toothed bar working in the pinions of a wheel; an inclined plane on which ore is washed and separated; thin, broken, vapory clouds; entire ruin: *v.t.* to stretch or strain forcibly on, or as on, the rack; torture; wrest; perplex; exhaust; decant or strain off.

racket ('et), *n.* a clattering noise; a network bat used in tennis; a snow-shoe: *pl.* tennis: *v.i.* to make a clattering noise; frolic; play tennis: *v.t.* to strike, as with a racket.

racketing (-ing), *n.* noisy, confused mirth.

racking-pace ('ing-pās), *n.* the pace of a horse somewhat quicker and shorter than an amble.

rack-rent ('rent), *n.* rent raised to its utmost value.

racoon, same as raccoon.

racquet, another form of racket.

racy (rā'si), *adj.* having a strong flavor; mentally exciting; piquant.
raddle (rad'l), *n.* a hedge of branches interwoven: *v.t.* to interweave.
radial (rā'di-âl), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, or using as, a ray; pertaining to the radius of the forearm.
radiance ('di-âns), *n.* brightness shooting in rays; brilliant brightness; splendor. Also radiancy.
radiant ('di-ânt), *adj* emitting rays of light or heat; shining; brilliant: *n.* the point from which a shower of meteors proceeds; a straight line proceeding from a given point about which it revolves; the luminous point from which light emanates.
radiate ('di-āt), *v.t.* to send out as rays: *v.i.* to emit, or issue forth in, rays: *adj.* having rays.
radiation (-ā'shun), *n.* the emission or diffusion of rays of light or heat from one luminous or heated body to another.
radiator ('di-ā-tēr), *n.* the body from which rays radiate; a chamber, coil, drum, &c., in an apartment, heated by steam, hot air, or hot water, &c., for radiating warmth into the apartment.
radical (rad'i-kâl), *adj.* pertaining to the root or origin; fundamental; original; underived; extreme: *n.* a simple underived word; letter belonging to the root; one of the ultra-liberal party; the base of a chemical compound (also *radicle*).
radically ('i-kâl-i), *adv.* essentially; entirely.
radicate ('i-kāt), *v.t.* to plant deeply and firmly: *v.i.* to take root: *adj.* deeply planted or rooted.
radicle ('i-kl), *n.* that part in the embryo in the seed of a plant which becomes the root; in chemistry, the same as radical.
radio-active (rā'di-ō-ak'tiv), *adj.* emitting Becquerel rays; exhibiting the properties possessed by radium.
radio-activity ('i-ty), *n.* the power of emitting rays, as by radium, actinium, &c.
radiofy (-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* radiofied, *p.pr.* radiofying], to cause to become radio-active by exposing to the influence of radium.
radiograph (-grâf), *n.* a picture obtained by means of radiography: *v.t.* to produce a likeness of by means of radiography.
radiography (rā-di-og'rā-fi), *n.* the art or process of producing pictures by the action of Roentgen rays upon certain sensitive salts.
radiometer (rā-di-om'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument revolving in a vacuum, which under the influence of light exhibits the energy of the solar rays.
radio-telegraphy (te-leg'ra-fe), *n.* the art of sending electric currents through the air; wireless telegraphy.
radio-telephony (te-lef'o-ne), *n.* telephoning through the air without wires; wireless telephony.
radium (rā'di-um), *n.* a radio-active element recently discovered in pitchblende, possessing the property of giving off luminous and actinic rays, accompanied by heat.
radius (rā'di-us), *n.* [*pl.* radii (-i)], a straight line from the center to the circumference of a circle; exterior bone of the forearm; ray of a flower; anything resembling a radius, as the spoke of a wheel.
radix ('diks), *n.* a root; a primitive word; base of a system of logarithms.
raffle ('l), *n.* a kind of lottery in which each participant deposits a part of the value of a thing in consideration of the chance of gaining.
raft (râft), *n.* pieces of timber fastened together for transport by floating; a floating wooden framework: *v.t.* to carry on a raft.
rafter ('ēr), *n.* an inclined beam supporting the roof of a house: *v.t.* to form into, or furnish with, rafters.
rafting ('ing), *n.* the business of floating rafts.
raftsman ('mân), *n.* a man who manages a raft upon a river.
rag (rag), *n.* a fragment of cloth; a low-class newspaper: *pl.* worn-out or tattered garments; mean dress.
ragamuffin ('â-muf-in), *n.* a low, disreputable fellow.

rage (rāj), *n.* excessive and uncontrolled anger; vehemence; extreme violence; enthusiasm; extreme desire or eagerness: *v.i.* to be furious with anger; prevail fatally, as a disease; be violently agitated, as the sea; ravage.

rageful ('fool), *adj.* full of rage.

ragg, same as ragstone.

ragged (rag'ed), *adj.* rent or worn into rags; clothed in tattered garments; destitute; rough; jagged.

raging (rāj'ing), *p.adj.* acting with fury; violent; vehement; frantic: *n.* fury; violence.

ragout (rā-gōō'), *n.* a dish of stewed and highly seasoned meat.

ragstone (rag'stōn), *n.* any hard, coarse-textured rock.

rag-time ('tīm), *n.* syncopated time, characteristic of negro melodies.

ragwort (rag'wĕrt), *n.* a common plant with jagged leaves.

raid (rād), *n.* a hostile or predatory incursion: *v.t.* to make a raid upon.

rail (rāl), *n.* a bar of timber or metal extending from one support to another; wooden or iron fence; a railway; a wading bird with a harsh cry: *v.i.* to brawl; use opprobrious language; scoff: *v.t.* to inclose with rails; despatch by rail.

railing ('ing), *n.* material for rails; fence made of posts and rails: *adj.* insulting or reproaching.

raillery ('ĕr-i), *n.* good-humored irony or satire; banter.

railleur (-yĕr'), *n.* a banterer [French].

railway ('wā), *n.* a way or road laid with two parallel iron or steel rails along which cars are drawn by steam power, electricity, &c. Also railroad.

raiment (rā'ment), *n.* clothing.

rain (rān), *n.* water in drops discharged from the clouds: *v.i.* to fall in drops from the clouds; drop like rain: *v.t.* to pour down like rain.

rainbow ('bō), *n.* the bright-colored arc formed in the heavens by the refraction or reflection of the sun's rays falling upon watery particles in that part of the heavens opposite to the sun.

rainfall ('fawl), *n.* the amount of rain that falls on any given area.

raininess ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being rainy.

rainy ('i), *adj.* abounding with rain.

raise (rāz), *v.t.* to cause to rise; lift up; elevate; originate or produce; promote; rouse; increase; construct; levy; collect; cause to appear; cause to swell.

raisin (rā'zn), *n.* a dried grape.

rajah (rä'jä), *n.* a Hindu king, prince, or chief.

rajput (räj-pōōt'), *n.* a Hindu of royal descent or of the higher military caste. Also rajpoot.

rake (rāk), *n.* a toothed implement for smoothing the soil; a rascal; inclination or slope; that part of the bow or stern of a ship that projects beyond the keel: *v.t.* to gather or smooth with a rake; collect together; scour; fire upon, so as to sweep the deck of a vessel in a longitudinal direction: *v.i.* to slope from the perpendicular.

rakish (rāk'ish), *adj.* dissolute; debauched.

rally ('i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rallied, *p.pr.* rallying], to collect and arrange, as troops in confusion; reunite; attack with raillery; banter or satirize humorously: *v.i.* to return to order; recover strength; exercise raillery: *n.* the act of recovering order, or of regaining strength; good humored satire; horseplay, as in a pantomime.

ram (ram), *n.* the male of a sheep; one of the signs (Aries) of the zodiac; a military engine for battering; a hydraulic engine; an ironclad with a steel beak: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rammed, *p.pr.* ramming], to push or press with force.

ramble ('bl), *v.i.* to wander or rove about; visit many places; be desultory: *n.* a roving or wandering from place to place.

ramee (ra-mē'), same as ramie.

ramenta (-men'tā), *n.pl.* the thin brown scales which cover the stems of ferns.

ramification (ram-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* a division or separation into branches;

sub-division; manner of producing branches.

ramie (ram'ē), *n.* grass-cloth plant, or its fiber.

ramify ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* ramified, *p.pr.* ramifying], to divide into branches, or divisions: *v.i.* to shoot into branches; become divided or sub-divided.

rammer ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, rams; an instrument for forcibly driving anything; a rod for forcing down the charge of a gun.

ramose (rā'mōs), *adj.* branched; producing branches. Also ramous.

ramp (ramp), *v.i.* to climb like a plant; spring; leap violently: *n.* a leap or bound.

rampage (ram'pāj), *v.i.* to prance about with unrestrained spirits; be furious: *n.* a state of excitement.

rampant ('pânt), *adj.* overleaping restraint or natural bounds; in heraldry, standing upright on the hind legs.

rampart ('pärt), *n.* a mound or wall surrounding a fortified place; protection from assault or danger: *v.t.* to fortify with a rampart.

ramrod ('rod), *n.* a rod used for ramming down the charge of a gun.

ramshackle ('shak-l), *adj.* loose; out of repair.

ramus (rā'mus), *n.* a branch.

ran, *p.t.* of run.

ranch (ranch), *n.* a cattle-farm. Also ranche, rancho [Mexican].

ranchero (ran-chā'rō), *n.* a herdsman [Mexican].

rancid (ran'sid), *adj.* having a rank, unpleasant smell; sour or musty.

rancidity ('i-ti), *n.* rancid condition. Also rancidness.

rancor (rang'kēr), *n.* implacable enmity: deep spite or malice.

rancorous (-us), *adj.* malignant; spiteful.

rand (rand), *n.* an edge, margin, or border.

randan (ran'dân), *n.* a boat propelled by three rowers, one in the center using two oars and the others one oar each.

random ('dum), *n.* want of direction or method; chance: *adj.* done haphazard; left to chance, or without method.

ranee (ran'ē), *n.* a Hindu queen or princess; rajah's wife. Also rani, rannee.

rang, *p.t.* of ring.

range (rānj), *v.t.* to set or arrange in a row; place in proper order; rove over; sail along in a parallel direction: *n.* a rank or row; order or class; space or room for excursion; extent of discourse or roaming; power; an extended kitchen grate; distance to which a shot, &c., can be projected.

ranger ('ēr), *n.* a rover; the chief official or keeper of a park or forest; a variety of dog.

rank (rangk), *n.* a row or line, especially of soldiers placed abreast; station or position; grade; dignity; eminence: *v.t.* to draw up in line; include in a particular class, or order, or division: *v.i.* to hold a certain position: *adj.* luxuriant in growth; excessive; coarse; rancid.

rankle ('l), *v.i.* to grow more rank or strong; fester; become mentally disquieted or irritated.

ransack (ran'sak), *v.t.* to search minutely; rummage; plunder.

ransom ('sum), *v.t.* to free from captivity, slavery, or punishment, by a payment; atone for; redeem from the bondage of sin: *n.* price paid for release from captivity, &c., or for goods captured by an enemy; price paid for procuring the pardon of sin and the redemption of the sinner.

rant (rant), *v.i.* to bluster or be noisily wordy; rave in extravagant or violent language: *n.* noisy; empty declamation.

ranter ('ēr), *n.* one who rants; a boisterous preacher.

rap (rap), *v.i.* to strike a quick, sharp blow; knock: *v.t.* to strike sharply; *n.* a quick, sharp blow; something of no value.

rapacious (rā-pā'shus), *adj.* given to plunder; seizing forcibly; subsisting on prey; greedy; avaricious.

rapacity (-pas'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being rapacious. Also rapaciousness.

rape (rāp), *n.* a seizing and carrying away by force; the seizure and carnal knowledge of a woman against her will; a plant of the cabbage family, from the seeds of which an oil (colza oil) is expressed.

rapid (rap'id), *adj.* very quick or swift; expeditious: *n.pl.* a swift current in a river where the channel is descending.

rapier (rā'pi-ēr), *n.* a long thin sword, used for thrusting.

rapine (rap'in, or 'īn), *n.* the act of plundering or seizing forcibly; pillage; violence.

rapport (-pōr'), *n.* harmonious relation; affinity.

rapprochement (râ-prōsh'mäng), *n.* the act of coming together; an understanding.

rapscallion (rap-scal'yun), *n.* a rascal.

rapt (rapt), *p.adj.* transported; ravished.

Raptores (rap-tō'rēz), *n.pl.* an order of birds characterized by the strength of their claws and bills, including the eagles, owls, &c.

raptorial ('ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to the Raptores. Also raptorious.

rapture ('tūr), *n.* extreme pleasure or delight; ecstasy; enthusiasm.

raptured, same as rapt.

rare (rār), *adj.* [*comp,* rarer, *superl.* rarest], scarce; uncommon; unusual; thinly scattered; not dense; excellent; incomparable; of loose texture; almost raw.

rare-bit ('bit), *n.* a dainty morsel.

rarefaction (rar-ē-fak'shun), *n.* the act of rarefying or rendering less dense.

rarefy (rar'e-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rarefied, *p.pr.* rarefying], to make rare, thin, or less dense; expand: *v.i.* to become less dense.

rarely ('li), *adv.* seldom.

rareness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being rare.

rare-ripe (rār'rīp), *adj.* ripe before the usual season: *n.* an early fruit.

rarity ('i-ti), *n.* a rare article; exceptional excellence; rareness.

rascal ('kăl), *n.* a mean fellow; a scoundrel; one who is guilty of mean offenses.

rascaldom (-dum), *n.* rascals collectively.

rascality ('i-ti), *n.* the state of being a rascal; petty villainy or dishonesty.

rash (rash), *adj.* hasty; incautious; precipitate; acting without caution or reflection: *n.* a slight cutaneous eruption.

rasher ('ēr), *n.* a thin slice of bacon.

Rasores (rā-sō'rēz), *n.pl.* an order of birds, including the barn fowls, pheasants, partridges, &c., who scratch the ground in search of food.

rasorial ('ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to the Rasores.

rasp (răsp), *v.t.* to rub with, or as with, a rough instrument; file with a rasp: *n.* a kind of rough file.

raspberry (raz'bēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* raspberries (-iz)], a shrub and its well-known fruit.

rasure (rā'zūr), *n.* erasure.

rat (rat), *n.* an animal of the mouse family but larger and more voracious; one who deserts his party; a workman who works during a strike, or for less than the usual wages: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* ratted, *p.pr.* ratting], to desert one's party; to act the rat, said of a workman; to catch rats.

ratable (rāt'ă-bl), *adj.* assessed at a certain value; liable to be assessed.

ratably ('ă-bli), *adv.* proportionally.

ratan, same as rattan.

ratch (rach), *n.* a toothed bar into which a click drops; the wheel of a clock which causes it to strike.

ratchet ('et), *n.* the detent which stops a ratchet-wheel.

ratchet-wheel (hwēl), *n.* a circular ratch.

rate (rāt), *n.* ratio or proportion; price fixed or stated; comparative value; degree; a tax or assessment; speed at which anything is done or performed; class of warship: *v.t.* to estimate; settle or fix the value, rank, or degree of; scold vehemently and hastily: *v.i.* to make an estimate; be placed in a certain class or rank.

rather (răth'ēr), *adv.* sooner; more willingly; on the contrary; preferably to the other.

ratification (rat-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of ratifying; confirmation.
ratifier ('i-fī-ĕr), *n.* one who ratifies.
ratify ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* ratified, *p.pr.* ratifying], to approve and sanction; settle or confirm; establish.
ratio (rā'shi-ō), *n.* [*pl.* ratios (-ōz)], the relation or proportion of one thing or quantity to another.
ratiocinate (rash-i-os'i-nt), *v.i.* to reason deductively; argue.
ratiocination (-i-nā'shun), *n.* the act or process of reasoning; deducing conclusions from premises.
ratiocinative ('i-nā-tiv), *adj.* argumentative.
ration (rā'shun), *n.* an allowance: *pl.* allowance of provisions given per man for daily subsistence: *v.t.* to furnish with rations.
rational (rash'un-âl), *adj.* agreeable to, or consistent with, reason; neither extravagant nor foolish; wise; judicious.
rationale (rash-o-nā'lē), *n.* a series of reasons assigned for any opinion, action, &c.
rationalism ('un-âl-izm), *n.* a system or doctrine which, rejecting revelation, makes reason the sole guide in the interpretation of Scripture and dogma.
rationalist (-ist), *n.* one who upholds or supports rationalism.
rationalistic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or like, rationalism.
rationality (-al'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being rational; power of reasoning; reasonableness; mental sanity.
rationalize ('âl-īz), *v.t.* to interpret as a rationalist; convert to rationalism: *v.i.* to rely solely on reason or as a rationalist.
rationally ('âl-li), *adv.* in a rational manner; in accordance with reason.
ratlins (rat'linz), *n.pl.* small horizontal ropes, extending over the shrouds forming ladder-like steps. Also ratlines.
ratsbane (rats'bān), *n.* poison for rats; arsenious acid.
rattan (rat-an'), *n.* one of the long, smooth, reed-like stems of several species of palms; a rattan walking stick.
ratteen (-tēēn'), *n.* a thick woolen quilted or twilled stuff.
rattinet (-in-et'), *n.* an inferior kind of ratteen.
ratting ('ing), *n.* the act of deserting one's party; the act of catching rats; working for less than current prices.
rattle (rat'l), *v.i.* to produce rapidly sharp noises; speak rapidly or noisily; ride rapidly: *v.t.* to cause to make a rapid, sharp noise; stun with noise; drive rapidly; scold: *n.* a succession of rapid, sharp noises; noisy, rapid, empty talk; a child's toy for rattling.
rattler (rat'lĕr), *n.* one who or that which rattles; a rattlesnake.
rattlesnake (-snāk), *n.* a venomous snake with hard bony rings on the tail producing a rattling sound when in motion.
rattling ('ling), *adj.* making a rapid succession of sharp, noisy sounds; quick: *adv.* very: *n.* noise produced by a rattle.
raucous (raw'kus), *adj.* hoarse.
ravage (rav'āj), *v.t.* to lay waste; pillage; plunder or sack: *n.* destruction by violence or decay; devastation; ruin.
rave (rāv), *v.i.* to wander in the mind or be delirious; rage as a madman.
ravel (rav'l), *v.t.* to unweave or untwist; involve or entangle: *v.i.* to be unwoven or untwisted; busy one's self with perplexities.
ravelin ('lin), *n.* a detached work with two embankments making a salient angle.
ravelings ('el-ingz), *n.pl.* threads detached by untwisting.
raven (rā'vn), *n.* a large bird of the crow family noted for its deep black color: *adj.* raven-colored.
raven (rav'n), *v.t.* to obtain, or seize, by violence; devour with greediness or voracity: *n.* violence; plunder; prey.
ravening ('n-ing), *n.* eagerness for plunder.
ravenous ('n-us), *adj.* devouring with rapacity; eagerly voracious; eager for gratification.
ravine (rā-vēn'), *n.* a long, deep hol-

low, worn by the action of a stream or torrent; mountain gorge.

ravish (rav'ish), *v.t.* to seize and to carry away by force; have sexual intercourse with (a woman) by force and without her consent; transport with delight or rapture.

ravishment ('ish-ment), *n.* forcible violation of chastity; rape; abduction; transport; rapture.

raw (raw), *adj.* uncooked; crude; without skin; sore; not spun or twisted; in the natural state; untanned; undiluted; unripe; inexperienced; cold and damp: *n.* a sore.

rawboned ('bōnd), *adj.* with little flesh on the bones.

rawhide ('hīd), *n.* a cowhide whip.

rawish ('ish), *adj.* somewhat raw.

ray (rā), *n.* a line or pencil of light proceeding from a radiant point; light; beam of intellectual light; perception or apprehension; the outer whorl of a floret; a radius; a cartilaginous fish of the genus Raia, as the skate, &c.: *v.t.* to shoot forth, as a ray: *v.i.* shine forth.

rayah (rā'yä), *n.* in Turkey, a non-Mohammedan.

raze (rāz), *v.t.* to level to the ground; blot out; efface; graze or shave.

razee (rā-zē'), *n.* a large warship cut down to a smaller size and inferior class.

razor ('zēr), *n.* a sharp-edged cutting instrument used for shaving.

razor-bill (-bil), *n.* the auk.

razure, same as rasure.

re, *prefix* noting *repetition* or *retrograde action.*

reach (rēch), *v.t.* to touch with the extended hand; stretch forth; arrive at; gain; penetrate to; include: *v.i.* to be extended so as to touch; endeavor to obtain something; the power of reaching or attaining; distance that can be reached; limit of power or ability; stretch of water or stream.

read (rēd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* read (red), *p.pr.* reading], to observe and apprehend the meaning of (something written, printed or inscribed); peruse; discover by observation; study: *v.i.* to perform the act of reading; peruse written or printed matter.

read (red), *adj.* well-informed or acquainted with books.

readable (rēd'ā-bl), *adj.* fit to be read; worth reading; legible.

reader ('ēr), *n.* one who reads; one who reads prayers in church; a corrector of the press; a university lecturer; a reading-book.

readily (red'i-li), *adv.* in a ready manner; quickly; easily; willingly.

readiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being ready; promptness; cheerfulness.

reading (rēd'ing), *adj.* addicted to reading: *n.* perusal of books; lecture; public recital; variation; version or interpretation of a particular passage in a book or MS.; observation made by examining a scientific instrument; formal recital of a bill by the proper officer before a legislative assembly.

ready (red'i), *adj.* [*comp.* readier, *superl.* readiest], prepared at the moment; quick; prompt; fit for a purpose; willing; near; about to do or be; dexterous.

real (rē'ăl), *adj.* actually existing; not fictitious; genuine; true; pertaining to things fixed, as lands or tenements; not personal: *n.* (rā'ăl) a Spanish coin = 5 cents (about).

real estate (es-tāt), *n.* lands and all appertaining to them.

realism ('ăl-izm), *n.* the representation of nature or social life as it actually appears; the doctrine that the objects immediately known are real existences.

realist (-ist), *n.* one who holds the doctrine of, or practices realism.

realistic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to realism and realists.

reality ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* realities (-tiz)], actual existence; fact; truth.

realization (-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of realizing, or of making and believing real; conversion of money into real property, or the contrary.

realize ('ăl-īz), *v.t.* to bring into act or being; make real; convert into real property or money; bring home to one's self; achieve; complete.

really ('ăl-li), *adv.* with actual existence; in truth.

realm (relm), *n.* royal jurisdiction or territory; kingdom; empire; state.
realty ('ăl-ti), *n.* real estate.
ream rēm), *n.* 20 quires, or 480 sheets of paper; 516 sheets (printer's ream).
reap (rēp), *v.t.* to cut with a scythe, sickle, or corn-cutting machine; perform the operation of reaping; gather in; receive as a reward.
rear (rēr), *n.* the part behind the rest; last in order; background; that part of a fleet or army behind the other: *v.t.* raise or lift up; exalt; build; educate; bring to maturity: *v.i.* to assume an erect posture: *adj.* pertaining to the rear.
rear-admiral (-ad-mĭr-ăl), *n.* an officer ranking next below the vice-admiral, or, in the United States navy, below the admiral.
reason (rē'zn), *n.* that mental faculty in man which enables him to deduce inferences from facts, and to distinguish between right and wrong; right judgment; efficient or final cause; cause for opinion or act; premise of an argument, especially the minor: *v.i.* to infer conclusions from premises; *v.t.* to persuade by reasoning.
reasonable (-ă-bl), *adj.* endowed with reason; rational; equitable; moderate; fair.
reasonableness (-nes), *n.* the quality or state of being reasonable; moderation.
reasonably (-ă-bli), *adv.* in a reasonable manner.
reasoning (-ing), *n.* the exercise of the faculty of reason; argumentation; reasons adduced or employed.
rebate (-bāt'), *n.* a return to shippers by transportation companies of part of charges paid; *v.t.* to make blunt; make obtuse; abate or diminish.
rebel (reb'el), *n.* one who revolts from his allegiance or defies constituted authority: *adj.* rebellious: *v.i.* (re-bel') [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rebelled, *p.pr.* rebelling], to take up arms and resist lawful or constituted authority; revolt; rise against authority.
rebeller ('ēr), *n.* one who rebels.
rebellion ('yun), *n.* insurrection against, or open resistance to, lawful or constituted authority; revolt.
rebellious ('yus), *adj.* opposing lawful or constituted authority.
rebound (re-bound'), *v.i.* to start or leap back; re-echo; to reverberate: *n.* the act of rebounding; a leaping or flying back.
rebuff (-buf'), *n.* a beating back; sudden check or resistance; defeat; refusal: *v.t.* to beat back; repel; check; refuse.
rebuke (-būk'), *n.* reprimand or reproof; chiding; chastisement: *v.t.* to reprimand or chide; chastise.
rebus (rē'bus), *n.* [*pl.* rebuses (-ez)], an enigmatical representation of a word or phrase by pictures or figures instead of words; in heraldry, a coat of arms bearing an allusion to the name of the wearer.
rebut (re-but'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rebutted, *p.pr.* rebutting], to beat back; oppose by argument or proof; repel: *v.i.* in law, to put in or return an answer.
rebuttal ('ăl), *n.* the act of rebutting.
rebutter ('ēr), *n.* one who rebuts; the answer of a plaintiff to the rejoinder of a defendant.
recalcitrant (-kal'si-trant), *adj.* refractory.
recall (-kawl'), *v.t.* to call back; remember; revoke; withdraw: *n.* revocation; *political*, the power of recalling from office an elected official of whom the people disapprove.
recant (-kant'), *v.t.* to withdraw or retract; abjure.
recantation (-kan-tā'shun), *n.* the act of recanting; a declaration recalling and contradicting a former one.
recapitulate (-kă-pit'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to go over, or summarize (the chief points or a discourse, argument, &c.).
recapitulation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of recapitulating.
recaption (-kap'shun), *n.* reprisal.
recede (-sēd'), *v.i.* to fall back or retrograde; retreat: *v.t.* to cede back to a former possessor.
receipt (-sēt'), *n.* the act of receiving; reception; a recipe; written

acknowledgment of anything received: *v.t.* to give a receipt for; sign in acknowledgment of.

receivable (-sēv'ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being received.

receive (-sēv'), *v.t.* to take or obtain from another in any manner; accept; obtain; entertain; gain knowledge of; suffer; take in, as stolen goods.

receiver ('ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, receives; one who buys stolen goods; a person appointed by a court to manage property in controversy.

recency (rē'sen-si), *n.* lateness of time; newness. Also recentness.

recension (re-sen'shun), *n.* review or revision, especially critical revision of the text of an author; the text thus revised and established.

recent ('sent), *adj.* of late origin or occurrence; new; modern; fresh; newly arrived; subsequent to man's existence.

receptacle (-sep'tă-kl), *n.* a vessel or place into which anything is received; basis of a flower.

receptibility (-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being receivable.

reception ('shun), *n.* the act of receiving; the state of being received; welcome; entertainment; admission; formal or official receiving of a person.

receptive ('tiv), *adj.* having the quality of receiving or containing; capable of receiving mental impressions.

recess (-ses'), *n.* withdrawal; state of being in retirement; seclusion; remission of business; cavity in a room or alcove; niche.

recession (-sesh'un), *n.* the act of receding or withdrawal; cession back.

recherché (re-shẽr-shā'), *adj.* uncommon; rare; exquisite; choice.

recipe (res'i-pē), *n.* a medical prescription; formula for compounding anything.

recipient (re-sip'i-ent), *n.* one who receives: *adj.* receiving.

reciprocal ('rō-kăl), *adj.* mutual; alternating; mutually interchangeable.

reciprocally (-li), *adv.* mutually.

reciprocate ('rō-kāt), *v.t.* to give and receive mutually: *v.i.* to alternate; interchange.

reciprocating ('rō-kā-ting), *adj.* moving backwards and forwards.

reciprocation (-kā'shun), *n.* interchange of acts; reciprocal motion.

reciprocity (res-i-pros'i-ti), *n.* reciprocal obligation or right; equal mutual rights or benefits to be yielded or enjoyed.

recision (re-sizh'un), *n.* the act of cutting off.

recital (-sī'tăl), *n.* the act of reciting; rehearsal; narrative; a musical entertainment by one performer.

recitation (res-i-tā'shun), *n.* a public reading; delivery of a composition committed to memory; the composition so delivered.

recitative (-tā-tēv'), *adj.* pertaining to recitation; words spoken in the sounds of the musical scale; chant. Also recitativo [Italian]: *adj.* uttered musically; chanted.

recitatively ('li). *adv.* in a recitative manner.

recite (re-sīt'), *v.t.* to repeat aloud from memory; enumerate; rehearse; recapitulate.

reck (rek), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to care for; heed.

reckless ('les), *adj.* heedless of consequences; careless; thoughtless.

recklessness (-nes), *n.* carelessness; thoughtlessness; heedlessness.

reckon ('n), *v.t.* to count or compute; number; estimate by rank: *v.i.* to calculate; charge to account; make up accounts; pay a penalty; reason with one's self and conclude from argument; think or suppose.

reckoning (-ing), *n.* computation; calculation; statement of accounts between debtor and creditor; money charged by a host; estimated position of a ship by its progress and course.

reclaim (re-klām'), *v.t.* to call back; demand the return of; reform; bring under cultivation.

reclinate (rek'li-nāt), *adj.* reclined, as a leaf.

reclination (-nā'shun), *n.* the act of reclining.

recline (-klīn'), *v.t.* to cause to lean or lie back; lean to one side: *v.i.* to rest or repose.

recluse (re-klōōs'), *n.* one who lives in retirement; hermit; anchorite: *adj.* retired from the world; solitary; secluded.

reclusely ('li), *adv.* in a recluse manner.

recluseness ('nes), *n.* retirement from society. Also reclusion.

reclusive ('siv), *adj.* affording retirement from the world or society.

recognizable (rek'og-nīz-â-bl), *adj.* capable of being recognized.

recognizance (re-kon'i-zâns), *n.* avowal; acknowledgment; badge or token; a legal obligation entered into before a magistrate or court to do, or abstain from doing, some particular act.

recognize (rek'og-nīz), *v.t.* to know again; acknowledge; avow; admit with a formal acknowledgment: *v.i.* to enter into recognizance.

recognizer (-ẽr), *n.* one who recognizes.

recognizor (re-kon'i-zẽr), *n.* in law, one who enters into a recognizance.

recognition (rek-og-nish'un), *n.* the act of recognizing; the state of being recognized; remembrance; recollection; formal avowal.

recollect (-ol-ekt'), *v.t.* to call to memory; (rē-kol-ekt'), to gather together again.

recollection (rek-ol-ek'shun), *n.* memory; that which is remembered.

recollective ('tiv), *adj.* having the faculty of recollecting or remembering.

recommend (-om-end'), *v.t.* to commend to another; introduce favorably; advise.

recommendation (-en-dā'shun), *n.* the act of recommending; favorable introduction.

recommendatory ('dā-tō-ri), *adj.* that recommends.

recommit (rē-kom-it'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* recommitted, *p.pr.* recommitting], to commit anew; refer back to a committee.

recommitment ('ment), *n.* the act of recommitting; state of being recommitted. Also recommittal.

recompense (rek'om-pens), *n.* an equivalent given in return; reward; compensation: *v.t.* to give back as an equivalent; make amends for; repay or requite.

reconcilable (-on-sīl'â-bl), *adj.* capable of being reconciled.

reconcile ('on-sīl), *v.t.* to restore to friendship or favor after estrangement; adjust; harmonize.

reconciliation (-sil-i-ā'shun), *n.* the act of reconciling; the state of being reconciled; renewal of friendship; expiation or atonement. Also reconcilement.

reconciliatory ('i-â-tō-ri), *adj.* tending to reconcile.

recondite ('on-dīt), *adj.* deep; abstruse; hidden from view; secret.

reconnaissance (re-kon'ā-sâns), *n.* the act of reconnoitering.

reconnoiter, reconnoitre (rek-o-noi'tẽr), *v.t.* to make a survey of, especially for military purposes; examine for scientific purposes.

record (re-kôrd'), *v.t.* to remember, or cause to be remembered; register or enroll; celebrate: *n.* (rek'ẽrd) an authentic memorial; register; formal writing or copy of an official document; in sports, the best performance: *pl.* public documents.

recorder (-kôrd'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, records; one whose official duty is to register writings or transactions.

recount (re-kount'), *v.t.* to go over or narrate in detail.

recoup (rē-kōōp'), *v.t.* to indemnify or make good; diminish by keeping back a part.

recourse (re-kōrs'), *n.* a going to for aid or protection; application of effort for a particular purpose or end.

recover (-kuv'ẽr), *v.t.* to regain; retrieve; cure; obtain as compensation; obtain by judgment in a court of law; cover again: *v.i.* to regain health, strength, or any former state; be successful in a lawsuit.

recovery ('ẽr-i), *n.* the act of recovering; restoration to health; legal right to something after judgment of a court.

recreant (rek're-ânt), *adj.* cowardly; mean-spirited; apostate; false: *n.* a

mean-spirited creature; a coward; an apostate.

recreate ('re-āt), *v.t.* to reanimate, especially after toil; gratify: *v.i.* to take recreation: *v.i.* (rē-krē-āt') to create anew.

recreation (rek-re-ā'shun), *n.* refreshment after toil, &c.; amusement: *n.* (rē-krē-ā'shun), the act of creating anew; a new creation.

recreative (rek're-ā-tiv), *adj.* reinvigorating.

recriminate (re-krim'in-āt), *v.i.* to return one accusation with another: *v.t.* to accuse in return.

recrimination (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of recriminating.

recriminatory ('in-ā-tō-ri), *adj.* retorting an accusation or charge.

recrudescence (-krōō-des'ens), *n.* the state of becoming sore again; a sharp relapse.

recrudescent ('ent), *adj.* becoming sore or raw again.

recruit (-krōōt'), *v.t.* to supply with new soldiers; restore to health; repair by fresh supplies: *v.i.* to obtain fresh supplies; recover health: *n.* a soldier newly enlisted; supply of any want.

recruiting ('ing), *n.* the enlisting of recruits for the army.

rectangle (rek'tang-gl), *n.* a 4-sided figure with 4 right angles, or angles of 90°.

rectangled (-gld), *adj.* having one or more right angles.

rectangular ('gū-lăr), *adj.* right-angled.

rectifiable ('ti-fī-â-bl), *adj.* capable of being rectified.

rectification (-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of setting right; repeated distillation of a spirit to concentrate it or render it purer; reduction of a curve to a right line.

rectify ('ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rectified, *p.pr.* rectifying], to set right; adjust; refine by distillation.

rectilineal (-ti-lin'e-âl), *adj.* bounded by straight lines; right- or straight-lined; straight. Also rectilinear.

rectilineally (-i), *adv.* in a straight line.

rectitude ('ti-tūd), *n.* rightness of principles and practice; honesty; moral integrity.

rector ('tĕr), *n.* a clergyman who has the great and small tithes of a living; the headmaster of a public school, or head of a university [Scotch]; the superior of a convent or religious house.

rectorate ('tĕr-āt), *n.* the office of a rector. Also rectorship.

rectorial (-tō'ri-âl), *adj.* pertaining to a rector.

rectory ('tĕr-i), *n.* the house of a rector; the benefice of a rector, with the rights appertaining to it.

rectum ('tum), *n.* the lowest part of the great intestine.

recumbency (re-kum'ben-si), *n.* the state of leaning or reclining. Also recumbence.

recumbent ('bent), *adj.* reclining; idle.

recuperate (-kū'pĕr-āt), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to recover.

recuperation (-ā'shun), *n.* recovery.

recuperative ('per-ā-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or tending to, recovery. Also recuperatory.

recur (-kĕr'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* recurred, *p.pr.* recurring], return to the mind; return; happen at a stated interval; have recourse.

recurrence (-kur'ens), *n.* return; resort.

recurrent ('ent), *adj.* returning repeatedly.

recurvate ('vāt), *adj.* bent back.

recusancy (rek'ū-zân-si), *n.* nonconformity.

recusant ('ū-zânt), *adj.* refusing to acknowledge the royal supremacy in religion; nonconforming: *n.* a nonconformist.

red (red), *n.* one of the primary colors varying from scarlet to pink: *adj.* red-colored.

redan (re-dan'), *n.* a V-shaped field-work or rampart with the apex towards the enemy; a projection in a wall.

redbreast (red'brest), *n.* the robin.

redcap ('kap), *n.* a kind of goldfinch.

redden ('n), *v.t.* to make red: *v.i.* to become red; blush.

reddish ('ish), *adj.* somewhat red.

redeem (re-dēm'), *v.t.* to ransom

from bondage; rescue; make atonement for; perform; recover; make good use of; ransom from sin and its consequences.

redeemer ('ēr), *n.* one who redeems.

Redeemer, *n.* Jesus Christ, the Savior.

redemption (-demp'shun), *n.* repurchase; release; ransom; freeing of an estate from a mortgage; salvation of mankind by Jesus Christ.

redemptioner (-ēr), *n.* an emigrant to the United States who sells his services for a certain term, as payment for his passage out from Europe.

redemptive ('tiv), *adj.* pertaining to redemption, or serving to redeem.

redemptory ('tō-ri), *adj.* paid for ransom.

redgum (red'gum), *n.* strophulus; a lofty Australian gum-tree, yielding a gum resin used in medicine.

redingote (-ing-gōt'), *n.* a long double-breasted coat.

redivivus (-i-vī'vus), *adj.* come to life again.

red-letter day ('let-ēr dā), *n.* a lucky day: from the Saints' days printed in red-letter in the church calendars.

redolence ('ō-lens), *n.* perfume; fragrance.

redolent ('ō-lent), *adj.* emitting a sweet smell; fragrant.

redoubt (re-dout'), *n.* a field-work for strengthening or fortifying a military position without flanks.

redoubtable ('â-bl), *adj.* formidable; valiant; terrible to enemies.

redound (-dound'), *v.i.* to tend or contribute; be in excess.

redowa (red'ō-wâ), *n.* a Bohemian dance; music for such a dance.

redress (-dres'), *v.t.* to amend or set right; compensate; relieve from; to dress again: *n.* the reparation of wrong; relief.

redressible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being redressed.

redsear (red'sēr), *v.t.* to break or crack under the hammer, as iron when hot.

redshank ('shangk), *n.* the red-legged sandpiper; a Highlander.

red-snow ('snō), *n.* an Arctic lichen or fungus.

redstart ('stärt), *n.* a small red-tailed migratory song-bird.

red-tape ('tāp), *n.* red-colored tape used for tying official documents: hence excessive official formality.

red-tapism ('izm), *n.* government by strict official routine.

reduce (re-dūs'), *v.t.* to bring into a lower state: degrade; diminish; conquer; shorten; reclaim to order; bring or change (numbers or quantities) from one denomination into another; bring into classes.

reducible ('si-bl), *adj.* capable of being reduced.

reduction (-duk'shun), *n.* the act of reducing; the state of being reduced; diminution; conquest or subjugation; the changing of quantities from one denomination to another; the process of converting a metallic oxide into metal by the expulsion of the oxygen contained in it.

redundance (-dun'dâns), *n.* superfluity; excess. Also redundancy.

redundant ('dânt), *adj.* superfluous.

reduplicate (-dūp'li-kāt), *v.t.* to double again; repeat; multiply.

reduplication (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of reduplicating.

red-wing (red'wing), *n.* a kind of thrush.

ree (rē), *n.* a Portuguese and Brazilian money of account, the 1,000th part of a milree. Also rea, rei.

reed (rēd), *n.* a large, coarse grass, of the genus Arundo, with jointed hollow stems; a pastoral pipe; mouth tube of a musical instrument; the comb-shaped part of a loom which beats the weft up to the web; an arrow.

reef (rēf), *n.* that part of a sail which can be reduced by being drawn in by small ropes running in eyelet holes; a chain of rock lying at or near the surface of the water: *v.t.* to reduce the size of (a sail) by means of reefs.

reefer ('ēr), *n.* one who, for the purpose of plunder, entices vessels in distress by false signals to come among rocks; a midshipman; a rough kind of jacket.

reek (rēk), *n.* smoke; steam: *v.i.* to emit smoke or steam.
reel (rēl), *n.* a turning frame for winding yarn, &c.; bobbin; an angler's implement for winding his line upon; a stagger; a lively Scotch dance: *v.t.* to wind on a reel: *v.i.* to stagger; perform a reel.
reeve (rēv), *n.* a bailiff or steward; the female of the ruff: *v.t.* to pass a rope's end through any hole.
refection (re-fek'shun), *n.* a light repast.
refectory ('tō-ri), *n.* an eating room or hall.
refer (-fēr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* referred, *p.pr.* referring], to submit to another person or authority for information, corroboration, or decision: *v.i.* to allude; have relation; appeal; hint.
referable (ref'ēr-â-bl), *adj.* that may be referred; ascribable.
referee (ref-ēr-ē'), *n.* one to whom anything is referred for decision; an umpire.
reference ('ēr-ens), *n.* the act of referring; allusion; one who, or that which, is referred to; trial or decision by referees.
referendum (ref'ēr-en-dum), *n.* the referring of a legislative act to the people for final decision.
referential (-en'shăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or referring to, something else.
referrible (re-fēr'i-bl), same as referable.
refine (-fīn'), *v.t.* to separate from impurities; clear from dross; polish; educate or improve: *v.i.* to become fine or pure; improve in accuracy or delicacy.
refinement ('ment), *n.* the act of refining; state of being refined; elegance; polish; purity of taste, mind, morals, &c.; affectation of elegant or subtle improvements.
refinery ('ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* refineries (-iz)], a place where anything is refined or purified.
refit (-fit'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* refitted, *p.pr.* refitting], to make fit for use again; prepare or fit afresh: *v.i.* to repair damages, especially damages of ships: *n.* the renewal of that which is damaged or worn, especially of parts of a ship.
reflect (-flekt'), *v.t.* to throw back, especially rays of light or heat after striking on any substance: *v.i.* to be thrown back, as rays of light, &c.; consider in the mind; cast reproach or censure (with *upon*).
reflectible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being reflected.
reflecting ('ing), *p.adj.* making reflection; thoughtful; casting reproach or censure.
reflection (-flek'shun), *n.* the act of reflecting; state of being reflected; that which is reflected; the turning of thought back upon past experiences or ideas; attentive consideration; reproach or censure. Also reflexion.
reflective ('tiv), *adj.* throwing back images or rays; considering the operations of the mind or things of the past; reflexive.
reflectively (-li), *adv.* in a reflective manner.
reflectiveness (-nes), *n.* the power or habit of reflection.
reflector ('tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, reflects; a polished surface reflecting rays of light or heat.
reflex ('fleks), *adj.* bent or turned back; directed backwards; illuminated by light reflected from another part of the same picture; noting the action of the motor nerves acting independently of the will under stimulus from impressions made on the sensory nerves: *n.* reflected light, &c.
reflexibility (-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being reflexible.
reflexible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being reflected.
reflexive ('iv), *adj.* reflective; having respect to something past; referring back to the grammatical subject.
reflux ('fluks), *n.* a flowing back.
reform (-fôrm'), *v.t.* to make better; change or return to a former good state; introduce improvement in or change for the better; amend; correct; form again or anew: *v.i.* to abandon evil for that which is good; become better, or amended: *n.*

amendment; change for the better, especially political change; correction.

reformation (ref-ôr-mā'shun), *n.* the act of reforming; state of being reformed; amendment; political redress; the act of forming again or anew.

Reformation, *n.* the great religious movement (16th century) under Martin Luther (with *the*).

reformative ('â-tiv), *adj.* forming again.

reformatory ('â-tō-ri), *adj.* tending to reform: *n.* an institution for the detention and reformation of juvenile offenders.

reformed (-fôrmd'), *p.adj.* restored to a previous good state; amended, as noting the Protestant churches.

Reformed Church (chĕrch), *n.* that section of the Protestant Church which on the Continent separated from Luther, and adopted the theology and ecclesiastical polity of Calvin.

reformer ('ĕr), *n.* one who effects a reformation, religious, moral, or political.

refract (-frakt'), *v.t.* to break the natural course of, or bend from a straight line.

refracted ('ed), *p.adj.* bent back at an acute angle; bent from a direct course.

refracting ('ing), *p.adj.* having the power to turn rays from a direct course.

refraction (-frak'shun), *n.* the change from a straight line which a ray of light or heat assumes when passing through a smooth surface into a medium of greater density at any angle other than 90°.

refractive ('tiv), *adj.* pertaining to refraction.

refractorily ('tō-ri-li), *adv.* in a refractory manner.

refractoriness (-nes), *n.* perverse obstinacy; difficulty of fusion or malleability.

refractory ('tō-ri), *adj.* sullenly or perversely obstinate; difficult of fusion, &c.

refrain (-frān'), *v.t.* to restrain: *v.i.* to forbear; abstain from action: *n.* burden of a song repeated at the end of each stanza.

refrangibility (-fran-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being refrangible. Also refrangibleness.

refrangible ('ji-bl), *adj.* capable of being refracted.

refresh (-fresh'), *v.t.* to revive after fatigue or exhaustion; reinvigorate; restore.

refreshing ('ing), *adj.* reanimating; reinvigorating; cooling.

refreshment ('ment), *n.* the act of refreshing; state of being refreshed; that which refreshes, as food or rest.

refrigerant (-frij'ĕr-ânt), *adj.* cooling; refreshing: *n.* a substance that cools; a cooling medicine. Also refrigerative.

refrigerate ('ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to cool, or keep cool, as by a refrigerator.

refrigeration (-ā'shun), *n.* act of cooling.

refrigerator ('ĕr-ā-tĕr), *n.* an apparatus or vessel for preserving or cooling things by means of ice, &c.

refrigeratory ('ĕr-ā-tō-ri), *adj.* cooling.

refuge (ref'ūj), *n.* protection from danger or distress; shelter or asylum; stronghold; expedient or resource.

refugee (-ē'), *n.* one who flees for protection, especially from political or religious persecution.

refulgence (re-ful'jens), *n.* brightness; flood of light; splendor. Also refulgency.

refulgent ('jent), *adj.* casting a bright light; brilliant; splendid.

refund (-fund'), *v.t* to pay back again.

refusable (-fūz'â-bl), *adj.* capable of being refused.

refusal ('âl), *n.* the act of refusing; rejection; right to take the preference; option.

refuse (-fūz'), *v.t.* to deny or reject, as a demand or request: *v.i.* to decline to accept; not to comply: *n.* (ref'ūs), waste or worthless matter; rubbish: *adj.* rejected; worthless.

refutable (re-fūt'â-bl), *adj.* capable of being refuted.

refutation (ref-ū-tā'shun), *n.* the

act of refuting; that which is refuted.

refute (re-fūt'), *v.t.* to prove to be false or erroneous; repel; disprove.

regain (-gān'), *v.t.* to recover possession of; get back; reach again.

regal (rē'gal), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, a king; kingly; royal.

regale (-gāl'), *v.t.* to entertain with something to delight the senses; feast sumptuously: *v.i.* to feast.

regalia (-gā'liă), *n.pl.* the ensigns of sovereignty, as the crown, &c.; royal rights or prerogatives; decorations of an order or office.

regard (re-gärd'), *v.t.* to observe particularly; heed; esteem; consider; respect; value: *n.* attention; respect; consideration; reference: *pl.* good wishes.

regardant ('ant), *adj.* in heraldry, looking backwards or behind.

regardful ('fool), *adj.* taking notice.

regarding ('ing), *prep.* concerning.

regatta (-gat'ă), *n.* a sailing or rowing match for prizes.

regelation (-jel-ā'shun), *n.* the act of freezing two pieces of ice with moist surfaces together at 32° F.

regency (rē'jen-si), *n.* the office or jurisdiction of a regent; a body instructed with the duties of a regent.

regeneracy (re-jen'ĕr-ă-si), *n.* the state of being regenerated.

regenerate ('ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to renew the heart of and cause to turn to the love of God; produce anew: *adj.* renewed; reformed.

regeneration (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of regenerating; the state of being regenerated; formation of new tissue to supply that which has been lost.

regenerative ('ĕr-ā-tiv), *adj.* renewing.

regeneratory ('ĕr-ā-tō-ri), *adj.* having the power to regenerate.

regent (rē'jent), *adj.* exercising vicarious authority: *n.* one who governs in the interim during the minority, absence, or disability of the sovereign; a university teacher; a member of a board of superintendence of colleges and schools in the state of New York.

regent-bird (-bĕrd), *n.* an Australian honey-eater with handsome plumage.

regicidal (rej'i-sī-dal), *adj.* pertaining to a regicide or to regicide.

regicide ('i-sīd), *n.* the murder, or murderer, of a king.

régime (rā-zhēm'), *n.* mode; system or rule of government, social or political.

regimen (rej'i-men), *n.* systematic regulation of diet or habit; rule; the grammatical regulation of one word by another.

regiment (rej'i-ment), *n.* a number of companies of soldiers united into one body under the command of a colonel.

regimental ('al), *adj.* pertaining to a regiment: *n.pl.* the uniforms worn by the troops of a regiment.

regimentation (-men-tā'shun), *n.* enforced socialism.

region (rē'jun), *n.* a tract of land; country.

register (rej'is-tĕr), *n.* an official written record; the book containing such record; that which registers, records, or regulates; a list of persons entitled to vote; an organ stop; musical compass or range.

registrar (-trär), *n.* an official who keeps a register or record.

registration (-trā'shun), *n.* the act of inserting in a register.

registry ('is-tri), *n.* the place where a register is kept.

reglet (reg'let), *n.* a flat, narrow molding; a slip of wood used for separating lines or filling blank spaces in printing.

regnal ('nal), *adj.* pertaining to a reign.

regnant ('nant), *adj.* reigning; exercising royal authority; prevalent.

regression (re-gresh'un), *n.* retrogression.

regret (-pret'), *n.* mental sorrow or concern for anything, as for past conduct or negligence; remorse: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* regretted, *p.pr.* regretting], to remember with sorrow; bewail the loss or want of.

regretful ('fool), *adj.* full of regret.
regretfully (-li), *adv.* with regret.
regrettable ('ă-bl), *adj.* admitting of, or causing, regret.
regular (reg'ū-lăr), *adj.* according to rule, order, or established usage; consistent; governed by rule; uniform; methodical; exact; fully qualified; having sides or surfaces composed of equal figures or lines: *n.* a soldier belonging to a standing army; one who is under monastic rule.
regularity (-lar'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being regular; conformity to rule; uniformity; method or certain order.
regulate ('ū-lāt), *v.t.* to make regular; put in good order; adjust by rule.
regulation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of regulating; order; method; rule.
regulator ('ū-lā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, regulates; a lever for regulating motion; lever of a watch; an accurate timepiece.
regulus ('ū-lus), *n.* a metal containing more or less impurities of the ore.
regurgitate (re-gēr'i-tāt), *v.i.* to be thrown or poured back.
rehearsal (-hēr'săl), *n.* a recital in private prior to a public performance.
rehearse (-hērs'), *v.t.* to repeat, as what has already been said or written; tell or narrate; recite before public performance.
Reichsrath (rīkhs'rät), *n.* the parliament of the Austrian empire.
Reichstag ('täkh), *n.* the German parliament.
reign (rān), *v.i.* to exercise sovereign authority; rule; be predominant: *n.* supreme power or influence; time during which a sovereign rules.
reimburse (re-im-bērs'), *v.t.* to refund.
reimbursement ('ment), *n.* refunding.
rein (rān), *n.* the strap of a bridle; an instrument for curbing, restraining, or governing; power: *pl.* the kidneys, or parts about them; loins; the heart [Old Testament]: *v.t.* to govern with a bridle; restrain; control: *v.i.* to check a horse with the reins.
reindeer ('dēr), *n.* a large Arctic deer.
reinforce (re-in-fōrs'), *v.t.* to supply with new strength, support, or assistance.
reinforcement ('ment), *n.* additional support.
reinstate (-in-stāt'), *v.t.* to restore to a former state.
reiteration (-it-ēr-ā'shun), *n.* repetition.
reiterative (-it'ēr-ā-tiv), *n.* a word or part of a word reduplicated; a verb noting reproduction or intensive action.
reject (re-jekt'), *v.t.* to throw away as useless or vile; refuse; renounce; discard.
rejective (-jek'tiv), *adj.* tending to reject.
rejection ('shun), *n.* the act of rejecting.
rejoice (-jois'), *v.i.* to feel or express joy or gladness; exult: *v.t.* to make joyful.
rejoicing ('ing), *n.* expression, subject, or experience, of joy or gladness.
rejoin (-join'), *v.t.* to unite again after separation: *v.i.* to answer a reply; answer as the defendant to the plaintiff's replication.
rejoinder ('dēr), *n.* an answer to a reply; in law, the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication.
relais (-lā'), *n.* a narrow walk without the rampart of a fortification.
relapse (-laps'), *v.i.* to fall back from a state of convalescence; return to a former bad state or habit: *n.* a falling into a former bad state; return of a disease after convalescence or partial recovery.
relapsing ('ing), *p.adj.* subject to relapse.
relate (-lāt'), *v.t.* to tell; describe; recite; narrate: *v.i.* to refer.
related (-lā'ted), *p.adj.* told or described; allied by kindred or blood relationship.
relation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of relating; the thing related; mutual connection between two or more

things; proportion or ratio; connection by birth or marriage; kinsman or kinswoman.

relationship (-ship), *n.* the state of being related by kindred, affinity, or other alliance.

relative (rel'ā-tiv), *adj.* having, or expressing, relation; pertinent; belonging to or connected with; relating to a word, sentence, or clause: *n.* that which has relation to something else; a person connected by kinship or consanguinity; a word which relates to its antecedent.

relatively (-li), *adv.* comparatively.

relativeness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being relative. Also relativity.

relator (re-lā'tēr), *n.* one who relates; a prosecutor.

relax (-laks'), *v.t.* to slacken; make less close; render less tense, rigorous, or severe; divert, as the mind; loosen, as the bowels; make languid: *v.i.* to take relaxation; become less severe or close.

relaxation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of relaxing; state of being relaxed; diminution of tension; diversion or recreation.

relay (-lā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* relaid, *p.pr.* relaying], to lay a second time: *n.* fresh post-horses or hunting dogs to relieve others; new supply; a subsidiary electric circuit.

release (-lēs'), *v.t.* to set free; discharge; free from obligation or penalty: *n.* liberation from restraint, penalty, pain, &c.; discharge from an obligation.

relegate (rel'e-gāt), *v.t.* to banish; consign.

relegation (-gā'shun), *n.* the act of relegating.

relent (-lent'), *v.i.* to grow less hard or severe; become more tender; yield.

relenting ('ing), *n.* the act of becoming less hard or more tender or compassionate.

relessee (-les-ē'), *n.* the person to whom a deed of release is granted. Also releasee.

relessor ('ēr), *n.* the person who grants a deed of release.

relevancy (rel'e-vân-si), *n.* applicability; pertinence. Also relevance.

relevant ('e-vânt), *adj.* applicable; related; pertinent.

reliability (re-lī-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being reliable. Also reliableness.

reliable ('ā-bl), *adj.* trustworthy.

reliably ('ā-bli), *adv.* so as to be relied on.

reliance ('âns), *n.* confidence; trust.

reliant ('ânt), *adj.* having reliance.

relic (rel'ik), *n.* that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest; memorial or souvenir; remains of a person deceased; body or other memorial of a saint held in religious reverence.

relict ('ikt), *n.* a widow.

relief (re-lēf'), *n.* that which mitigates pain, grief, &c.; release from some post of duty; assistance given to the poor; aid; redress; the projection of a sculptured design from the plane surface.

relier (-lī'ēr), *n.* one who relies.

relievable (-lēv'â-bl), *adj.* capable of being relieved.

relieve (-lēv'), *v.t.* to free from pain, suffering, grief, &c.; mitigate; alleviate; help; release from a post of duty.

religion (re-lij'un), *n.* any system of faith or worship; love and obedience towards God; piety; monastic vow or state.

religious ('us), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or set apart for, religion; godly; pious; devotional; conscientiously exact or strict; bound by monastic vows: *n.* one who is bound by monastic vows.

religious-house (-hous), *n.* a monastery or nunnery.

relinquish (-ling'kwish), *v.t.* to forsake or abandon; quit; leave with reluctance; desist from; renounce a claim to.

relinquishment (-ment), *n.* the act of relinquishing; abandonment.

reliquary (rel'i-kwâ-ri), *n.* [*pl.* reliquaries (-riz)], a depository for relics; a casket or small chest for holding relics.

relique (-ēk'), *n.* a relic [French].

relish (rel'ish), *v.t.* to like the taste of; use with pleasure; enjoy: *v.i.* to have a pleasing taste: *n.* sensa-

tion of flavor; taste; savor; zest; enjoyment given by anything; pleasure; inclination.

reluctance (re-luk'tâns), *n.* unwillingness. Also reluctancy.

reluctant ('tânt), *adj.* unwilling; disinclined.

rely (-lī'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* relied, *p.pr.* relying], to lean upon with confidence; trust or have confidence in.

remain (-mān'), *v.i.* to continue; stay; last; endure; be left in a particular state or place; be left after or out of a greater number: *n.pl.* a dead body; the literary works of an author published after his death; ruins.

remand (-mând'), *v.t.* to recommit or send back; remit in custody to a future time: *n.* the act of remanding; state of being remanded.

remark (-märk'), *v.t.* to note or observe; express; say: *n.* notice or observation; comment.

remarkable ('â-bl), *adj.* worthy of notice or remark; extraordinary; strange; famous; uncommon.

remarkably (-li), *adv.* in a remarkable manner.

remediable (re-me'di-â-bl), *adj.* admitting remedy.

remediably (-â-bli), *adv.* in a way that may be remedied.

remedial ('di-âl), *adj.* affording, or intended for, a remedy.

remedially (-li), *adv.* by way of remedy.

remedy ('e-di), *n.* [*pl.* remedies (-diz)], that which cures a disease, or counteracts an evil; a restorative; an efficacious medicine: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* remedied, *p.pr.* remedying], to repair or remove something evil from.

remember (re-mem'bẽr), *v.t.* to recall to mind; attend to; keep in mind with gratitude, regard, or reverence.

remembrance ('brâns), *n.* power of remembering; memory; length of time during which anything can be remembered; recollection.

remembrancer (-ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, reminds; recorder.

remind (-mīnd'), *v.t.* to bring to the remembrance of; put in mind.

reminiscence (rem-i-nis'ens), *n.* recovery of ideas; memory; that which is remembered.

reminiscent ('ent), *adj.* having recollection.

remise (re-mīz'), *v.t.* to resign or surrender by deed: *n.* the surrender of a claim by deed.

remiss (-mis'), *adj.* careless in the performance of duty or business; heedless; dilatory.

remission (-mish'un), *n.* the act of remitting; pardon; abatement; relaxation.

remit (-mit'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* remitted, *p.pr.* remitting], to pardon; transmit, as money, bills, &c.; send back: *v.i.* moderate or abate in violence or force.

remittal ('âl), *n.* surrender; transmission.

remittance ('ans), *n.* that which is remitted; the sending of money, bills, &c., in payment; the sum so transmitted.

remittent ('ent), *adj.* increasing and abating alternately.

remnant (rem'nânt), *n.* that which is left after a part has been removed; remainder.

remonetize (re-mon'e-tīz), *v.t.* to restore to circulation in the shape of money.

remonstrance (-mon'strâns), *n.* strong representation against something complained of; expostulation.

remonstrant ('strânt), *adj.* expostulatory.

remonstrate ('strāt), *v.i.* to urge or put forward strong reasons against some act or course complained of; expostulate.

remorse (re-môrs'), *n.* anguish of mind caused by the sense of guilt; sympathetic sorrow; compunction.

remorseful ('fool), *adj.* full of remorse.

remorsefully (-li), *adv.* with remorse.

remorseless ('les), *adj.* cruel; merciless.

remote (-mōt'), *adj.* distant in time or space; far; primary; alien; foreign; inconsiderable.

remotely ('li), *adv.* at a distance.
remoteness ('nes), *n.* distance.
removability (-mōōv-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being removable.
removable ('â-bl), *adj.* capable of being removed.
removal ('âl), *n.* the act of removing or displacing; change of place; dismissal; act of putting an end to.
remove (-mōōv'), *v.t.* to put from its place; withdraw; cut off, or kill: *v.i.* to change place; change residence: *n.* change of place; removal; promotion; class.
removed (-mōōvd'), *p.adj.* remote; displaced.
remunerable (-mū'nĕr-â-bl), *adj.* that may be remunerated.
remunerate (-mū'nĕr-āt), *v.t.* to reward as an equivalent for service; recompense.
remuneration (-ā'shun), *n.* payment for service; recompense; reward.
remunerative ('nĕr-ā-tiv), *adj.* yielding an equivalent return for outlay; lucrative; profitable.
remuneratory ('nĕr-ā-tō-ri), *adj.* yielding remuneration; profitable.
Renaissance (-nā-sängs'), *n.* revival of letters and arts in the 15th century; the style of architecture that succeeded the Gothic; the classic decorative style revived by the artist Raphael. Also Renascence.
renal (rē'nâl), *adj.* pertaining to the kidneys.
renard, another form of reynard.
renascent (re-nas'ent), *adj.* coming again into being.
rencontre (räng-kông'tr), *n.* a casual meeting in opposition or contest; collision: *v.i.* to meet an enemy unexpectedly; to come in collision. Also recounter.
rend (rend), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rent, *p.pr.* rending], to tear apart with violence; split; lacerate: *v.i.* to become rent.
render (ren'dĕr), *v.t.* to return; pay back; make up; deliver; afford; yield; furnish; reproduce; translate; cause to be boiled down; exhibit: *n.* payment of rent.
rendering (-ing), *n.* a translation; version; execution; first coat of plaster.
rendezvous (rän'dā-vōō or ren'de-vōō), *n.* appointed place of meeting, especially for warships or troops: *v.i.* to assemble.
rendition (ren-dish'un), *n.* surrender; translation.
renegade (ren'e-gād), *n.* one who renounces his faith; apostate; traitor; deserter.
renew (re-nū'), *v.t.* to make new again; restore; renovate; reinvigorate: *v.i.* to be made new; begin afresh; grow again.
renewal ('âl), *n.* the act of renewing; state of being renewed; renovation; revival.
reniform (ren'i-fôrm), *adj.* kidney-shaped.
rennet (ren'et), *n.* the inner membrane of a calf's stomach: used for coagulating milk.
renounce (re-nouns'), *v.t.* to disown; reject publicly and finally; repudiate; reject: *v.i.* in card playing, not to follow suit: *n.* failure to follow suit.
renouncement, same as renunciation.
renovate (ren'ō-vāt), *v.t.* to make new again; restore to a previous condition, or to a good state; repair.
renovation (-vā'shun), *n.* renewal; state of being renovated.
renovator ('ō-vā-tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, renovates; restorer.
renown (-noun'), *n.* celebrity; fame; distinction: *v.t.* to make famous.
renowned (-nound'), *p.adj.* celebrated; famous; illustrious; distinguished.
rent (rent), *n.* a tear; fissure; schism; periodical payment for the use of property: *p.t.* & *p.p.* of rend.
rental ('âl), *n.* amount of rent; schedule of rents of an estate; rent-roll.
renter (rent'ĕr), *n.* one who holds an estate or tenements by payment of rent.
rent-roll (rent'rōl), *n.* a schedule of income derived from rents.
renunciation (re-nun-si-ā'shun), *n.* disavowal; rejection.

rep (rep), *adj.* having a fine corded surface: *n.* a dress fabric with a fine corded surface.
repair (re-pār'), *v.i.* to go to a (specified) place; betake one's self: *v.t.* to restore after injury; mend; renovate; make amends: *n.* restoration after injury; state of a building.
reparable (rep'ā-rā-bl), *adj.* capable of being repaired.
reparation (-ā-rā'shun), *n.* restoration to a good condition; amends or compensation; restitution.
reparative (re-par'ā-tiv), *adj.* amending defects; repairing.
repartee (rep-är-tē'), *n.* a ready, witty reply.
repast (re-pāst'), *n.* a meal; victuals.
repeal (-pēl'), *v.t.* to revoke or abrogate; annul: *n.* revocation; abrogation.
repeat (-pēt'), *v.t.* to do or speak a second time; iterate; recite; quote from memory: *n.* repetition; a sign in music directing a part to be repeated.
repeater ('ėr), *n.* one who, or that which, repeats; revolver; a watch that strikes the hours, &c., by pressing a spring; a decimal in which the same figure or figures are repeated; one who illegally votes more than once at the same election.
repel (-pel'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* repelled, *p.pr.* repelling], to drive back; resist; check the advance of: *v.i.* to act in opposition to force impressed; check or drive inwards.
repellent ('ent), *adj.* driving back; tending or able to repel; repulsive.
repent (-pent'), *v.i.* to feel pain or sorrow on account of something done or left undone, especially for sin committed leading to repentance; change from past evil: *v.t.* to regret [Old Testament].
repentance (-pen'tâns), *n.* contrition.
repentant ('tânt), *adj.* penitent.
repertoire (rep-ėr-twär'), *n.* a repository; stock of dramas, songs, &c., ready for use.
repertory (-tō-ri), *n.* a storehouse; treasury.
repetition (-e-tish'un), *n.* the act of repeating; recital from memory.
repine (re-pīn'), *v.i.* to fret one's self; murmur; complain; feel discontent.
replenish (-plen'ish), *v.t.* to fill up again; fill or stock in abundance.
replenishment (-ment), *n.* the act of replenishing; state of being replenished.
replete (-plēt'), *adj.* completely filled; full.
repletion (-plē'shun), *n.* the state of being too full; plethora.
replevin (-plev'in), *n.* an action to recover goods wrongfully seized, on security being given to try the case; writ for replevying.
replevy ('i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* replevied, *p.pr.* replevying], to recover by writ goods wrongfully seized, on giving security to try the right to them at law.
replica (rep'li-kâ), *n.* a copy of an original picture or statue executed by the same artist or sculptor.
replicate ('li-kāt), *adj.* folded back.
replication (-kā'shun), *n.* a reply; echo; repetition; the plaintiff's answer to the plea of the defendant.
replier (re-plī'ėr), *n.* one who replies.
reply (-plī'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* replied, *p.pr.* replying], to answer; respond: *n.* an answer; response; rejoiner.
report (-pōrt'), *v.t.* to give an account of; relate; tell from one to another; circulate publicly; take down (spoken words): *v.i.* to make a statement: *n.* an official statement of facts; description, an account of a meeting, &c.; rumor; hearsay; noise.
reportorial (-pōr-tō'ri-âl), *adj.* pertaining to, or constituted by, reporters.
reposal (-pōz'âl), *n.* state of repose.
repose (-pōz'), *v.t.* to lay to rest; refresh by rest; compose; lay, place, or rest, as confidence or trust (with *in* or *on*): *v.i.* to sleep; recline: *n.* sleep; quiet; mental rest; certain parts in a picture which tranquilize its aspect.
repository (-poz'i-tō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* repositories (-riz)], a warehouse for the storing and safe keeping of goods; shop or warehouse.

repoussé (re-pōōs'ā), *n.* ornamental metal work formed in relief and chased.
reprehend (rep-re-hend'), *v.t.* to censure.
reprehensible (-hen'si-bl), *adj.* deserving censure; culpable.
reprehensibly (-bli), *adv.* in a reprehensible manner.
reprehension ('shun), *n.* censure; reproof.
reprehensive ('siv), *adj.* given to, or containing, reproof. Also reprehensory.
represent (rep-re-zent'), *v.t.* to exhibit the image of; show; describe; give an account of; personate or act the part of; reproduce; to present again (rē-prē-zent').
representation (-zen-tā'shun), *n.* the act of representing; that which represents; portrayal; description; likeness; image or picture; dramatic performance; body of representatives; statement of arguments or reasons.
representative ('tā-tiv), *adj.* having the power or character of another; exhibiting a similitude; typical: *n.* one who is authorized to act for another or others; deputy or delegate, especially one chosen by a body of electors; a member of the popular branch of Congress or of a State Legislature; he who, or that which, represents or exhibits a likeness; an heir.
repress (-pres'), *v.t.* to check or restrain; crush; quell.
repression (-presh'un), *n.* the act of repressing.
repressive (-pres'iv), *adj.* serving to repress.
repressively (-li), *adv.* so as to repress.
reprieve (-prēv'), *v.t.* to grant a respite to; delay the execution of: *n.* temporary suspension of a criminal sentence.
reprimand (rep'ri-mând), *v.t.* to reprove severely; reprove publicly and officially: *n.* a severe reproof.
reprisal (re-prīz'âl), *n.* something done or seized by way of retaliation for an injury or wrong suffered.
reproach (-prōch'), *v.t.* to censure severely; upbraid: *n.* severe blame mingled with contempt; object of scorn; shame or disgrace.
reproachful ('fool), *adj.* containing, or expressing, reproach.
reproachfully (-li), *adv.* in a reproachful manner.
reprobate (rep'rō-bāt), *v.t.* to condemn strongly or with detestation; disown: *adj.* wholly given up to sin; abandoned; depraved: *n.* a profligate person.
reprobation (-bā'shun), *n.* the act of reprobating; abandonment to eternal destruction; condemnation.
reproof (-prōōf'), *n.* censure; rebuke.
reprove (-prōōv'), *v.t.* to censure or blame; reprimand; rebuke.
reptile (rep'til), *n.* an animal of the class Reptilia that creeps or crawls on the ground; a mean, groveling person: *adj.* creeping; crawling; groveling.
reptilian (til'i-ân), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, a reptile. Also reptilious.
republic (re-pub'lik), *n.* a state or country in which the supreme power is vested in representatives elected by popular vote; commonwealth.
republican ('lik-ân), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or consisting of, a republic: *n.* one who favors republican government.
Republican ('lik-ân), *n.* a member of the Republican party, one of the two principal political parties in the United States.
republicanism (-izm), *n.* the principles of a republican government; attachment to such principles.
republicanize (-īz), *v.t.* to form into a republic; convert to republican ideas.
republication (-li-kā'shun), *n.* the act of republishing; re-impression of a printed book; second publication.
republish ('lish), *v.t.* to publish anew; print a new edition of.
repudiate (-pū'di-āt), *v.t.* to disown or disclaim; refuse to pay or acknowledge; disavow.
repudiation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of repudiating; disavowal; rejection.
repudiator ('di-ā-tēr), *n.* one who repudiates.

repugnance (-pug'nâns), *n.* aversion; reluctance; dislike. Also repugnancy.
repugnant ('nânt), *adj.* highly distasteful or offensive; contrary; hostile.
repulse (puls'), *v.t.* to drive back; beat off; repel: *n.* the state of being driven back or repelled; refusal; denial.
repulsion (-pul'shun), *n.* the act of driving back; state of being repelled; the power by which certain bodies or their molecules recede from each other; aversion.
repulsive ('siv), *adj.* tending to repel; forbidding; disgusting.
repulsively (-li), *adv.* in a repulsive manner.
repulsiveness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being repulsive.
reputable (rep'ū-tâ-bl), *adj.* esteemed; honorable; respectable.
reputably ('ū-tâ-bli), *n.* in a reputable manner.
reputation (-tā'shun), *n.* good name or character; honor; credit.
repute (-pūt'), *v.t.* to estimate; deem: *n.* estimation; character; reputation.
request (-kwest'), *n.* desire expressed; petition; prayer; demand; entreaty: *v.t.* to ask for.
requiem (rē'kwi-em), *n.* a mass, or musical setting of a mass, for the repose of the soul or a person deceased.
require (re-kwīr'), *v.t.* to ask for or claim as by right or authority; demand; exact; need.
requirement ('ment), *n.* the act of requiring; that which is required; demand; necessity.
requisite (rek'wi-zit), *adj.* needful; indispensable: *n.* anything requisite.
requisitely (-li), *adv.* in a requisite manner.
requisiteness (-nes), *n.* necessity.
requisition (-wi-zish'un), *n.* the act of requiring; that which is required; demand, especially a written one: *v.t.* to demand; make a requisition upon.
requital (-kwīt'âl), *n.* retaliation.
requite (-kwīt'), *v.t.* to make return for treatment, good or evil; recompense; retaliate; revenge.
reremouse (rēr'mous), *n.* the bat.
rescind (re-sind'), *v.t.* to annul; revoke.
rescission (-sizh'un), *n.* the act of annulling.
rescript ('skript), *n.* an edict or decree, especially of an emperor or pope in answer to some question of jurisprudence officially submitted to him, and having the force of a law.
rescue (res'kū), *v.t.* to set free from danger, restraint, or violence; liberate; deliver: *n.* deliverance from danger, restraint, or violence; forcible retaking of persons or goods detained by legal authority.
research (-serch'), *n.* laborious, careful inquiry or investigation: *v.t.* to search again; investigate carefully and diligently.
resemblance (-zem'blâns), *n.* likeness.
resemble (-zem'bl), *v.t.* to have a likeness to; have similarity to.
resent (zent'), *v.t.* to consider as an injury or affront; take ill; be angry in consequence of.
resentful ('fool), *adj.* easily provoked to anger; full of resentment.
resentfully (-li), *adv.* with resentment.
resentment ('ment), *n.* strong anger or displeasure; deep sense of injury.
reservation (rez-ēr-vā'shun), *n.* anything kept back or reserved; clause, proviso, or limitation, by which something is reserved; public land reserved for some particular use, as schools, &c.
reserve (re-zĕrv'), *v.t.* to keep in store; hold back for future use; retain: *n.* that which is retained for future use; closeness or caution in speaking or acting; taciturnity; modesty: *pl.* troops kept for the support of an army or to meet any contingency.
reservoir (rez'ĕr-vwär), *n.* a place where anything (usually fluids and liquids) is collected and stored up for use.
resetter (rē-set'ĕr), *n.* one who resets or places again.

reside (rē-zīd'), *v.i.* to dwell or inhabit; live.
residence (rez'i-dens), *n.* place of abode; domicile; act of residing.
residency (-den-si), *n.* in India, the official residence of the British Minister.
residential ('shâl), *n.* pertaining to, containing or suitable for, residents.
residual (re-zid'ū-âl), *adj.* remaining after a part has been taken away.
residuary ('ū-å-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or constituting, the residue; relating or entitled to the remainder of an estate, &c., after deducting legal expenses.
residue (rez'i-dū), *n.* remainder.
residuum (re-zid'ū-um), *n.* that which is left after a chemical process.
resign (-zīn'), *v.t.* to yield to another; surrender formally; withdraw from; submit calmly; sign again (re-sīn').
resignation (rez-ig-nā'shun), *n.* the act of resigning; state of being resigned; calm submission or acquiescence; patience.
resilient (re-zil'i-ent), *adj.* springing back.
resin (rez'in), *n.* a solid inflammable substance obtained from various trees which exude it in the form of gum.
resinous (-us), *adj.* containing, consisting of, or like, resin.
resist (re-zist'), *v.t.* to oppose; withstand; thwart; strive against: *v.i.* to make opposition or resistance.
resistance (-zis'tâns), *n.* the act of resisting; opposition; power of a body that acts in opposition to another; in photography, contrast of light and shade.
resistant ('tânt), *adj.* offering resistance: *n.* one who, or that which, resists.
resistibility (-zist-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being resistible.
resistible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of resisting.
resistibly (-bli), *adv.* in a resistible manner.
resistless ('les), *n.* irresistible.
resoluble (rez'ō-lū-bl), *adj.* capable of being melted or resolved.
resolute ('ō-lūt), *adj.* determined; having a fixed purpose; decided; firm; steady.
resolutely ('li), *adv.* in a resolute manner.
resoluteness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being resolute.
resolution (-lū'shun), *n.* the act of resolving; state of being resolved; analysis; fixed determination; constancy of purpose; formal proposal in a legislative assembly or public meeting; solution.
resolution of forces (fōr'sez), the dividing of a force into two or more, which would have the same effect as if it acted alone.
resolutive ('o-lū-tiv), *adj.* having the power to dissolve.
resolvability (re-zol-vâ-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being resolvable. Resolvableness.
resolvable ('vâ-bl), *adj.* capable of being resolved.
resolve (-zolv'), *v.t.* to reduce to constituent parts; analyze; free from doubt or difficulty; clear or separate; solve; settle in an opinion; decide; determine by vote; disperse, as a tumor, &c.; carry a discord into a concord [music]: *v.i.* to determine; pass a formal resolution.
resolved (-zolvd'), *p.adj.* determined; firm.
resolvent (-zol'vent), *adj.* having the power of resolving; causing solution: *n.* a medicine to disperse a tumor, &c.
resonance (rez'ō-nâns), *n.* the quality of being resonant. Also resonancy.
resonant ('ō-nânt), *adj.* returning sound.
resort (-zôrt'), *v.i.* to betake one's self; go often; have recourse; apply: *n.* place much frequented; concourse; resource.
resound (-zound'), *v.i.* & *v.t.* to reverberate; be re-echoed; spread the fame or renown of; send back sound; echo; sound again (rē-sound').
resource (-sōrs'), *n.* source of help or supply; an expedient to which one resorts: *pl.* money; means of any kind.
resp (resp), *n.* a disease of sheep.
respect (re-spekt'), *n.* regard; ex-

pression of esteem; deference; manner of treating others; respectful demeanor; point, reference, or particular: *pl.* expression of good-will or regard: *v.t.* to honor or esteem; have relation to.

respectability (-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being respectable.

respectable ('â-bl), *adj.* capable or worthy of respect; held in good repute; moderate in excellence or number.

respectably (-bli), *adv.* in a respectable manner.

respectful ('fool), *adj.* characterized by respect.

respectfully (-li), *adv.* with respect.

respecting ('ing), *prep.* concerning.

respective ('iv), *adj.* relating to a particular person or thing; not absolute; relative.

respectively (-li), *adv.* as each belongs to each; not absolutely.

respirability (-spīr-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being respirable. Respirableness.

respirable ('â-bl), *adj.* that may be, or is fit to be, breathed.

respiration (res-pi-ra'shun), *n.* the act or process of breathing; relief from toil.

respirator ('pi-rā-tẽr), *n.* a network contrivance for covering the mouth and protecting the lungs from cold, fog, &c.

respiratory ('pi-rā-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or serving for, respiration.

respire (-spīr'), *v.t.* to draw air into the lungs and expel it again; breathe; inhale: *v.t.* to breathe in and out, as air.

respite (res'pit), *n.* pause or temporary cessation of anything; delay; interval of rest; reprieve: *v.t.* to grant a respite to; suspend the execution of.

resplendence (re-splen'dens), *n.* brilliant luster; intense light. Also resplendency.

resplendent ('dent), *adj.* shining with brilliant luster; intensely bright.

respond (-spond'), *v.i.* to answer or reply; be liable for payment: *v.t.* to pay: *n.* a short anthem sung between the reading of the lessons.

respondent ('ent), *adj.* giving response: *n.* one who answers or replies; one who maintains a thesis in reply; one who answers to a suit at law.

respondentia (-spon-den'shi-â), *n.* a loan on the security of a ship's cargo.

response (-spons'), *n.* the act of answering; reply; in a liturgical service, the answer of the congregation to the priest.

responsible ('i-bl), *adj.* involving responsibility; answerable; liable.

responsibly ('i-bli), *adv.* in a responsible manner.

responsive ('siv), *adj.* answering; correspondent.

responsively (-li), *adv.* in a responsive manner.

responsiveness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being responsive.

responsory ('ō-ri), *adj.* containing answer: *n.* the answer of the congregation to the priest in a liturgical service.

rest (rest), *n.* cessation from motion or disturbance; quiet; peace; repose; sleep; death; place of quiet or repose; trust; interval of silence and its sign [music]; remainder: *v.i.* to cease from motion or action; repose; be quiet; sleep; die; stand; be satisfied; lean: *v.t.* to lay to rest; place.

restaurant (res'to-rânt, or -tō-räng), *n.* a house for refreshment; an eating-house.

restaurateur (-râ-tẽr), *n.* the keeper of a restaurant.

restful ('fool), *adj.* full of rest; quiet.

restfully (-li), *adv.* in a restful manner.

restitution (-ti-tū'shun), *n.* the act of making good any loss, injury, or damage; compensation; amends.

restive (res'tiv), *adj.* unwilling to go forward; stubborn; obstinate; uneasy.

restively (-li), *adv.* in a restive manner.

restiveness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being restive.

restorable (rē-stōr'â-bl), *adj.* capable of being restored.
restoration (res-tō-rā'shun), *n.* the act of restoring; renewal; repair.
restorative (re-stōr'â-tiv), *adj.* capable of restoring: *n.* a re-invigorating medicine.
restoratively (-li), *adv.* so as to restore.
restore (-stōr'), *v.t.* to bring back to its former strength; repair; rebuild; heal or cure; re-invigorate; renew; amend; reclaim; store again.
restrain (-strān'), *v.t.* to check; repress.
restraint (-strānt'), *n.* the act of restraining; state of being restrained; limitation.
restrict (-strikt'), *v.t.* to confine or limit.
restriction (-strik'shun), *n.* the act of restricting; limitation; confinement.
restrictive ('tiv), *adj.* imposing restraint.
restrictively (-li), *adv.* with restriction.
result (-zult'), *v.i.* to follow as a consequence; to come to a decision; ensue; decree: *n.* conclusion or consequence.
resultant ('ânt), *adj.* following as a result: *n.* a single force compounded of two or more forces and representing their combined effects.
resulting ('ing), *p.adj.* following as a result or consequence.
résumé (rā-zū-mā'), *n.* a summary.
resume (-zūm'), *v.t.* to take up again after interruption; begin again; take back.
resumption (re-zump'shun), *n.* the act of resuming.
resurrection (rez-ĕr-ek'shun), *n.* a rising again from the dead; moral revival.
resurrectionist (-ist), *n.* formerly a man who disinterred dead bodies for sale for anatomical purposes.
resuscitate (re-sus'i-tāt), *v.t.* to revive from apparent death; revivify.
resuscitation (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of resuscitating; state of being resuscitated.
resuscitative ('i-tā-tiv), *adj.* tending to resuscitate; restorative.
resuscitator ('i-tā-tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, resuscitates.
ret (ret), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* retted, *p.pr.* retting], to steep in water to separate the fibers of a substance, as flax, by incipient rotting.
retail (re-tāl'), *v.t.* to sell in small quantities; sell second-hand: *n.* (rē'tāl) sale of goods in small quantities: *adj.* dealing in small quantities or second-hand.
retain (-tān'), *v.t.* to hold or keep in possession; detain; engage by a fee prepaid.
retainer ('ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, retains; a dependent; attendant; preliminary retaining fee paid to counsel.
retaliate (-tal'i-āt), *v.t.* to return by giving like for like (usually in an ill sense).
retaliation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of retaliating.
retaliative ('i-ā-tiv), *adj.* returning like for like; vindictive. Also retaliatory.
retard (-tārd'), *v.t.* to hinder or obstruct; delay; keep back.
retardation (-tär-dā'shun), *n.* the act of retarding; hindrance; postponement.
retardative ('dā-tiv), *adj.* tending to retard.
retch (rĕch), *v.i.* to try to vomit; strain in vomiting.
retention (re-ten'shun), *n.* the act of holding back; power of retaining, especially ideas.
retentive ('tiv), *adj.* having the power to retain.
retentively (-li), *adv.* with retentiveness.
retentiveness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being retentive.
reticence (ret'i-sens), *n.* silence; reserve.
reticent ('i-sent), *adj.* silent; reserved.
reticular (-tik'ū-lâr), *adj.* formed with interstices.
reticulate ('ū-lāt), *adj.* formed of, or resembling, net-work.
reticule (ret'i-kūl), *n.* a lady's handbag or workbag; a telescopic eyepiece across which is stretched a network of very fine material for

dividing the field of view into small equal squares.

retiform (rē'ti-fôrm), *adj.* net-shaped.

retina (ret'i-nâ), *n.* one of the coats of the eye, containing the ends of the sensory nerves which receive the impressions which give rise to vision.

retinitis (-i-nī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the retina.

retinue ('i-nū), *n.* the suite or attendants of a prince or person of distinction; train.

retiracy (re-tīr'â-si), *n.* the state of having retired; competency.

retire (-tīr'), *v.i.* to go to a place of privacy; withdraw; retreat; recede; withdraw from business, official, or active life; to go to bed.

retired (-tīrd'), *adj.* secluded from society; having given up business, &c.; private.

retirement (-tīr'ment), *n.* the act of retiring; state of being retired; privacy; solitude.

retiring ('ing), *adj.* reserved, not obtrusive; assigned, as a pension, to an official retiring from the public service, &c.

retort (-tôrt'), *v.t.* to return, as an argument, incivility, censure, accusation, &c.: *v.i.* to make a retort: *n.* censure, incivility, &c., returned; sharp reply; a vessel used in distilling and decomposing substances.

retouch (-tuch'), *v.t.* to touch again; improve by going over a work of art to restore faded parts, &c.

retract (-trakt'), *v.t.* to draw, or take back; recall; rescind; recant: *v.i.* to withdraw something previously said or written: *n.* the prick of a horse's foot in nailing a horseshoe.

retractible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being retracted. Also retractile, retractable.

retractation (-trak-tā'shun), *n.* the act of retracting; recantation; disavowal. Also retraction.

retractor ('tēr), *n.* one who retracts; a muscle or instrument for drawing back.

retreat (-trēt'), *n.* the act of withdrawing or retiring; retirement or seclusion; place of privacy; shelter; the retiring of an army or body of troops from the face of an enemy or an advanced position; signal for retiring from an engagement, or to quarters: *v.i.* to withdraw to seclusion or place of safety; retire before an enemy.

retrench (-trench'), *v.t.* to furnish with a retrenchment: *v.i.* cut down expenses.

retrenchment ('ment), *n.* curtailment; reduction of expenses; a military work constructed inside another to resist an enemy who has forced the outer one.

retribution (ret-ri-bū'shun), *n.* reward or punishment suitable to the action; distribution of rewards or punishments in future life at the final judgment.

retributive (re-trib'ū-tiv), *adj.* rewarding for good deeds and punishing for offenses. Also retributory.

retrievable (-trēv'â-bl), *adj.* capable of being retrieved.

retrievableness (-nes), *n.* the state of being retrievable.

retrievably ('â-bli), *adv.* in a retrievable manner.

retrieve (-trēv'), *v.t.* to recover; restore; regain: *v.i.* to act as a retriever.

retriever ('ēr), *n.* a variety of dog trained to fetch game.

retro, a *prefix* meaning *back, backwards,* as *retro*spect, a review of the past.

retrocede (re-trō-sēd'), *v.t.* to cede or grant back.

retrocession (-sesh'un), *n.* the act of going back.

retrograde ('trō-grād), *adj.* going or moving backwards; apparently moving from east to west as a planet; going from a better to a worse moral condition; becoming less highly organized: *v.i.* to go backwards.

retrogression (-gresh'un), *n.* the act of going backward.

retrogressive, same as retrograde.

retrospect, see under retro.

retrospection (-spek'shun), *n.* the act or faculty of looking back on the past.

retrospective ('tiv), *adj.* looking

back on things past; referring to past things.

retrospectively (-li), *adv.* in a retrospective manner.

retroversion (-vēr'shun), *n.* a turning or falling backward.

return (re-tērn'), *v.i.* to come back again to the same place or state; revisit; retort: *v.t.* to repay; restore; requite; elect; reply or report officially: *n.* the act of going back or returning; retrogression; repayment; requital; restitution; remittance; advantage; profit; official report.

returning officer ('ing of'i-sēr), *n.* an official whose duty it is to preside at an election, make returns to writs, juries, &c.

retuse (-tūs'), *adj.* very blunt; having the extremity broad and slightly depressed.

reunion (rē-ū'nyun), *n.* a festive gathering of familiar friends or associates; act of reuniting.

reunite (-ū-nīt'), *v.t.* to unite again; reconcile after variance: *v.i.* become united again.

reveal (re-vēl'), *v.t.* to make known; disclose: *n.* the vertical side of a doorway, window, &c.

reveille (rev-el-ē' or re-vāl'ye), *n.* the beat of a drum, or bugle call at daybreak to awaken soldiers.

revel (rev'el), *n.* a noisy or riotous feast: *v.i.* to feast with joyous or clamorous merriment.

revelation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of revealing or making known, especially Divine truth; that which is revealed, especially by God to man.

reveler ('el-ēr), *n.* one who revels.

revelry (-ri), *n.* boisterous festivity.

revenge (re-venj'), *v.t.* to inflict pain or punishment because of; exact retribution for; avenge: *n.* the act of revenging; malicious injuring in return for an injury or offense received; retaliation; malice.

revengeful ('fool), *adj.* vindictive.

revengefully (-li), *adv.* vindictively.

revenue (rev'e-nū), *n.* the general income of a state, derived from the annual taxes, excise, customs, &c.; annual profits from lands, &c.

reverberate (re-vēr'bēr-āt), *v.t.* to send back, as sound; re-echo: *v.i.* to be driven back, or reflected, as sound or light.

reverberation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of reverberating.

reverberatory ('bēr-ā-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, or produced by, reverberation: *n.* a domed furnace which reflects the flame upon a vessel placed within it, without being in contact with the fuel.

revere (vēr'), *v.t.* to regard with fear mingled with respect and affection; reverence.

reverence (rev'ēr-ens), *n.* veneration; honor; respect; act of obeisance; a title given to the clergy (with *his, your*): *v.t.* to regard with reverence.

reverend (-end), *adj.* worthy of reverence.

Reverend (-end), *n.* a title given to the clergy.

reverent (-ent), *adj.* showing, or expressive of, reverence; humble; submissive.

reverential (-en'shâl), *adj.* proceeding from reverence; respectful.

reverentially (-li), *adv.* with reverence.

reverie ('ēr-i), *n.* deep musing; wakeful dreaminess; irregular train of thoughts or fancies in meditation.

reversal (re-vēr'sâl), *n.* the act of reversing; overthrow or annulling; repeal.

reverse (-vērs'), *adj.* turned backward; having an opposite direction; made or declared void: *v.t.* to turn upside down; change entirely: *n.* the contrary or opposite; back of a coin or medal; change; vicissitude; defeat.

reversible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being reversed.

reversion ('shun), *n.* right to future possession or enjoyment; tendency of an animal or plant to revert to its original form, &c.

reversionary (-ā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or involving, right of reversion.

revert (-vērt'), *v.t.* to turn back; change; reverse: *v.i.* to return or fall back; return to the original owner or his heirs.

revertible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being reverted.
revest (-vest'), *v.i.* to return to a former owner.
revetment (-vet'ment), *n.* in fortification, a strong wall erected round the lower part of the rampart; a retaining wall.
review (-vū'), *v.t.* to consider over again; re-examine; look back; revise; examine critically; inspect (troops, &c.); write a critical notice of: *n.* the act of reviewing; re-examination; survey of the past; criticism, especially of a new publication; a periodical with criticisms on new books, essays, &c.; inspection of troops, &c.
revile (-vīl'), *v.t.* to address with opprobrious or contumelious language; reproach.
revise (-vīz'), *v.t.* to review and amend; examine for correction: *n.* a revision; second proof-sheet.
revision (-vizh'un), *n.* the act of examining for correction; that which is revised.
revival (-vī'vâl), *n.* the act of reviving; recovery; renewal of life; renewed performance of; reproduction; spiritual awakening.
revivalism (-izm), *n.* an interest in revivals of religion, or the methods of procedure to promote such.
revivalist (-ist), *n.* one who promotes revivals.
revive (-vīv'), *v.i.* to recover life; return to vigor or activity, especially from a state of languor, neglect, &c.: *v.t.* to restore to life again; renovate; reproduce.
revivify (-viv'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* revivified, *p.pr.* revivifying], to reanimate; quicken.
revocable (rev'ō-kâ-bl), *adj.* that may be revoked.
revocation (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of revoking; recall; repeal; reversal.
revoke (-vōk'), *v.t.* to recall; repeal; annul: *v.i.* to fail to follow suit at cards: *n.* the act of revoking at cards.
revolt (-volt'), *n.* rebellion against constituted authority; insurrection; change of sides; desertion: *v.i.* to turn away in disgust; to rebel: *v.i.* overturn; shock.
revolting ('ing), *p.adj.* disgusting; repellent.
revolute (rev'ō-lūt), *adj.* rolled backwards.
revolution (-lū'shun), *n.* the act of revolving; rotation; change or alteration of system; motion of a point or line about a center; recurrence or succession; fundamental and sudden change in the government of a country.
revolutionary (-â-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, tending to produce, or constituting, a revolution: *n.* a revolutionist.
revolutionist ('shun-ist), *n.* one who organizes or takes part in a revolution.
revolutionize ('shun-īz), *v.t.* to cause a revolution or entire change of government or any system.
revolve (re-volv'), *v.i.* to turn round, as on an axis; roll in a circle; rotate: *v.t.* to cause to turn or roll round; meditate or reflect upon.
revolver (-vol'vĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, revolves; a pistol with revolving barrels, fired successively without reloading.
revolving ('ving), *adj.* turning round.
revulsion (-vul'shun), *n.* sudden and violent change, especially of feeling; diversion of the cause of a disease from one part of the body to another.
revulsive ('siv), *adj.* having the power of, or tending to, revulsion.
reward (-wärd'), *n.* something given as a return for good or ill received; recompense; retribution; punishment; gift in token of approved merit: *v.t.* to give in return for good or ill received; recompense; punish.
reynard (ren'ârd), *n.* the fox.
Rhadamanthine (rad-â-man'thin), *adj.* sternly just and inflexible: from Rhadamanthus, one of the three judges in classic mythology who decided the fate of the souls of the departed in the lower world.
rhapsodic (rap-sod'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or connected with, rhapsody;

unconnected; confused. Also rhapsodical.

rhapsodist ('sō-dist), *n.* one who makes or recites verses, especially one whose profession was to recite the Homeric or other epics.

rhapsodize ('sō-dīz), *v.i.* to write or utter rhapsodies.

rhapsody ('sō-di), *n.* [*pl.* rhapsodies (-diz)], any unconnected or rambling composition, composed under the influence of excitement; part of an epic poem for recitation at one time.

rhea (rē'å), *n.* the South American ostrich.

Rhenish (ren'ish), *adj.* pertaining to the river Rhine: *n.* Rhine wine.

rheochord (rē'o-kôrd), *n.* a metallic wire used for measuring the resistance or variability of an electric current.

rheometer (-om'e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the intensity of an electric current.

rheometry ('e-tri), *n.* the art of measuring the intensity and velocity of electric and other currents.

rheomotor ('ō-mō-tẽr), *n.* an apparatus by which an electrical current is generated.

rheophore ('ō-fōr), *n.* the connecting wire of an electric or galvanic apparatus.

rheoscope ('ō-skōp), *n.* an apparatus for detecting an electric current.

rheostat ('ō-stat), *n.* an apparatus for regulating an electric current.

rheotome ('ō-tōm), *n.* an apparatus for interrupting an electric current at stated intervals.

rheotrope ('ō-trōp), *n.* an apparatus for periodically reversing the direction of an electric current.

rhesus ('sus), *n.* a monkey, held sacred in certain parts of India.

rhetoric (ret'o-rik), *n.* the art of speaking with elegance and force; declamation; showy oratory.

rhetorical (re-tor'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to rhetoric; figurative; declamatory.

rhetorically (-li), *adv.* in a rhetorical manner.

rhetorician (ret-ō-rish'ăn), *n.* a teacher of rhetoric, or one skilled in the art; orator.

rheum (rōōm), *n.* the increased action of the vessels of any organ, especially the lungs or nostrils, producing an increased discharge of secretions.

rheumatic (-at'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or affected by, rheumatism. Also rheumatical.

rheumatism ('å-tizm), *n.* a painful disease of the muscles and joints accompanied by swelling and stiffness.

rhino (rī'no), *n.* money: a *prefix* meaning the *nose*. Also rhin.

rhinoceros (-nos'ẽr-os), *n.* a large pachydermatous animal allied to the elephant, with one or two horns on the snout.

rhinoplasty ('nō-plas-ti), *n.* a surgical operation by which a new nose is formed or partially restored by ingrafting new flesh.

rhinoscope ('nō-skōp), *n.* an instrument furnished with a mirror for examining the passages of the nose.

rhizome ('zōm), *n.* a thick stem running along or under the ground, producing roots below and shoots above. Also rhizoma.

rhodium (rō'di-um), *n.* one of the metallic elements, rare and of extreme hardness.

rhodo, a *prefix* meaning *a rose.*

Rhododendron (rō-dō-den'dron), *n.* a genus of ornamental evergreen shrubs with large handsome rose-like flowers.

rhodopsin (rō-dop'sin), *n.* the visual purple of the retina.

rhomb, same as rhombus.

rhombic (rom'bik), *adj.* rhombus-shaped.

rhombohedral (-bō-hē'drål), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed like, a rhombohedron.

rhombohedron ('dron), *n.* a solid figure bounded by 6 rhombic planes.

rhomboid ('boid), *n.* a 4-sided figure having its opposite sides equal, and its angles not right angles: *adj.* lozenge-shaped. Also rhomboidal.

rhombus ('bus), *n.* a 4-sided figure whose sides are equal and the opposite sides parallel, but which has two of its angles obtuse and two acute;

a genus of flat fishes, containing the turbot, &c.

rhubarb (rōō'bärb), *n.* a plant whose leaf-stalks used for culinary purposes, and its roots used in medicine as a purgative.

rhumb (rum), *n.* a circle making any given angle with the meridian; a point of the compass.

rhumb-line ('līn), *n.* the track of a ship which cuts all the meridians at the same angle.

rhyme (rīm), *n.* the correspondence of the sound of the last word or syllable of one verse or line to the sound of the last word or syllable of another; harmonical succession of sounds; poetry: *v.i.* to accord in sound; make verses or rhymes: *v.t.* put into rhyme. Rime (more correctly).

rhymic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to rhyme.

rhyme (rīm), *n.* the correspondence measure or time in poetry or prose; meter; verse.

rhythmic (rith'mik), *adj.* pertaining to rhythm; harmonical; periodical. Also rhythmical.

rhythmically (-âl-li), *adv.* in a rhythmic manner.

rib (rib), *n.* one of the curved bones attached to the vertebral column and supporting the lateral walls of the thorax; anything resembling a rib: a piece of timber to shape and strengthen the side of a ship; the main vein of a leaf: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* ribbed, *p.pr.* ribbing], to furnish, or inclose, with ribs; form with grooves.

ribald ('âld), *adj.* low; obscure; filthy: *n.* a vulgar, foul-mouthed, licentious fellow.

ribaldry (-ri), *n.* obscenity.

ribbon ('on), *n.* a fillet or strip of silk, &c.; narrow strip.

rice (rīs), *n.* a valuable food grain produced extensively in hot countries.

rice-bird ('bērd), *n.* the bobolink.

rice-paper ('pā-pēr), *n.* a kind of paper prepared from pith: used in China, &c., for painting upon.

rich (rich), *adj.* abounding in money or possessions; wealthy; opulent; sumptuous; valuable; splendid; fertile; fruitful; high-flavored; mellow; full of beauty; vivid; sweet or harmonious in sound: *n.* rich people collectively (with *the*): *pl.* wealth; affluence.

rick (rik), *n.* a pile or heap, as of hay or corn, and usually thatched or sheltered: *v.t.* to pile or heap in a rick.

rickets ('ets), *n.* a disease affecting children, characterized by softness and curvature of the bones, due to the absence of lime.

rickety ('et-i), *adj.* affected with rickets; feeble in the joints; unsteady.

ricochet (-ō-shā' or -ō-shet'), *n.* the rebounding of a shot or shell, &c., along the ground or from the surface of the water: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* ricochetted, *p.pr.* ricochetting], to bound by touching the earth or the surface of water and glancing off, as a cannon-ball: *v.t.* to cause to ricochet.

rid (rid), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rid, *p.pr.* ridding], to set free; deliver; clear or destroy by violence: *adj.* clear; free.

riddance ('âns), *n.* the act of ridding or clearing away; deliverance.

ridden ('n), *p.p.* of ride.

riddle ('l), *n.* an enigma; puzzling question; something ambiguous; a large sieve: *v.t.* to solve, as a riddle; to sift by a riddle; perforate with, or as with, shot: *v.i.* to speak ambiguously or as in riddles.

riddlings ('lingz), *n.pl.* broken ore of medium size obtained by sifting.

ride (rīd), *v.i.* & *v.t.* [*p.t.* rode, *p.p.* ridden, *p.pr.* riding], to be borne along, as on horseback or in a vehicle; practice horsemanship; manage a horse well; sit, float or rest on; to sit on so as to be carried; manage insolently at will: *n.* excursion on horseback or in a vehicle; drive; road; district under an officer of the excise.

rideau (rē-dō'), *n.* a small mound to cover a camp from the approach of the enemy.

rider (rīd'ēr), *n.* one who rides on, breaks, or manages, a horse; an additional clause to a document; subsidiary problem.

ridge (rij), *n.* anything formed like

an animal's back, as a continuous range of hills, &c.; crest of a roof: *v.t.* to form or furnish with a ridge; wrinkle.

ridgy ('i), *adj.* rising in ridges.

ridicule (rid'i-kūl), *n.* words or action designed to bring the subject of it into contempt; banter; mockery; satire: *v.t.* to treat or address with ridicule; expose to contemptuous merriment; laugh at.

ridiculous (ri-dik'ū-lus), *adj.* deserving or exciting ridicule; preposterous; absurd; ludicrous; droll.

riding (rīd'ing), *p.adj.* employed for traveling: *n.* a road cut through a wood or ground for riding upon.

ridotto (ri-dot'ō), *n.* a public assembly; a public entertainment of music and dancing.

rifacimento (rē-fä-chi-men'tō), *n.* the recasting of a literary work to adapt it to changed circumstances.

rife (rīf), *adj.* prevalent, common.

riff-raff (rif'raf), *n.* refuse; the rabble.

rifle (rī'fl), *n.* a musket with the barrel spirally grooved: *pl.* troops armed with rifles: *v.t.* to groove spirally; pillage.

rifle-bird (-bērd), *n.* an Australian bird.

rifle-corps (-kōr), *n.* a body armed with rifles.

rifler ('flēr), *n.* a plunderer.

rift (rift), *n.* an opening or split in anything; fissure: *v.t.* to cleave or split.

rig (rig), *n.* a practical joke or frolic; dress; manner of fitting the masts and rigging to the hull of a vessel: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rigged, *p.pr.* rigging], to furnish or fit with rigging; dress (with *out*).

rigadoon (-ä-dōōn'), *n.* an old-fashioned lively dance performed by one couple.

rigger ('ēr), *n.* one whose occupation is to fit the rigging of a vessel; a band-wheel with a flat or slightly curved rim.

rigging ('ing), *n.* the cordage or ropes by which the masts of a vessel are supported, and the sails extended or furled.

right (rīt), *adj.* according to truth, justice, or law; correct; fit; true; exact; most direct; noting the side opposed to the left; most convenient; well performed; rising perpendicularly: *adv.* in a right line; justly: *n.* uprightness; truth; justice; rectitude; propriety; virtue; legal claim; the right side: *v.t.* to set upright; make right or straight; correct; do justice to: *v.i.* to recover the vertical position: *interj.* well done!

right-angle ('ang-gl), *n.* an angle of 90°, formed by one straight line standing perpendicular to another.

righteous ('yus), *adj.* just; equitable; honest; holy; deserved.

righteousness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being righteous; holiness; justice; moral integrity.

rightful ('fool), *adj.* having a just claim; accordant with justice.

rightfully (-li), *adv.* in a right manner.

rightfulness (-nes), *n.* justice.

rigid (rij'id), *adj.* not pliant; stiff; inflexible; strict; stern; severely just.

rigidity (ri-jid'i-ti), *n.* want of pliability; stiffness; resistance to change of form.

riglet, same as reglet.

rigmarole (rig'mȧ-rōl), *n.* foolish, disconnected talk; long story.

rigol (rig'ol), *n.* a circle; diadem.

rigor ('ēr), *n.* stiffness or severity; exactitude; strictness; severity of climate.

rigorism (rig'ēr-izm), *n.* austerity or severity in principle or practice; obedience to the law; the philosophical doctrine that self-control and disregard of circumstances constitute human happiness.

rigorist (-ist), *adj.* pertaining to rigorism; one who is very austere or severe.

rigor mortis (rī'gor môr'tis), *n.* stiffness of the body caused by death.

rigorous (rig'ēr-us), *adj.* characterized by, or exercising, vigor; stern; inflexible; scrupulously accurate.

Rigsdag (rigz'dȧg), *n.* the Danish parliament.

rill (ril), *n.* a small stream or rivulet: *v.i.* to run in a small stream.

rim (rim), *n.* a border or margin; raised border; brim: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rimmed, *p.pr.* rimming], to furnish with a rim.
rime (rīm), *n.* hoar-frost; another form of rhyme: *v.i.* to congeal into hoar-frost.
rimose (rī'mōs), *adj.* full of, or covered with, cracks. Also rimous.
rimple (rim'pl), *n.* a wrinkle or fold: *v.t.* to become wrinkled.
rimy (rīm'i), *adv.* frosty.
rind (rīnd), *n.* the outer covering of fruit, &c.; bark: *v.t.* to strip the rind from.
rinderpest (rin'dēr-pest), *n.* a malignant and contagious disease in cattle; cattle plague.
ring (ring), *n.* a circle; anything circular in form; small hoop worn on the finger or used as a means of attachment; circular area or course; combination for private ends; pugilists or betting-men collectively (with *the*): *v.i.* [*p.t.* rang, *p.p.* rung, *p.pr.* ringing], to sound as a bell when struck; practice the art of ringing bells; tingle: *v.t.* to cause to sound, as metal when struck; sound aloud or abroad.
ringdove ('duv), *n.* the wood-pigeon.
ringing ('ing), *p.adj.* sounding like a bell; resonant: *n.* the act of sounding as a bell; sound as of a bell ringing.
ringleader ('lē-dēr), *n.* the head of a riotous body or faction.
ringlet ('let), *n.* a little ring; curl.
ring-ousel ('ōō-zl), *n.* a kind of thrush.
ringworm ('wērm), *n.* a contagious cutaneous disease, usually on the scalp, characterized by distinct circular patches.
rink (ringk), *n.* a long clear space on the ice used for curling; a ground for skating upon: *v.i.* to skate on a rink.
rinse (rins), *v.t.* to cleanse lightly with clean water; cleanse repeatedly; give a final cleansing to after washing: *n.* a cleansing with a second application of clean water.
riot (rī'ot), *n.* uproar; tumult; noisy revelry; luxurious excess; disturbance of the public peace by more than three persons: *v.i.* to raise an uproar; go to excess in sensual indulgence; be highly excited.
rioting ('ot-ing), *n.* reveling; uproar.
riotous (-us), *adj.* indulging in riot or excess; licentious; noisy; turbulent; seditious.
rip (rip), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* ripped, *p.pr.* ripping], to divide by tearing or cutting; cut asunder; disclose; undo the seam of: *v.i.* to swear (with *out*): *n.* a rent or tear; a rogue or cheat; a wicker basket for fish.
riparian (rī-pā'ri-ân), *adj.* pertaining to the banks of a river.
ripe (rīp), *adj.* brought to maturity or perfection; ready for harvest; fit for use; complete; resembling ripe fruit.
ripely ('li), *adv.* in a ripe manner.
ripen ('en), *v.t.* to make ripe; bring to perfection: *v.i.* to grow ripe.
ripeness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being ripe; maturity.
ripper ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, rips; something or somebody super-excellent.
ripple (rip'l), *n.* a small curling wave on the surface of water; the sound made by such waves; large comb for cleansing flax: *v.t.* to cover with small curling waves; cleanse with a ripple.
rippling ('ling), *n.* the breaking of, or sound made by, ripples; the act of cleansing flax by a ripple.
riprap ('rap), *n.* a loose foundation of stones in deep water on a soft bottom.
rise (rīz), *v.i.* [*p.t.* rose, *p.p.* risen, *p.pr.* rising], to ascend; get up from the ground or recumbent position; begin to stir; swell in quantity or extent; grow upward; spring; tower up; appear above the horizon; come in view or existence; be promoted; thrive; be hostile; close a session; ascend from the grave: *n.* the act of rising; ascent; elevated place; appearance above; origin; source; increase of price or value, social advancement or distinction; anger (in "take the *rise* out of").
risibility (riz-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* inclination to laughter. Also risibleness.
risible ('i-bl), *adj.* having the faculty

or power of laughing; inclined to laugh; causing laughter.

risibly ('i-bli), *adv.* laughably.

rising (rīz'ing), *n.* the act of getting up or ascending; insurrection; an ascent; closing of a session: *adj.* increasing, as of wealth or influence; appearing above the horizon; reviving from death.

risk (risk), *n.* possibility of loss or injury; hazard; peril; danger: *v.t.* to hazard; venture upon.

risky ('i), *adj.* hazardous; dangerous; approaching indelicacy.

risorial (rī-sō'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or exciting, laughter.

risotto (re-sot'ō), *n.* an Italian dish of rice with onions, &c., fried in butter.

rissole (ris'ōl), *n.* a savory mince inclosed in a thin batter paste and fried.

rite (rīt), *n.* a solemn religious act; external religious observance.

ritornello (rē-tôr-nel'ō), *n.* a short introduction or concluding symphony; repetition or burden of a song. Also ritornelle.

ritual (rit'ū-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or prescribing, rites: *n.* manner of performing divine service; a book of rites, or manner of service; body of rites used in the Church.

ritualism (-izm), *n.* a system of ritual or prescribed forms of religion; excessive observance of forms in divine worship; Tractarianism; Anglo-Catholicism, especially as emphasized by the use of Eucharistic vestments.

ritualist (-ist), *n.* one who advocates, or is skilled in, ritual; an Anglo-Catholic.

ritualistic (-ål-ist'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, ritualism; pertaining to ritualists.

ritually ('ū-ål-i), *adv.* by rites.

rival (rī'vål), *n.* one who strives to equal or excel another in the same object or pursuit; competitor; antagonist: *adj.* having the same claims; emulous: *v.t.* to strive to equal or excel; emulate.

rivalry (-ri), *n.* competition; emulation.

rive (rīv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* rived, *p.p.* riven, *p.pr.* riving], to be split or torn asunder: *n.* a rent, tear, or split.

river ('ēr), *n.* a large running stream of water flowing into the sea or another river; copious flow.

river-horse (hôrs), *n.* the hippopotamus.

rivet ('et), *n.* a short metal bolt clinched by hammering: *v.t.* to secure with, or as with, a rivet; clinch; make firm or secure.

rivose (rī'vōs), *adj.* marked with irregular grooves or furrows.

rivulet (riv'ū-let), *n.* a little stream.

rix-dollar (riks'dol-år), *n.* a small silver continental coin of varying value.

roach (rōch), *n.* a fresh-water fish; a cockroach.

road (rōd), *n.* a public way for traveling upon; path; way: *pl.* a place where ships may ride safely at anchor. Roadstead.

roadster ('stēr), *n.* a horse suited for traveling; a bicycle for road-work; a vessel which works by tides.

roam (rōm), *v.i.* to wander about without any definite object; ramble: *v.t.* to wander over.

roan (rōn), *adj.* of a bay or dark color with a shade of red: *n.* a roan color; grained sheepskin leather.

roan-tree, same as rowan.

roar (rōr), *n.* the deep full cry of a large animal; a cry as in distress; any loud noise; loudly expressed mirth; sound of the wind or sea: *v.i.* to utter a roar: *v.t.* to utter in a roar.

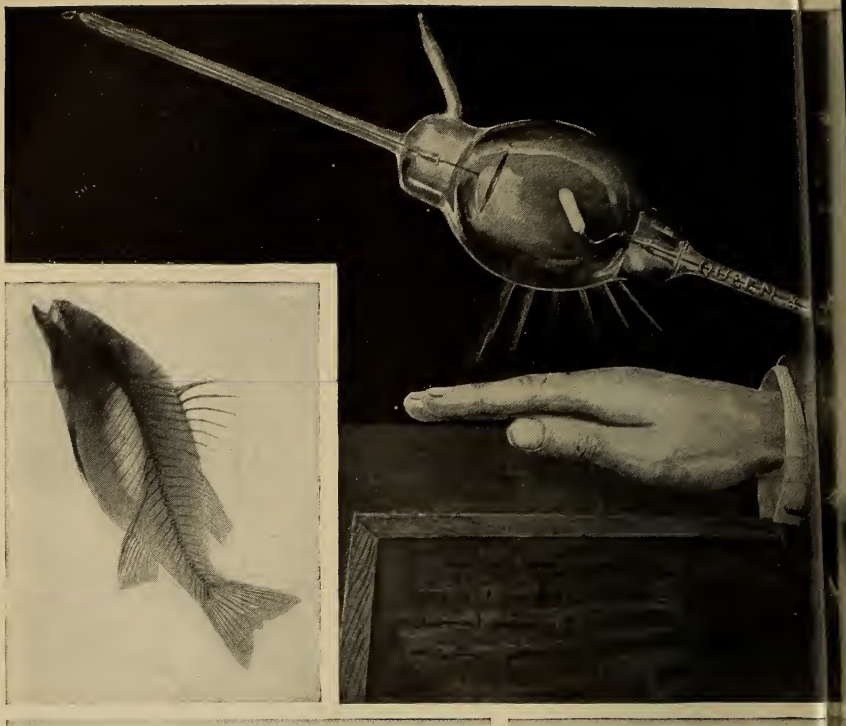
roaring ('ing), *n.* the act or sound of roaring; a disease of horses: *adj.* noisy; brisk.

roast (rōst), *v.t.* to cook before a fire; heat too violently or to excess; parch by exposure to heat; burn (broken ore to free it from extraneous matter); to banter or ridicule; criticise severely: *v.i.* to be roasted: *adj.* roasted: *n.* that which is roasted.

rob (rob), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* robbed, *p.pr.* robbing], to steal; plunder; strip of something by secret theft or violence; deprive.

robber ('ēr), *n.* a thief.

robbery (-i), *n.* theft; the felonious and forcible taking away the money and goods of another.
robe (rōb), *n.* a loose outer garment; state dress; an elegant gown; dressed skin of a buffalo: *v.i.* to put on robes: *v.t.* to invest with a robe; dress; array.
robin (rob'in), *n.* the redbreast.
roburite ('ēr-īt), *n.* a flameless explosive used extensively in mining operations.
robust (rō-bust'), *adj.* hardy; strong; vigorous; muscular.
roc (rok), *n.* a fabulous bird of great size and strength.
rochet (roch'et), *n.* a linen vestment worn by a bishop resembling a surplice open at the sides.
rock (rok), *n.* a large mass of stone or stony matter; any mineral deposit; natural deposit of sand, earth, or clay; firm or immovable defense; a movement backwards and forwards; distaff: v.t. to cause to move backwards and forwards; lull to sleep: *v.i.* to move backwards and forwards.
rocket ('et), *n.* a firework made of a case filled with saltpeter, sulphur, and charcoal, fastened to a stick, and which, on being ignited, is projected through the air.
rockiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being rocky.
rock-oil ('oil), *n.* petroleum.
rock-ruby ('rōō-bi), *n.* a fine bluish-red variety of garnet.
rock-wood ('wood), *n.* ligniform asbestos.
rocky ('i), *adj.* full of, or resembling, rocks; stony; hard; inflexible.
rococo (rō-kō'kō), *adj.* noting a florid, debased style in the ornamentation of buildings, furniture, &c., prevalent during the reigns of Louis XIV. and XV. of France: hence noting bad taste in ornamentation.
rod (rod), *n.* a long twig or shoot of any woody plant; a wand; instrument of punishment; cane; a fishing-rod; scepter; measure of length, 5½ yards.
rode, *p.t.* of ride.
rodent (rō'dent), *adj.* gnawing: *n.* any animal of the Rodentia, an order of Mammalia, containing the rats, mice, squirrels, &c.
rodeo (rō-dā'ō), *n.* a gathering together of cattle on a ranch.
rodomontade (rod-ō-mon-tād'), *n.* bluster; brag: from Rodomonte in Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*: *v.i.* to bluster or brag.
roe (rō), *n.* a species of deer, the roebuck; the female of the hart; the spawn or sperm of fishes.
Roentgen rays (rēnt'gen rāz), *n.* a form of radiant energy emanating from the surface of an electrically excited vacuum tube opposite the cathode electrode, having power of penetrating objects impervious to light or heat rays, affecting sensitive photographic films, and exciting fluorescence in certain salts. Also called X-rays.
rogation (-gā'shun), *n.* a litany; supplication.
Rogation Days (dāz), *n.pl.* the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday before Ascension Day.
rogue (rōg), *n.* a dishonest person; knave; a shy, mischievous person; wag; term of endearment.
roguery ('ēr-i), *n.* knavish or dishonest practices; cheating; mischievous or waggish conduct.
roguish ('ish), *adj.* fraudulent; dishonest; somewhat mischievous or sly.
roil (roil), *v.t.* to render turbid; vex or irritate.
rôle (rōl), *n.* a part or character in a play, &c.; function or part.
roll (rōl), *v.i.* to turn like a wheel or on an axis; move in a circular direction; be moved with violence; rock; wallow; make a long deep sound: *v.t.* to revolve; inwrap; move on wheels; spread flat under a roller: *n.* the act of rolling; that which rolls; a writing or paper rolled upon itself; an official document; list or register; kind of fancy bread; continued deep sound, as of a drum beaten, thunder, &c.; twist of tobacco.
roller ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, rolls; a cylinder used for grinding, smoothing, flattening, &c.;



THE ROENTGEN RAYS.

CROOKES TUBE (QUEEN & CO.'S PERFEC
SHADOWGRAPH CAN BE SEEN ONLY AF
FOR THE PURPOSE OF BETTER EXPLANATION. THE SHADOWGRAPH AS SHOWN HERE ON P.
SCREEN OF THAT INSTRUMENT.] SHADOWGRAPHS OF A HUMAN HAND, A FISH, AND A

1) IN OPERATION. [NOTE: THE ROENTGEN RAYS ARE ACTUALLY INVISIBLE, AND THE
ELOPING THE SENSITIZED PLATE; BUT BOTH ARE INDICATED IN THE ILLUSTRATION
EMBLES THAT SEEN IN THE SKIASCOPE WHEN PROJECTED UPON THE FLUORESCENT
ITH CONTENTS. SKIASCOPE DESIGNED AND MADE BY QUEEN & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

THE ROENTGEN RAYS. CROOKES TUBE (QUEEN & CO.'S PERFECTRM) IN OPERATION. [NOTE: THE ROENTGEN RAYS ARE ACTUALLY INVISIBLE, AND THE SHADOWGRAPH CAN BE SEEN ONLY AFTER DEVELOPING THE SENSITIZED PLATE; BUT BOTH ARE INDICATED IN THE ILLUSTRATION FOR THE PURPOSE OF BETTER EXPLANATION. THE SHADOWGRAPH AS SHOWN HERE ON PAPER RESEMBLES THAT SEEN IN THE SKIASCOPE WHEN PROJECTED UPON THE FLUORESCENT SCREEN OF THAT INSTRUMENT.] SHADOWGRAPHS OF A HUMAN HAND, A FISH, AND A PURSE WITH CONTENTS. SKIASCOPE DESIGNED AND MADE BY QUEEN & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

long heavy wave; long broad bandage; a kind of crow.

rollick (rol'ik), *v.i.* to move or act with a careless, swaggering air.

rollicking (-ing), *adj.* jovial; careless; swaggering.

rolling (rōl'ing), *adj.* moving on, or as on, wheels; undulating; used for rolling: *n.* a circular motion; undulation; lateral oscillation of a ship.

roly-poly (rō'li-pō'li), *n.* a game in which by rolling a ball into a certain hole it wins; a kind of jam pudding.

Romaic (rō-mā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the vernacular language of modern Greece.

Roman ('mân), *adj.* pertaining to Rome, the Romans, or to the Church of Rome; noting the ordinary type used in printing: opposed to *italic*; written in letters, not in figures, as VI.

Roman candle (-kan'dl), *n.* a kind of firework.

Roman cement (se-ment'), *n.* a strong cement used in building and hydraulic engineering.

Roman Catholic (kath'o-lik), *adj.* pertaining to the Church of Rome, of which the Pope is the head: *n.* a member of the Church of Rome.

Roman Catholicism (ka-thol'i-sizm), *n.* the doctrines and practices of the Roman Church.

romance (-mâns'), *n.* a work of fiction or adventure; novel; fable: *v.i.* to invent and tell fictitious stories; exaggerate; lie.

Romance (-mâns'), *adj.* pertaining to the dialects of Latin and the languages which grew out of classic Latin, spoken in the old Roman provinces.

Romanesque (mân-esk'), *n.* that style of architecture and ornamentation in vogue during the period of the later Roman Empire: *n.* the dialect of Languedoc.

Romanic (-man'ik), *adj.* pertaining to Rome, or the Romanesque dialects.

romantic (-man'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, romance; extravagant; fanciful; ideal; full of wild and fantastic scenery.

romanticism ('ti-sizm), *n.* the state or quality of being romantic; the reactionary movement in opposition to cold classical literary forms, begun in Germany in the 18th century.

Romany (rom'â-ni), *n.* a Gipsy; Gipsy language.

romp (romp), *n.* an unrestrained, boisterous girl; rough play or frolic: *v.i.* to play in a boisterous, unrestrained manner.

ronde (rond), *n.* a kind of type.

rondeau (ron'dō), *n.*; *pl.* rondeaux, ('dōz), a little poem of 13 verses or lines; a light air or jig [Mus.]. Also rondo.

rondel ('del), *n.* a poem of 14 lines; small round tower.

Röntgen rays. See Roentgen rays.

rood (rōōd), *n.* 40 square poles or perches; a cross or crucifix.

rood-loft ('lōft), *n.* the gallery in a church over the entrance to the choir where the rood was fixed.

roof (rōōf), *n.* the top covering of a house or other building; canopy; palate of the mouth: *v.t.* to cover with a roof.

roof-garden, *n.* a summer pleasure resort, of Eastern origin, on the roof of a convenient building.

roof-tree ('trē), *n.* a roof-beam; roof; home.

rook (rook), *n.* a bird of the crow family; a swindler or sharper; the castle in chess: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to swindle or cheat.

rookery ('ēr-i), *n.* a group of nests on trees where rooks resort; colony of rooks; place of low resort; low slum.

room (rōōm), *n.* unoccupied place or space; apartment of a house; freedom to act; opportunity; place of another; a deep blue dye: *v.i.* to lodge.

roomily ('i-li), *adv.* spaciously.

roominess ('i-nes), *n.* spaciousness.

roomy ('i), *adj.* spacious.

roorback (rōōr'bak), *n.* a lie; fictitious report made for the purpose of influencing an election.

roost (rōōst), *n.* the pole, perch, &c., upon which a bird rests at night; number of fowls resting together: *v.i.* to sit or sleep upon a perch, &c.; lodge.

rooster ('ēr), *n.* the domestic cock.
root (rōōt), *n.* that part of a plant that descends and fixes itself in the earth by which the plant is nourished; edible root; anything resembling a root; foundation; basis, or origin; fundamental note of any chord [Music]; that quantity which multiplied by itself produces a given quantity; the part of a word which expresses its primary or essential meaning, as distinguished from a derivative: *v.t.* to fix by the root; plant in the earth; implant deeply; to dig or burrow with the snout; eradicate (with *out*): *v.i.* to take root.
rootlet ('let), *n.* a radicle.
rope (rōp), *n.* a thick cord, usually over one inch in circumference, of several strands twisted together; small cable; halter; series of things connected: *v.t.* to fasten or draw with a rope; curb (a horse) so as to prevent him winning a race: *v.i.* to draw into viscous threads.
ropiness ('i-nes), *n.* tendency to draw out into viscous filaments; partial viscosity.
ropy ('i), *adj.* like a rope; viscous.
Roquefort (rōk'fôr), *n.* a French mold-streaked cheese made from ewe's milk.
rorqual (rôr'kwäl), *n.* a whale with dorsal fins.
rosaceous (rō-zā'shus), *adj.* composed of several petals arranged in a circular form; consisting of roses.
rosary ('zā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* rosaries (-riz)], a garland or chaplet; a string of threaded beads by which prayers are counted; the prayers repeated as thus counted.
rose (rōz), *n.* a plant of the genus Rosa or its well known flower; rose-color; knot of ribbons; rosette; a perforated nozzle: *p.t.* of rise.
roseate (rō'ze-āt), *adj.* rose-colored; rose-like; blooming.
rose-diamond ('dī-å-mund), *n.* a diamond cut into 24 triangular facets.
rosemary (rōz'mā-ri), *n.* a sweet-smelling evergreen shrub from which an aromatic water is distilled.
rosette (-et'), *n.* a cluster of ribbons arranged like a rose.
rose-window ('win-dō), *n.* a circular window with compartments branching from the center.
rosewood ('wood), *n.* a Brazilian wood used as a veneer.
rosily ('i-li), *adv.* with a rosy glow.
rosin (roz'in), *n.* another form of resin; specifically, inspissated turpentine: *v.t.* to rub with rosin.
ross (ros), *n.* the outer rough bark of trees; tan bark: *v.t.* to remove the outer bark or rough surface of.
roster ('tēr), *n.* list or muster-roll showing how the duties of military officers, regiments, &c., are regulated.
rostral ('trål), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, a beak.
rostrate ('trāt), *adj.* furnished with a beak or beak-like process.
rostrum ('trum), *n.* [*pl.* rostrums ('trumz), or rostra ('trå)], the beak of a bird; in ancient Rome, a pulpit or elevated platform in the Forum, adorned with the beaks or prows of ships taken from the enemy, and from which orators, &c., addressed the people: hence a pulpit or platform; prow of an ancient war vessel.
rosy (rōz'i), *adj.* like a rose; red; blooming; charming; very favorable.
rot (rot), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rotted, *p.pr.* rotting], to purtrefy or become decomposed; decay: *v.t.* to make putrid or corrupt: *n.* putrefaction; decomposition; nonsense.
rotary (rō'tā-ri), *adj.* turning on an axis; pertaining to rotation. Also rotatory.
rotate ('tāt), *v.t.* to revolve on, or as on, an axis; cause to turn: *v.i.* to turn round like a wheel: *adj.* wheel-shaped.
rotation (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of turning round on an axis, like a wheel; regular succession.
rotative ('tā-tiv), *adj.* revolving.
rotator ('tēr), *n.* that which imparts a circular motion; a muscle having such power.
rotatory (rō'tā-tō-ri), same as rotary.

rote (rōt), *n.* mechanical repetition, or learning without understanding.
rotifer (rō-ti-fẽr), *n.* an individual of the Rotifera, the wheel-animalcules.
rotor (rō'tẽr), *n.* the part of a dynamo which rotates.
rotten (rot'n), *adj.* putrefied; decomposed; unsound; untrustworthy.
rottenstone (-stōn), *n.* a soft stone used as a polishing powder.
rotund (rō-tund'), *adj.* spherical.
rotunda (-tun'dȧ), *n.* a circular domed building. Also rotundo.
rotundity ('di-ti), *n.* roundness.
rouble (rōō'bl), *adj.* a Russian silver coin of varying value, used as a monetary unite (about 77 cents).
roué (-ā'), *n.* a fashionable sensualist; confirmed rake; debauchee.
rouge (rōōzh), *n.* a cosmetic of red color used for imparting a tint to the cheeks and lips; a kind of lake color: *v.i.* to color or paint with rouge.
rouge-et-noir (-ā-nwȧr'), *n.* a gambling game played with cards and a table marked with two black and two red diamond-shaped spots.
rough (ruf), *adj.* having inequalities on the surface; rugged; not smooth or plane; uneven; uncut; unpolished; harsh to the ear; uncivil; austere; cruel; unfeeling; violent; boisterous; hard-featured; shaggy; vague: *adv.* roughly: *v.t.* to shape out roughly; furnish (a horse) with roughened shoes; break in (a horse).
roughen ('en), *v.t.* to make rough: *v.i.* to become rough.
roulade (rōō-lȧd'), *n.* a flourish or rapid movement [Music].
rouleau (-lō'), *n.* a little roll, especially of coins made up in paper.
roulette (-let'), *n.* a game of chance played with a revolving disc and ball; a wheeled instrument for making dotted lines.
rounce (rouns), *n.* the handle of a printing press.
round (round), *adj.* circular; spherical; globular; cylindrical; plump; corpulent; whole; considerable; large: *adv.* on all sides; circularly; from one side or party to another: *n.* a circle, sphere, or globe; circuit or tour; routine; step of a ladder; constantly recurring series; cycle; round dance; accustomed walk; volley of firearms; a song in which all the company take part: *prep.* about; on every side of; around: *v.t.* to make round; travel or pass round: *v.i.* to go the rounds, as a patrol, &c.; grow or become round.
roundabout ('ȧ-bout), *adj.* indirect; encompassing: *n.* a merry-go-round; a short coat or jacket.
roundel (roun'del), *n.* a circle; roundelay; a small circular Norman shield; semi-circular bastion.
roundelay ('de-lā), *n.* an ancient song or dance in which the passages are repeated.
roundhand (round'hand), *n.* penmanship in well-rounded letters.
Roundhead ('hed), *n.* a contemptuous epithet applied to the Puritans by the Cavaliers, from the close-cut hair of the former.
roundhouse ('hous), *n.* formerly a watch-house; the cabin on the after part of a ship's deck; a building having stalls for the housing of locomotives.
roundly ('li), *adv.* in a round form; straightforwardly.
round number (num'bẽr), *n.* a number divisible by 10.
round-robin ('rob-in), *n.* a petition having the signatures written in a circle so as not to show who signed it first.
roundsman ('z-mȧn), *n.* a police inspector who visits the officers on their beats.
round-tower ('tow-ẽr), *n.* an ancient circular tapering tower, as in Ireland, with a conical top, usually near a church or monastery.
rouse (rouz), *v.t.* to awaken; stir to thought or action; drive (game) from a covert.
rousing ('ing), *p.adj.* stirring; exciting; startling; exceeding.
roust (roust), *v.t.* to disturb.
roustabout ('ȧ-bout), *n.* an idler or loafer; a laborer on a steam vessel.
rout (rout), *n.* total defeat and flight of an army; resulting disorder from such defeat; tumultuous crowd; up-

roar; a large evening party; the attempt of three or more persons to avenge some common wrong by an illegal act: *v.t.* to defeat and put to disorderly flight.

route (rōōt), *n.* way or road traveled; course; journey; march.

routine (rōō-tēn'), *n.* course of business or official duties regularly pursued; regular habit or practice.

roux (rōō), *n.* a thickening for soups, &c., of melted butter and flour.

rove (rōv), *v.i.* to wander or ramble: *v.t.* draw through an eye.

rover ('ēr), *n.* a robber; wanderer; fickle person.

roving ('ing), *p.adj.* rambling.

row (rō), *n.* line, file, or rank; excursion in a row-boat; noisy disturbance (rou): *v.i.* to labor with an oar; be impelled by oars: *v.t.* to impel by means of oars: as to *row* a boat.

rowan (rou'ân), *n.* the mountain-ash. Also roan.

rowdy (rou'di), *n.* a rough, riotous fellow: *adj.* rough and riotous.

rowdyism (-izm), *n.* rude, riotous conduct; blackguardism.

rowel ('el), *n.* the small sharp-pointed wheel of a spur; flat ring on a horse's bit.

rowen ('en), *n.* aftermath.

rowlock (rō'lok), *n.* the crutch or hollow in the gunwale of a boat in which the oar rests in rowing.

royal (roi'âl), *adj.* pertaining to a king or to the crown; befitting or like a king; majestic; kingly; noble; magnificent; specially patronized or founded by a king, or in his service: *n.* a size of paper, 25 x 20 in.; one of the shoots of a stag's head; the highest sail of a ship; a gold coin formerly current in England: *pl.* the first regiment of foot in the British army (with *the*).

royalism (-izm), *n.* adherence to the principles or cause of royalty or government by a king.

royalist (-ist), *n.* an adherent of a king or government by a king.

royally (-li), *adv.* in a royal manner.

royalty ('âl-ti), *n.* [*pl.* royalties (-tiz)], the character, or status, of a king; person of a king or sovereign; a certain sum paid to the crown or other proprietor on the produce of a mine, &c.; a percentage for the use of a patent or copyright; royal manor.

Royston-crow (rois'ton-krō), *n.* the hooded crow.

rub (rub), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rubbed, *p.pr.* rubbing], to apply pressure with motion to the surface of; clean or scour; wipe; polish: *v.i.* to make a friction; get through difficulties; fret: *n.* the act of rubbing; that which is rubbed; friction; obstruction; pinch; jibe.

rubber ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, rubs; india-rubber; coarse file or whetstone; in card-playing, two games out of three, or the winning game: *v.i.* to pry.

rubbish ('ish), *n.* mixed or waste fragments; ruins of buildings; any mingled mass; anything of no value; nonsense.

rubble ('l), *n.* rough undressed stone; builders' rubbish.

rubescent (rōō-bes'ent), *adj.* becoming red.

rubican ('bi-kân), *adj.* noting a bay, or grey-black color, with white or light-grey on the flanks: said of a horse.

rubicund ('bi-kund), *adj.* inclined to red.

rubidium (-bid'i-um), *n.* a metallic element.

rubied ('bid), *adj.* ruby-colored.

rubigo ('bi-gō), *n.* rust or mildew on plants.

rubric ('brik), *n.* the directions for liturgical use in prayer-books, formerly printed in red; title or direction printed in red: *v.t.* to rubricate: *adj.* pertaining to, or marked in, rubrics; red.

rubricate ('bri-kāt), *v.t.* to mark, or distinguish, with red.

ruby ('bi), *n.* [*pl.* rubies ('biz)], a precious stone, varying in color from carmine-red to crimson; a size of type used in England, smaller than nonpareil and larger than pearl.

ruche (rōōsh), *n.* frilled or plaited lace, silk, &c., for edging dresses,

&c. Also ruching: *v.t.* to make, or ornament with, a ruche.

ruck (ruk), *v.t.* to wrinkle or crease: *n.* a wrinkle or crease; a heap; a fag-end; the crowd of horses that come in at the end of a race.

ruction ('shun), *n.* a row; disturbance.

rudd (rud), *n.* a red-eyed fresh-water fish.

rudder ('ẽr), *n.* the frame of wood or metal by which a vessel is steered; anything that directs or governs.

ruddiness ('i-nes), *n.* redness of complexion denoting perfect health; redness.

ruddle ('l), *n.* red ochre.

ruddock ('ok), *n.* the robin redbreast.

ruddy ('i), *adj.* approaching to redness; florid; fresh-colored; flesh-colored: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* ruddied, *p.pr.* ruddying], to make ruddy.

rude (rōōd), *adj.* [*comp.* ruder, *superl.* rudest], rough; barbarous; uncultivated; harsh; ignorant; unpolite; tempestuous; robust; strong; rugged; crude.

rudely ('li), *adv.* in a rude manner.

rudeness ('nes), *n.* the state of being rude; rude conduct; incivility; unskilfulness.

rudiment ('i-ment), *n.* first principle; anything in its first or undeveloped state: *v.t.* to instruct in first principles.

rudimentary (-men'tă-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, first principles; in an undeveloped state. Also rudimental.

rue (rōō), *v.t.* to lament or be sorry for; repent of: *n.* an herb of bitter taste and strong odor, used as a medicine.

rueful ('fool), *adj.* mournful; sad.

ruefully (-li), *adv.* mournfully; sadly.

ruff (ruf), *n.* a large frilled collar; anything plaited; a small fresh-water fish (also ruffe); a kind of snipe (*Fem.* reeve); a kind of pigeon: *v.t.* to disorder or ruffle; trump at whist instead of following suit.

ruffian ('i-ăn), *n.* a brutal, boisterous fellow; any base, low character, as a robber, &c.

ruffle ('l), *v.t.* to wrinkle, pucker, or disarrange; furnish or adorn with ruffles; annoy or vex: *v.i.* to grow rough or turbulent; flutter; be in disorder: *n.* a plaited article of dress; agitation; discomposure; low roll of a drum.

rufous (rōō'fus), *adj.* yellowish-red.

rug (rug), *n.* an adjustable floor covering, usually of a textile heavier than carpeting; a coarse warm nappy woolen cloth, used as a coverlet or wrap.

rugæ ('jē), *n.pl.* wrinkles.

rugate (rōō'gāt), *adj.* wrinkled; ridged. Also rugose, rugous.

rugged (rug'ed), *adj.* having an uneven surface; rough; shaggy; brutal; uncouth; crabbed.

ruin (rōō'in), *n.* overthrow; destruction; downfall; loss of happiness; cause of destruction or decay; ruined building, &c.: *v.t.* to pull down, destroy, subvert, overthrow, or impoverish.

ruined ('ind), *adj.* demolished; destroyed; decayed.

ruinous ('us), *adj.* fallen into ruin; decayed; consisting of ruins; destructive; hurtful.

rule (rōōl), *n.* standard or guide; maxim or precept; government; law or regulation; canon; an instrument for drawing lines; method of performing any operation; order made between parties to a suit on motion, or to regulate the practice of a court: *v.t.* to govern or control; settle as by a rule; manage or restrain; establish by a decision; mark with lines: *v.i.* to decide; exercise superior authority.

ruler ('ẽr), *n.* one who rules or governs; an instrument for ruling lines.

ruling ('ing), *p.adj.* governing or having control; marking with lines; predominant: *n.* a rule laid down by a judge or court.

rum (rum), *n.* spirit distilled from the fermented juice of the sugarcane: *adj.* strange; odd.

rumble ('bl), *v.i.* to make a low, heavy, continued sound: *n.* a rumbling sound; seat for servants behind a carriage.

rumbling ('bling), *adj.* making a rumble: *n.* same as rumble.
rumen (rōō'men), *n.* the first stomach of a ruminant animal.
ruminant ('mi-nânt), *adj.* chewing the cud: *n.* an animal that chews the cud.
ruminate ('mi-nāt), *v.i.* to chew the cud; meditate or muse; ponder: *v.t.* to chew again.
rumination (-nā'shun), *n.* the act of chewing the cud; meditation.
ruminator ('mi-nā-tēr), *n.* one who muses or meditates on any subject.
rummage (rum'āj), *v.t.* to search carefully for; ransack: *v.i.* to make a careful search: *n.* a careful searching.
rummage sale (sāl), *n.* a sale of unclaimed goods at the docks or at a warehouse, &c.; sale of miscellaneous articles for a charitable object.
rumor (rōō'mēr), *n.* popular report; current story: *v.t.* to circulate by report.
rump (rump), *n.* the end of the backbone of an animal, with its adjacent parts; buttocks; fag-end.
rumple (rum'pl), *n.* a fold or plait: *v.t.* to fold or plait; make uneven.
rumpus ('pus), *n.* great disturbance.
run (run), *v.i.* [*p.t.* ran, *p.p.* run, *p.pr.* running], to pass quickly with the legs over the ground; extend; move swiftly; flee for escape; contend in a race; sail; flow; melt; pass; shoot; discharge matter; make sudden pressing demands; continue in time: *v.t.* to cause to move swiftly; push; force; fuse or melt; smuggle; start as a candidate; pursue in thought: *n.* the act of running; course run; flow or discharge; free access; distance sailed; sudden pressing demand; pair of millstones; prevalence; large grazing ground; in cricket, distance run between the wickets.
runagate ('ă-gāt), *n.* a fugitive; renegade.
runcinate ('si-nāt), *adj.* having the lobes (of a leaf) convex before and straight behind.
rundle ('dl), *n.* the step of a ladder.
runes (rōōnz), *n.pl.* runic letters or poetry.
rung (rung), *p.t.* of ring: *n.* step of a ladder; a floor-timber in a ship; spar.
runic (rōō'nik), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, runes: *n.* the alphabet of the earliest Teutonic nations, the letters of which consisted principally of straight lines.
runlet (run'let), *n.* a rivulet; a small barrel containing about 18 gals.
runnel ('el), *n.* a little brook.
runner ('ēr), *n.* one who runs; racer; messenger; keel to support a sleigh; roller; slender, prostrate, shooting sprig; revolving millstone; rope to increase the mechanical power of a tackle.
running ('ing), *adj.* moving swiftly; kept for a race; being in motion; continuous; discharging pus: *n.* the act of moving swiftly; that which runs or flows; discharge of pus.
runt (runt), *n.* a dwarf animal; stump.
rupee (rōō-pē'), *n.* an East Indian coin, worth about 48 cents.
rupture (rup'tūr), *n.* the act of bursting or breaking; state of being broken or violently burst asunder; breach or interruption of friendly relations; hernia: *v.t.* to burst or break violently asunder; to affect with hernia: *v.i.* to suffer a breach or disruption.
rural (rōō'râl), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the country or agriculture; rustic.
rural dean (dēn), *n.* an ecclesiastic having the supervision of the churches in a rural deanery or district.
ruralist ('râl-ist), *n.* one who leads a rural life.
ruralize ('râl-īz), *v.t.* to render rural: *v.i.* to become rural.
rurally (-li), *adv.* as in the country.
ruse (rōōz), *n.* a trick; stratagem.
rush (rush), *v.i.* to move or press forward with impetuosity; enter with undue eagerness: *n.* a driving forward with eagerness and haste; a plant of many species growing on

wet ground; anything worthless or of little value.

rusk (rusk), *n.* a kind of light biscuit.

Russ, same as Russian.

russet (rus'et), *adj.* reddish-brown; homespun; coarse: *n.* russet color; homespun cloth; a variety of apple.

russety ('et-i), *adj.* russet-colored.

Russia leather (rush'â le*th*'ẽr), *n.* a strong soft leather prepared from the hides of sheep and cattle steeped in birch-oil.

rust (rust), *n.* the reddish matter formed on iron and steel: red oxide of iron; anything resembling rust; mildew on cereals; loss of power by inactivity: *v.i.* to contract rust; degenerate in idleness: *v.t.* to cause to contract rust; impair by time or inactivity.

rustic (ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the country; rural; artless; unpolished; unadorned: *n.* a countryman; peasant.

rustically (-ål-li), *adv.* in a rural manner.

rusticalness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being rustic; rudeness.

rusticate ('i-kāt), *v.i.* to reside in the country: *v.t.* to banish for a time from college.

rustication (-kā'shun), *n.* residence in the country; temporary banishment from a college.

rusticity (-tis'i-ti), *n.* rural manners or simplicity; rudeness.

rustily (rust'i-li), *adv.* in a rusty condition.

rustiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being rusty.

rustle (rus'l), *v.i.* to make a soft whispering sound, as the rubbing together of silk or dry leaves; to bestir one's self: *n.* a rustling.

rustler ('lẽr), *n.* one who rustles; an enterprising, successful man.

rustless (rust'les), *a.* not liable to or free from rust.

rustling ('ling), *n.* the soft whispering sound made by rubbing silk or dry leaves together; rustle.

rustre (rus'tẽr), *n.* an overlapping scale in mail armor.

rusty (rust'i), *adj.* covered with rust; impaired by inactivity; rust-colored.

rut (rut), *n.* the copulation and sexual desire of deer and certain other animals; the track of a wheel; groove or hollow: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rutted, *p.pr.* rutting], to be moved with sexual desire, as deer, &c.: *v.t.* to cut into ruts.

rutabaga (rōō-tå-bā'gå), *n.* a variety of turnip larger than the common turnip and of a yellowish color.

ruth (rōōth), *n.* pity; compassion; tenderness; sorrow.

ruthenium (rōō-thē'ni-um), *n.* a metallic element extracted from platinum ore.

ruthless ('les), *adj.* cruel; pitiless.

rutilant ('til-ânt), *adj.* shining.

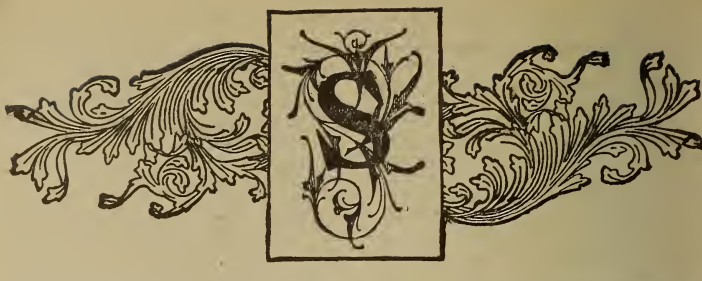
rutile ('til), *n.* red oxide of titanium.

ruttish (rut'ish), *adj.* lustful; wanton.

rye (rī), *n.* a hardy cereal.

rynd (rīnd), *n.* the supporting iron bar of an upper millstone.

rytidosis (rit'i-dō'sis), *n.* the decay or shriveling of the outer coat or cornea of the eyeball.



sabaoth (sā-bā'oth), *n.pl.* armies; hosts.

Sabbatarian (sab-å-tā'ri-ån), *adj.* pertaining to the Sabbath or to Sabbatarianism: *n.* a rigid observer of the Sabbath; one who keeps the Sabbath on the seventh day.

Sabbatarianism (-izm), *n.* the tenets and practices of the Sabbatarians.

Sabbath ('åth), *n.* the seventh day of the week, observed by the Jews as a day of rest, commencing from sunset on Friday and ending at sunset on Saturday; the Christian Sunday; Sabbatical year.

Sabbatical (-at'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, the Sabbath. Also Sabbatic.

Sabbatical year (yēr), *n.* among the ancient Jews, every seventh year, in which the lands and vineyards of the Israelites were allowed to remain fallow.

saber, sabre (sā'bēr), *n.* a cavalry sword: *v.t.* to cut, wound, or kill with, or as with, a saber.

Sabian (sā'bi-ån), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, Sabianism.

Sabianism (-izm), *n.* the worship of the heavenly hosts, as symbolical of the Deity.

Sabine ('bīn), *adj.* pertaining to an Italian race, subsequently merged into the Roman.

sable (sā'bl), *n.* a kind of weasel valued for its handsome, dark, glossy fur; in heraldry, black: *pl.* mourning dress: *adj.* dark-colored; black.

sabot (sā-bō'), *n.* a wooden shoe worn by the peasantry of France, &c.

sac (sak), *n.* a bag or membranous receptacle; cyst; an ancient privilege of a lord of a manor to hold a court.

saccade (sak-ād'), *n.* a sudden check with the bridle; strong pressure of the bow of a violin against the strings.

saccharine ('å-rin), *adj.* pertaining to, or having the qualities of, sugar: *n.* the uncrystallized sugar of maltwort.

saccharize ('å-rīz), *v.t.* to convert into sugar. Also saccharify.

saccharoid ('å-roid), *adj.* having a texture resembling loaf-sugar.

saccharometer (-rom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for determining the quantity of sugar in liquids.

saccholactic (-ō-lak'tik), *adj.* obtained from the sugar of milk; mucic acid.

saccule ('ūl), *n.* a little sac or cyst.

sacerdotal (sas-ēr-dō'tål), *adj.* pertaining to priests or to the priesthood; priestly.

sacerdotalism (-izm), *n.* sacerdotal spirit or system; tendency to emphasize the priestly office or its sacred character.

sacerdotally (-li), *adv.* in a sacerdotal manner.

sachem (sā'chem), *n.* a North American Indian chief.

sachet (så-shā'), *n.* a small bag or cushion filled with a perfume.

sack (sak), *n.* a bag or pouch, especially a large coarse bag for holding grain, &c.; quantity contained by a sack; loose garment or cloak; a Spanish dry wine; plunder or pillage by soldiery of a town taken by storm; dismissal (with *the*): *v.t.*

to plunder or pillage; ravage; put into sacks; dismiss from service.

sackbut ('but), *n.* an ancient musical instrument of the lyre kind; a kind of trombone.

sackcloth ('klôth), *n.* coarse material of which sacks are made; coarse rough cloth worn as a token of mourning.

sackful ('fool), *n.* the quantity a sack will hold.

sacking ('ing), *n.* coarse material used for making sacks.

sacrament ('râ-ment), *n.* a sign or pledge of grace; an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace, instituted by Jesus Christ; holy baptism, the eucharist, Lord's supper.

sacramental (-ment'âl), *adj.* pertaining to, or constituting, a sacrament; solemnly pledged.

sacramentally (-li), *adv.* in a sacramental manner.

sacred (sā'kred), *adj.* pertaining to religion or to religious uses; consecrated; inviolable.

sacrifice ('ri-fīs), *n.* the act of sacrificing or offering to a deity, especially a victim on an altar; that which is so offered; destruction or giving up one thing for another; goods sold at a loss: *v.t.* to offer to God or a deity in worship; destroy or surrender to gain some other object; devote with loss; kill; sell at a loss: *v.i.* to offer sacrifice.

sacrificial (-ri-fish'âl), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting in, or offering, sacrifice. Also sacrificatory.

sacrificially (-li), *adv.* by sacrifice.

sacrilege ('ri-lej), *n.* the crime of appropriating to one's self or to secular use what is consecrated to God or religion; breaking into a church and committing felony.

sacrilegious (-lē'jus), *adj.* violating sacred things; guilty of sacrilege; profane.

sacrilegist ('ri-lē-jist), *n.* one guilty of sacrilege.

sacring-bell (sā'kring-bel), *n.* the sanctus-bell, rung when the Host is elevated at high mass.

sacrist (sā'krist), *n.* a cathedral official who copies the music for the choir; minor canon; sacristan.

sacristan (sak'ris-tân), *n.* one who has the care of church vessels and movables.

sacristy ('is-ti), *n.* an apartment in a church where the sacred vessels, vestments, &c., are kept; vestry.

sacrosanct ('rō-sangkt), *adj.* preeminently sacred or inviolable.

sacrum (sā'krum), *n.* a triangular-shaped bone at the base of the vertebral column.

sad (sad), *adj.* [*comp.* sadder, *superl.* saddest], full of grief; mournful; sorrowful; sober or sedate; dark-colored.

sadden ('n), *v.t.* to make sad or sorrowful; tone down: *v.i.* to become sad.

saddle ('l), *n.* a seat, usually of leather, for riding on horseback; anything resembling a saddle; block of wood nailed to the lower yard-arm: *v.t.* to place a saddle upon; burden or embarrass.

saddle-bow (-bō), *n.* the pieces which form the pommel or arched part of a saddle.

saddlery ('lēr-i), *n.* the business of a saddler; articles made by a saddler.

Sadducee ('ū-sē), *n.* one of the ancient Jewish sect or school that adhered to the written law and denied the resurrection of the dead.

safari (sā-fär'e), *n.* an East African word of Arabic origin, meaning an expedition and all its belongings.

safe (sāf), *adj.* free from danger, injury, or damage, secure; securing from harm; no longer dangerous; sound; sure: *n.* a fire- or burglar-proof iron chest; cupboard.

safe-conduct (-kon'dukt), *n.* a guard or passport which ensures a safe passage.

safeguard ('gärd), *n.* one who, or that which, guards or protects; defense; protective warrant granted to a foreigner: *v.t.* to protect or guard safely.

safely ('li), *adv.* in a safe manner.

safety ('ti), *n.* freedom from danger, injury, or damage; safe keeping; a

bicycle with medium-sized wheels of equal height.

safety-lamp (-lamp), *n.* a wire-gauze covered lamp used in mines.

safety-valve (-valv), *n.* an automatic valve in a boiler which opens when the steam exceeds a certain pressure.

saffron (saf'run), *n.* a bulbous plant of the genus Crocus, the dried stigmas of which yield a deep yellow dye; deep yellow: *adj.* saffron-colored.

sag (sag), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sagged, *p.pr.* sagging], to sink down or yield; incline from an upright or horizontal position; incline to leeward: *v.t.* to cause to give way or incline.

sagacious (sâ-gā'shus), *adj.* mentally quick and discerning; judicious; wise; acute.

sagacity (-gas'i-ti), *n.* a readiness of apprehension; discriminative intelligence; acute practical judgment.

sagamore (sag'â-mōr), *n.* a North American Indian chief.

sagas (sä'gäz), *n.pl.* a class of prose epics embodying the myths and heroic tales of the ancient Scandinavians.

sage (sāj), *adj.* wise; discerning; well-judged; discriminating; characterized by wisdom; grave: *n.* a man of experienced wisdom and of venerable age; an aromatic herb.

sagely ('li), *adv.* in a sage manner.

sageness ('nes), *n.* wisdom; sagacity.

sago (sā'gō), *n.* a kind of granulated food-starch from the pith of certain palms.

sagoin, same as saguin.

saguaro (sâ-gwär'ō), *n.* the giant cactus of Mexico.

saguin (sag'win), *n.* a South American monkey. Also sagoin, sagouin.

sagum (sā'gum), *n.* an ancient Roman military cloak.

sahib (sä'ib), *n.* a term of address used in India and Persia to a European gentleman.

saic (sä'ik), *n.* a Turkish or Grecian vessel common in the Levant.

said (sed), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of say.

saiga (sī'gâ), *n.* the antelope of the Russian steppes.

sail (sāl), *n.* a sheet of canvas spread to catch the wind by means of which a vessel is driven forward in the water; ship or vessel; an excursion in some vessel: *v.i.* to be moved by a sail or sails; commence a voyage; swim; glide through the air; pass smoothly along: *v.t.* to pass over in a ship; navigate.

sailer ('ēr), *n.* a vessel that sails, with special reference to its speed, or manner of sailing.

sailing ('ing), *n.* the art of navigation; the act of moving through water, or of setting sail.

sailor ('ēr), *n.* a mariner; seaman.

saint (sānt), *n.* a holy or sanctified person; one eminent for piety and virtue, especially one canonized by the Church of Rome; one blessed in heaven: *pl.* a name applied to themselves by the Mormons: *v.t.* to canonize: *v.i.* to act as a saint.

sainted ('ed), *p.p.* canonized: *adj.* pious; holy; departed to heaven.

saintliness ('li-nes), *n.* the quality of being saintly.

saintly ('li), *adj.* like, or befitting, a saint.

saiva (sī'va), *n.* a devotee of the deity Siva.

sajou (sâ-jōō'), *n.* a South American monkey.

sake (sāk), *n.* end; purpose; cause; account; regard; reason.

saki (sak'i), *n.* Japanese rice-beer; a South American monkey, with a non-prehensile hairy tail.

sal, a *prefix* meaning *salt,* as *sal*-volatile, aromatic spirit of ammonia.

salaam (sâ-läm'), *n.* an Oriental form of salutation or respect, meaning "peace."

salable (sāl'â-bl), *adj.* marketable.

salacious (sâ-lā'shus), *adj.* lustful; impure.

salacity (-las'i-ti), *n.* lustfulness. Also salaciousness.

salad (sal'âd), *n.* raw herbs cut up and dressed with vinegar, oil, &c.

salad-days (dāz), *n.pl.* years of youthful inexperience.

salamander ('â-man-dēr), *n.* an amphibious animal resembling a newt, and fabled by the ancients to live in fire.

salamandrine ('drin), *adj.* resembling a salamander; fire-resisting or -enduring.
salaried (sal'â-rid), *p.adj.* having a salary.
salary ('â-ri), *n.* recompense, usually periodically, for services rendered; stipend.
sale (sāl), *n.* the act of selling; exchange of a commodity for an agreed price; market; auction; demand.
Salic law (sal'ik law), *n.* the law of the Salian Franks excluding females from the succession to the French throne.
salicin ('i-sin), *n.* a bitter substance extracted from the willow and poplar: the acid (salicylic acid) is used as an antiseptic.
salience (sā'li-ens), *n.* the state of being salient.
salient ('li-ent), *adj.* leaping; prominent; noting any angle less than two right angles; in heraldry, in a leaping position.
saliferous (sâ-lif'ĕr-us), *adj.* yielding salt.
salina (sâ-lī'nâ), *n.* a salt-marsh; salt-works.
salination (sal-i-nā'shun), *n.* the act of steeping or washing in salt liquor.
saline (sā'līn), *adj.* consisting of, containing, or like, salt: *n.* a salt-spring.
saliva (sâ-lī'vâ), *n.* the watery fluid or spittle secreted in the mouth.
salival ('vâl), *adj.* pertaining to or secreting saliva. Also salivary.
salivant (sli'i-vânt), *adj.* exciting salivation: *n.* a substance to excite salivation.
salivate (sal'i-vāt), *v.t.* to produce an abnormal secretion in the mouth of.
salivation (-vā'shun), *n.* the act of producing an abnormal secretion of saliva.
sallet (sal'et), *n.* a light helmet.
sallow ('ō), *adj.* of a pale, sickly, yellow color; a small tree of the willow kind.
sally ('i), *n.* [*pl.* sallies ('iz)], a sudden rushing forth of troops to attack the besiegers; sudden outburst of wit or fancy; excursion; wild gaiety: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sallied, *p.pr.* sallying], to rush out as troops from a besieged town; issue or rush forth suddenly.
sallyport (-pōrt), *n.* a postern or passage for troops to sally out.
salmagundi (-mâ-gun'di), *n.* a compound of chopped meats with other ingredients, seasoned, &c.; medley.
salmi ('mi), *n.* a ragout of roasted game and other ingredients stewed in wine. Salmis.
salmon (sam'un), *n.* a marine fish of the genus Salmo, which ascends fresh-water rivers to spawn.
salmon-peel (-pēl), *n.* a young salmon.
salmon-trout (-trout), *n.* a sea-trout, resembling the salmon, but of smaller size.
salon (sâ-lông'), *n.* a saloon; fine art gallery: *pl.* fashionable circles or assemblages [French].
saloon (sâ-lōōn'), *n.* a hall or state apartment; large reception room; fine art exhibition; bar-room or grogshop.
salpicon (sal'pi-kon), *n.* chopped meat, bread, and vegetables, recooked in sauce.
salphinx (sal'pingks), *n.* the eustachian tube.
salprunella (-prōō-nel'â), *n.* nitrate of potash fused and cast into balls.
salsify (sal'si-fi), *n.* a plant of the aster family, which from the flavor of its edible root is called *oyster-plant* and *vegetable oyster.*
salt (sawlt), *n.* chloride of sodium, used for seasoning and the preservation of meat, &c., obtained from the earth or by the evaporation of sea water; anything like salt; the combination of an acid with a base; wit; piquancy; a sailor: *v.t.* to sprinkle or season with salt: *adj.* flavored, seasoned, or impregnated, with salt.
saltant sal'tânt), *adj.* leaping; dancing; in heraldry, same as salient.
saltarello (sal-tâ-rel'ō), *n.* a vivacious Spanish and Italian dance; music for such a dance.
saltation (-tā'shun), *n.* a leaping or dancing.
saltatory ('tâ-tō-ri), *adj.* dancing.
saltern (sawl'tērn), *n.* a salt manufactory.

saltier, saltire (sal'tēr), *n.* a St. Andrew's cross.
saltish (sawl'tish), *adj.* somewhat salt.
saltless ('les), *adj.* without salt; insipid.
salubrious (sâ-lōō'bri-us), *adj.* healthy.
salubrity ('bri-ti), *n.* healthfulness. Also salubriousness.
salutarily (sal'ū-tā-ri-li), *adj.* in a salutary manner.
salutariness ('ū-tā-ri-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being salutary.
salutary ('ū-tā-ri), *adj.* healthful; wholesome; beneficent.
salutation (-ū-tā'shun), *n.* act or manner of saluting; greeting, or act of paying respect.
salutatory (sâ-lū'tā-tō-ri), *adj.* saluting; greeting: *n.* the opening oration at the commencement in American schools and colleges; any address of welcome.
salute (-lūt'), *n.* a mark of military respect shown by raising the hand to the helmet, &c.; a kiss; greeting; salvo of artillery, lowering of a flag, &c., as a mark of honor: *v.t.* to address with kind wishes; welcome; greet with a kiss or bow; honor by a salvo of artillery, lowering a flag, &c.: *v.i.* to make a salute.
salvability (sal-vâ-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being salvable.
salvable ('vâ-bl), *adj.* capable of being saved.
salvage (-vāj), *n.* compensation given to those who assist at saving a vessel or cargo at sea; the goods or vessel saved.
salvation (-vā'shun), *n.* the act of saving; preservation from destruction; rescue; spiritual deliverance from sin and death.
Salvation Army (är'mi), *n.* a religious organization formed on a quasi-military model.
Salvationist (-ist), *n.* a member of the Salvation Army.
salve (säv), *n.* a healing ointment; a remedy or soothing application.
salver (sal'vēr), *n.* a tray on which anything is presented.
salvo ('vō), *n.* a discharge of a number of pieces of artillery, intended as a salute; general, simultaneous cheering; an exception or reservation.
sal-volatile, see under sal.
salvor ('vēr), *n.* one who affects the salvage of goods, &c.
Samaritan (sâ-mar'i-tân), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, Samaria, or the Samaritans; noting certain characters used by the Hebrews prior to the captivity: *n.* a native of Samaria; a kind, charitable person (Luke x. 30-37).
sambo (sam'bō), *n.* the offspring of a black and a mulatto; negro.
sambur ('bēr), *n.* the elk of the hill-country of India.
same (sām), *adj.* identical in kind or degree; exactly alike; before-mentioned.
sameness ('nes), *n.* identity; similarity.
samovar (sam'ō-vär'), *n.* a Russian tea-urn.
samp (samp), *n.* hulled Indian corn.
sampan (sam'pan), *n.* a Chinese fishing boat, frequently used as a residence.
samphire ('fēr), *n.* a marine plant growing usually on cliffs, and used as a pickle.
sample ('pl), *n.* a specimen; model; pattern; part shown as indicative of the quality of the whole: *v.t.* to show something similar; take a sample of.
sampler ('plēr), *n.* a pattern; a piece of ornamental needlework for practice, &c.
sample-room (rōōm), *n.* a dram-shop.
sanability (san-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being sane. Also sanableness.
sanable ('â-bl), *adj.* curable.
sanativeness ('â-tiv-nes), *n.* power of healing.
sanatorium (-tō'ri-um), *n.* a health retreat; an institution for the care of invalids or the treatment of particular diseases.
sanatory ('â-tō-ri), *adj.* conducive to health.
sanctification (sangk-ti-fi-kā'shun),

n. the act of sanctifying; state of being sanctified; consecration.

sanctifier ('ti-fī-ĕr), *n.* one who sanctifies.

sanctimonious (-ti-mō'ni-us), *adj.* having the appearance of, or affecting, sancity; hypocritical.

sanction ('shun), *n.* the act of ratifying, or giving authority to; authority; custom: *v.t.* to give sanction to; countenance.

sanctitude ('ti-tūd), *n.* holiness.

sanctity ('ti-ti), *n.* purity; inviolability; sacredness; solemnity; a saint.

sanctuary ('tū-å-ri), *n.* [*pl.* sanctuaries (-riz)], the most retired and sacred part of a temple; consecrated place; temple; part of a church around the altar; inviolable asylum; shelter; refuge.

sanctum ('tum), *n.* a sacred or private place.

sanctum sanctorum (-tō'rum), *n.* a most holy place; in the Jewish Temple, the Holy of Holies; a place of the utmost privacy.

sanctus bell ('tus bel), *n.* a bell rung at the more solemn parts of the mass.

sand (sand), *n.* fine particles of crushed or worn rock: *pl.* tracts of sand; hours or time one has to live: *v.t.* to sprinkle with sand.

sandal (san'dål), *n.* a kind of shoe fastened by straps to the foot; a loose slipper; the official shoe of a Roman Catholic prelate or abbot.

sandaled ('dåld), *adj.* wearing sandals.

sandalwood (-wood), *n.* a white-colored, odoriferous wood, used in cabinet-making.

sandarac ('då-rak), *n.* a kind of resin or gum, used in varnishes. Also sandarach.

sanderling ('dĕr-ling), *n.* a small wading-bird.

sanders ('dĕrz), *n.* red sandalwood.

sandiver ('di-vĕr), *n.* a saline scum which forms on glass when fused; glass-gall

sandix ('diks), *n.* a kind of red lead.

sandpiper (sand'pī-pĕr), *n.* a name for various birds of the snipe and woodcock family.

sandwich ('wich), *n.* two thin slices of bread with ham, &c., between; anything like a sandwich: *v.t.* to place between two other persons or things.

sandy ('i), *adj.* composed of, abounding in, of the color of, or covered with sand; shifting; unstable.

sane (sān), *adj.* mentally sound or healthy.

saneness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sane.

sang, *p.t.* of sing.

sangaree (sang-gå-rē'), *n.* a beverage of wine or brandy and water spiced with nutmeg.

sangfroid (sänġ-frwä'), *n.* cool indifference or composure [French].

sangu ('gōō), *n.* the Abyssinian ox.

sanguiferous (-gwif'ĕr-us), *adj.* conveying blood.

sanguify ('gwi-fī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sanguified, *p.pr.* sanguifying], to form or produce blood: *v.t.* to convert into blood.

sanguinary ('gwi-nå-ri), *adj.* attended with much bloodshed; bloodthirsty; murderous; cruel.

sanguine ('gwin), *adj.* warm and ardent in temper; hopeful; confident: *n.* blood color: *v.t.* to stain with blood.

sanguinely (-li), *adv.* in a sanguine manner.

sanguineness (-nes), *n.* the quality or state of being sanguine; plethora; heat or ardor of temperament; hopefulness.

sanguineous (-gwin'e-us), *adj.* pertaining to, abounding with, or constituting, blood; of a blood color.

Sanhedrim (san-hē'drim), *n.* the great judicial council of the ancient Jews, composed of 71 priests, scribes, and elders, presided over by the high priest. Also Sanhedrin.

sanies (sā'ni-ēz), *n.* a thin reddish discharge from a wound or sore.

sanitarian (san-i-tā'ri-ån), *adj.* of or pertaining to the laws of health; having regard to the public health: *n.* one versed in, or devoted to sanitary studies; an advocate or promoter of sanitary measures.

sanitarium (-tā'ri-um), *n.* a sanatorium, especially one where the

treatment is phophylactic instead of therapeutic.

sanitary (san'i-tâ-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, connected with, or tending to promote, health, especially by legislative enactment; hygienic.

sanitation (-tā'shun), *n.* hygiene.

sanity ('i-ti), *n.* saneness.

sank, *p.t.* of sink.

sansculotte (sänz-kōō-lot'), *n.* a fellow without breeches; a term of contempt applied to the French Revolutionists.

sansculotterie '(-lot'rē), *n.* the French Revolutionists collectively; extreme republicanism.

Sanskrit (san'skrit), *n.* the ancient language of the Hindus. Also Sanscrit.

sap (sap), *n.* the watery circulating juice of a plant; alburnum of a tree; vital fluid; an excavated trench for approaching a fort; an ardent student: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sapped, *p.pr.* sapping], to deprive of vitality; undermine: *v.i.* to study ardently, as for an examination; proceed by secretly undermining.

sapid ('id), *adj.* savory.

sapience (sā'pi-ens), *n.* knowledge; wisdom.

sapient ('pi-ent), *adj.* wise; sagacious.

sapling (sap'ling), *n.* a young tree.

sapodilla (-ō-dil'å), *n.* a tropical tree yielding a large fruit, the seeds of which are used in medicine.

saponaceous (-ō-nā'shus), *adj.* resembling, or having the qualities of, soap; unctuous.

saponification (så-pon-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* conversion into soap.

saponify ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* saponified, *p.pr.* saponifying] to convert into soap by combination with an alkali.

saporific (sap-ō-rif'ik), *adj.* producing taste.

saporosity (-ros'i-ti), *n.* that quality in a substance which excites the sensation of taste.

saporous ('ō-rus), *adj.* having, or stimulating, flavor.

sappan ('ăn), *n.* an Asiatic dyewood. Sapan.

sapper ('ēr), *n.* one who saps; a soldier employed in sapping or digging trenches.

sapphire (saf'īr), *n.* a precious stone of a blue color, a variety of corundum.

sappiness (sap'i-nes), *n.* the quality of being sappy.

sappy ('i), *adj.* full of sap; juicy.

saraband (sar'å-band), *n.* a Spanish dance; music for such a dance.

Saracen ('å-sen), *n.* the mediæval name for an Arab or Mohammedan.

Saracenic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Saracens.

sarcasm (sär'kazm), *n.* a bitter, cutting, satirical expression.

sarcastic (-kas'tik), *adj.* bitterly satirical. Also sarcastical.

sarcastically (-âl-li), *adv.* in a sarcastic manner.

sarcine (sär'sin), *n.* a nitrogenous substance existing in muscular and glandular tissues.

sarcocarp ('kō-kärp), *n.* the fleshy part of a fruit.

sarcocol ('kō-kol), *n.* an inspissated sap or gum-resin of an African tree. Sarcocollin.

sarcode ('kōd), *n.* animal protoplasm.

sarcoderm ('kō-dērm), *n.* the fleshy layer between the interior and exterior covering of a seed.

sarcodic (-kod'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, sarcode.

sarcoid ('koid), *adj.* flesh-like.

sarcoline ('kō-lin), *adj.* flesh-colored.

sarcolite ('kō-līt), *n.* a flesh-colored mineral occurring in the volcanic rocks of Vesuvius.

sarcological (-loj'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to sarcology.

sarcology (-kol'o-ji), *n.* that part of anatomy that treats of the soft parts of the body.

sarcoma (-kō'må), *n.* a fleshy tumor. Also sarcosis.

sarcophagous (-kof'å-gus), *adj.* feeding on flesh.

sarcophagus ('å-gus), *n.* a limestone used by the Greeks for coffins; a stone coffin.

sarcotic (-kot'ik), *adj.* flesh-forming.

sard (särd), *n.* a precious stone, a deep blood-red variety of carnelian.

sardine (-den'), *n.* a species of pilchard, abundant in the Mediterra-

nean, and preserved in oil for exportation; ('din) a precious stone mentioned in Rev. iv., the sardius.

sardonic (-don'ik), *adj.* forced, bitter, or heartless: said of a laugh or smile; from a Sardinian herb, reputed to cause convulsive motions of the cheek and lips when eaten. Also sardonian.

sardonyx ('dō-niks), *n.* a variety of agate.

sargasso (-gas'ō), *n.* the floating sea- or gulf-weed of the North Atlantic. Also sargassum.

sarsaparilla (-sâ-pâ-ril'â, *n.* a twining shrub found in Mexico, &c., the root of which is used as a medicine.

sarsenet (särs'net), *n.* a thin fine kind of woven silk, used for ribbons, linings, &c.

sartorial (-tō'ri-âl), *adj.* pertaining to a tailor.

sartorious ('ri-us), *n.* the muscle of the thigh by means of which the legs can be crossed; the tailor's muscle.

sash (sash), *n.* a band, ribbon, or scarf, worn round the waist or over the shoulder; a frame for holding panes of glass: *v.t.* to furnish with sashes.

sasin (sas'in), *n.* the Indian antelope.

sassafras ('â-fras), *n.* a tree allied to the laurel, with a fragrant root, wood, and flowers.

sassoline ('ō-lin), *n.* native boracic acid. Also sassolin.

sat, *p.t.* of sit.

Satan (sā'tân), *n.* the Devil.

satanic (-tan'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, Satan; diabolical; infernal; very malicious.

satanism ('tan-izm), *n.* the evil disposition of Satan; a diabolical spirit.

satchel (sach'el), *n.* a small bag for carrying books, papers, &c.; any handbag.

sate (sāt), *v.t.* to satisfy the appetites or desires of.

sateen (sâ-tēn'), *n.* a woolen or cotton fabric made in imitation of satin.

satellite (sat'el-īt), *n.* a small planet revolving round a larger one; an obsequious attendant.

satiable (sā'shi-â-bl), *adj.* capable of being gratified or satiated.

satiate ('shi-āt), *v.t.* to fill, or gratify fully; surfeit; glut: *adj.* glutted.

satiety (-tī'e-ti), *n.* fulness of gratification beyond desire; repletion.

satin (sat'in), *n.* a closely woven glossy silk: *adj.* made of, or like, satin.

satinet (-et'), *n.* a thin kind of satin; a glossy cloth woven with wool and cotton made to resemble satin.

satiny ('in-i), *adj.* like satin.

satire (sat'īr), *n.* a species of poetry in which contemporary vice and folly are held up to ridicule; sarcasm; ridicule.

satiric (sâ-tir'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, satire; addicted to satire. Also satirical.

satirically (-al-li), *adv.* in a satiric manner.

satirist (sat'i-rist), *n.* a writer of satire; one who satirizes.

satirize ('i-rīz), *v.t* to assail or ridicule with satire.

satisfaction (sat-is-fak'shun), *n.* the act of satisfying; the state of being satisfied; contentment; gratification; payment; redress; conviction.

satisfactory ('to-ri), *adj.* giving satisfaction or content; making redress; relieving the mind from doubt or uncertainty.

satisfy ('is-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* satisfied, *p.pr.* satisfying], to gratify to the fullest degree; free from doubt or uncertainty; pay in full; discharge: *v.i.* to give satisfaction; make atonement or payment.

satrap (sā'trap), *n.* a kind of viceroy among the ancient Persians.

satrapy (-i), *n.* the government or jurisdiction of a satrap.

saturable (sat'ū-râ-bl), *adj.* capable of being saturated.

saturant ('ū-rânt), *adj.* impregnating to the full: *n.* a substance that neutralizes acid in the stomach.

saturate ('ū-rāt), *v.t.* to soak or imbue.

saturation (-rā'shun), *n.* the act of saturating; the state of being saturated; impregnation of one substance by another until the latter can contain no more.

Saturday ('ĕr-dā), *n.* the 7th day of the week.

Saturn (sat'ĕrn), *n.* the planet next beyond, and next in magnitude to, Jupiter; the ancient Italian god of seed-time and harvest.

Saturnalia (-ĕr-nā'li-â), *n.* an ancient Roman festival in honor of the god Saturn, in which all classes, including slaves, took part: hence unrestrained revelry.

Saturnalian ('li-ân), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Saturnalia; dissolute; riotously mirthful.

Saturnian ('ni-ân), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the god Saturn, or to the golden age of purity and happiness.

saturnine ('nīn), *adj.* under the influence of the planet Saturn; dull; morose; gloomy; phlegmatic.

satyr ('ĕr), *n.* a sylvan Greek deity, attendant on Bacchus, represented with long, pointed ears, short horns, a man's body, and the legs of a goat.

sauce (saws), *n.* a liquid condiment or seasoning for food; any mixture used as a relish; pertness: *v.t.* to put sauce into; render pungent; treat with pertness.

sauce-box ('boks), *n.* a pert, impudent person.

saucer ('sẽr), *n.* a shallow piece of china, &c., in which a tea or coffee cup is placed.

saucily (saw'si-li), *adv.* in a saucy manner.

sauciness ('si-nes), *n.* impudent pertness or boldness.

saucy ('si), *adj.* [*comp.* saucier, *superl.* sauciest], pert; impudent.

sauerkraut (sour'krout), *n.* a pickle of chopped cabbage packed in layers with salt between, which causes fermentation.

saul (sawl), *n.* an Indian timber tree, used for building purposes, and yielding the resin called dammar.

saunter (sän'tẽr or sawn'tẽr), *v.i.* to wander about idly; loiter; linger: *n.* a place for sauntering; idle walk or ramble.

saurian (saw'ri-ân), *n.* any individual of the Sauria, an order of four-legged reptiles having the body furnished with scales, as the crocodile and lizard.

sauroid ('roid), *adj.* lizard-like.

saury ('ri), *n.* a kind of pike.

sausage (saw'sāj), *n.* the gut of an animal stuffed with seasoned minced meat; minced meat seasoned with sage, salt, pepper, &c.

sauté (sō-tā'), *n.* a method of cooking by tossing the material in a frying pan of particular construction.

sauterne (-tẽrn'), *n.* a French white wine.

savable (sāv'â-bl), *adj.* capable of being saved.

savage (sav'āj), *adj.* uncivilized; wild; cruel; fierce; pitiless; uncultivated; enraged: *n.* a human being in a rude, uncivilized state; barbarian; a fierce, brutal person.

savagely (-li), *adv.* in a savage manner.

savageness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being savage; wildness.

savagery ('āj-ri), *n.* the state of being wild or uncivilized; barbarism; brutal roughness.

savannah (sâ-van'â), *n.* an extensive open plain or meadow. Also savanna.

savant (-väng'), *n.* a man of learning or science [French].

save (sāv), *v.t.* to bring out of danger or preserve from evil; rescue; deliver from spiritual death; prevent; lay by; take advantage of: *v.i.* to be economical: *prep.* except; not including.

saveloy (sav'e-loi), *n.* a kind of cooked sausage.

savin ('in), *n.* an evergreen tree or shrub with a dark foliage with bluish-green berries: the young leaves and branches yield an active volatile oil used in medicine. Also savine.

saving (sāv'ing), *adj.* preserving; frugal; parsimonious; reserving: *n.* an exception or reservation: *pl.* money, &c., saved: *prep.* with exception in favor of.

savingly (-li), *adv.* in a saving manner.

savior (sāv'yẽr), *n.* one who saves.

Savior, Saviour, *n.* Jesus Christ, the Redeemer (with *the*).

savonette (sav-o-net'), *n.* a hard ball

of toilet soap, composed of various ingredients.

savor (sā'vẽr), *n.* flavor; taste; relish; scent; characteristic property: *v.i.* to have a particular flavor or smell; exhibit tokens of: *v.t.* to taste or smell with delight.

savorily ('vẽr-i-li), *adv.* in a savory manner.

savoriness (-i-nes), *n.* the quality of being savory.

savory ('vẽr-i), *n.* an aromatic plant.

savoy (să-voi'), *n.* a kind of winter cabbage with crisp curled leaves.

saw (saw), *n.* a cutting steel instrument with a toothed edge; a proverb or wise saying: *v.t.* to cut with, or as with, a saw: *v.i.* to be cut with a saw: *p.t.* of see.

sawfish ('fish), *n.* a fish with a long bony snout furnished with spines or teeth.

sawfly ('flī), *n.* an insect with a saw-like apparatus for depositing its eggs.

sawyer ('yẽr), *n.* one who saws timber into planks; a tree in a river, whose branches, partly above water, sway up and down by the force of the current.

saxhorn (saks'hôrn), *n.* a musical wind instrument, used in military bands.

Saxon ('n), *adj.* pertaining to the Saxons, a race of people formerly inhabiting North Germany, their country or language; Anglo-Saxon: *n.* a member of the Saxon race.

saxophone ('o-fōn), *n.* a brass musical instrument with a single reed and clarinet mouthpiece.

say (sā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* said (sed), *p.pr.* saying], to utter in words; declare; speak; decide; allege; pronounce; intone: *v.i.* to speak; relate; answer: *imper.* tell me: *n.* something said; speech; remark.

saying ('ing), *n.* the act of speaking; expression; saw; adage.

scab (skab), *n.* an incrustation formed over a wound; a contagious disease in sheep; a workman who refuses to join a strike, or who takes the place abandoned by a striker.

scabbard ('ărd), *n.* the sheath in which the blade of a sword is kept: *v.t.* to put into a scabbard.

scabbiness ('i-nes), *n.* scabby state.

scabby ('i), *adj.* covered with, or full of, scabs; affected with scab.

scabies (skā'bi-ēz), *n.* the itch.

scabrous ('brus), *adj.* rough to the touch; uneven; dotted; scaly.

scad (skad), *n.* the shad or horse-mackerel.

scaffold (skaf'old), *n.* a temporary timber stage or structure; an elevated platform for the execution of a criminal: *v.t.* to furnish or support with a scaffold.

scaffolding (-ing), *n.* a scaffold; materials for erecting scaffolds; framework.

scalable (skāl'â-bl), *adj.* capable of being scaled.

scalawag (skal'â-wag), *n.* a scamp; scapegrace.

scald (skawld), *v.t.* to burn with hot liquid or steam; injure by contact with any hot fluid; expose to violent heat over a fire or hot liquid: *n.* a burn or injury to the skin or flesh from a hot liquid or steam; scab or scurf on the head; one of the old Scandinavian poets, who recited or sang heroic poems (also skald).

scaldic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or composed by, the scalds. Also skaldic.

scalding ('ing), *p.adj.* burning as with a hot liquid or steam.

scale (skāl), *n.* the dish of a balance; a balance; an instrument or machine for weighing; the small bony or horny plates covering a fish, certain reptiles, and insects; any thin plate or layer; the thin oxide which forms on the surface of iron forgings; incrustation on the interior of a boiler; a series of steps; graduated measure; series of all the tones [Music]; relative dimensions; basis for a numerical system; a scale-insect, or bark-louse, very destructive to fruit trees: *v.t.* to strip or clear of scales; weigh; climb over, as by a ladder; clamber up; ascend by steps or by climbing: *v.i.* to separate and come off in thin layers.

scalene (skâ-lēn'), *adj.* having the

sides and angles unequal; said of a triangle.

scallop (skol'op), *n.* a marine bivalve fish, having the edge of its shell in the form of a series of curves: the shell was formerly worn by pilgrims who had visited the Holy Land; a curving or recess: *v.t.* to cut the edge or border of in scalops or curves.

scalloped-oysters (-ois'tẽrz), *n.pl.* oysters baked with bread crumbs, &c.

scalp (skalp), *n.* the skin on the top of the head from which the hair grows; the skin and hair of the head torn off by the North American Indians in token of victory: *v.t.* to deprive of the scalp: *v.i.* to make a small quick profit by slight fluctuations of the market.

scalpel ('el), *n.* a small keen-edged knife.

scalper ('ẽr), *n.* one who scalps; a person who buys and sells the unused parts of railway tickets.

scaly (skāl'i), *adj.* covered with, or like, scales; mean; caddish.

scammony ('ō-ni), *n.* an inspissated sap obtained from the root of a species of convolvulus, used as a cathartic.

scamp (skamp), *n.* a rascal; worthless fellow; rogue; *v.t.* to execute or perform in a superficial or careless manner and with bad material.

scamper (skam'pẽr), *v.i.* to run with speed; hasten away: *n.* a hasty flight.

scan (skan), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* scanned, *p.pr.* scanning], to examine by counting the metrical feet or syllables; scrutinize or examine carefully.

scandal ('dâl), *n.* offense occasioned by the faults of another; something uttered that is false and injurious to the reputation; opprobrium; defamation; disgrace.

scandalize (-īz), *v.t.* to offend by some supposed improper action or conduct.

scandalous (-us), *adj.* giving offense to the conscience or moral sense; exciting condemnation or opprobrium.

Scandinavian (-di-nā'vi-ân), *adj.* pertaining to Scandinavia, its language, literature, or people. Also Scandian.

scant (skant), *adj.* [*comp.* scanter, *superl.* scantest], not full or abundant; scarcely sufficient: *v.t.* to stint; treat illiberally; limit: *v.i.* to fail or become diminished.

scantily ('i-li), *adv.* in a scanty manner.

scantiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being scanty. Also scantness.

scantling ('ling), *n.* a piece of timber cut or sawn of small size; the size to which a piece of timber is to be cut.

scanty ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* scantier, *superl.* scantiest], narrow; barely sufficient; scant.

scape (skāp), *n.* the shaft of a column where it leaves the base; a peduncle rising from the ground or stem underneath the ground: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to escape [Poet].

scapegoat ('gōt), *n.* among the ancient Jews, one of the two goats determined by lot, over whose head the high priest confessed the sins of the people, after which it was sent away into the wilderness: hence one who bears the blame for others.

scapegrace ('grās), *n.* a graceless, unprincipled fellow.

scapple (skap'l), *v.t.* to rough-dress (stone) preparatory to hewing.

scapula ('ū-lâ), *n.* the shoulder-blade.

scapular ('ū-lâr), *adj.* pertaining to the scapula or shoulder; in the Roman Catholic Church, part of the habit of certain religious orders; two pieces of cloth worn over the shoulders from motives of devotion. Also scapulary.

scar (skär), *n.* a mark caused by a wound; mark or blemish; a precipitous rock or bank; the parrot-fish: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* scarred, *p.pr.* scarring], to mark with, or as with, a scar: *v.i.* to form a scar.

scarab (skar'ab), *n.* a lamellicorn beetle, scarabæus; a gem or seal

cut in the form of a beetle worn as a charm by the ancient Egyptians.

scarce (skârs), *adj.* not common: not plentiful; not equal to the demand.

scarcely ('li), *adv.* seldom; rarely; with difficulty.

scarceness ('nes), *n.* the state of being scarce. Also scarcity.

scare (skâr), *v.t.* to strike with sudden terror; frighten: *n.* a sudden fright or panic.

scarecrow ('krō), *n.* anything fantastic set up to scare away birds; a vain cause of terror; a guy.

scarf (skärf), *n.* a light handkerchief or tie for the neck; sash: *v.t.* throw on loosely; dress with a scarf; to unite (two pieces of timber) at the ends by a kind of dovetail.

scarfing ('ing), *n.* the formation of a beam out of two pieces of timber.

scarfskin ('skin), *n.* the cuticle.

scarification (skar-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of scarifying.

scarificator ('i-fi-kā-tẽr), *n.* a surgical instrument used in scarifying.

scarifier ('i-fī-ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, scarifies; a scarificator; an agricultural instrument for stirring the soil.

scarify ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* scarified, *p.pr.* scarifying], to scratch or cut; make small incisions in by a lancet or scarificator: as, to *scarify* the skin; to stir up and prepare for planting: as, to *scarify* the soil.

scarlatina (skär-lâ-tẽ'nâ), *n.* scarlet fever of a mild form.

scarlet ('let), *n.* a bright red color; cloth of such a color: *adj.* of a scarlet color.

scarlet fever (fē'vẽr), *n.* contagious febrile disease characterized by a scarlet eruption.

scarlet runner (run'ẽr), *n.* a variety of bean.

scarp (skärp), *n.* a slope or declivity, nearly perpendicular; the slope of a ditch at the foot of a parapet: *v.t.* to cut perpendicularly or nearly so.

scary (skā'ri), *adj.* causing, or subject to, sudden fright.

scathe (skā*th*), *v.t.* to injure or hurt: *n.* injury or harm.

scathing ('ing), *adj.* injurious; hurtful; very severe or bitter.

scatter (skat'ẽr), *v.t.* to strew or throw loosely about; disperse or dissipate: *v.i.* to be dispersed or dissipated.

scatterbrained (-brānd), *adj.* giddy.

scaup (skawp), *n.* a species of duck.

scavenge (skav'enj), *v.t.* to cleanse, as streets, from mud and filth.

scavenger (-ẽr), *n.* a man employed to clean the streets; any animal that devours refuse or any other deleterious matter.

scenario (shā-nä'rē-ō), *n.* the sketch of a plot or chief incidents of a libretto or play.

scene (sēn), *n.* the time, place, or circumstance, &c., in which anything occurs: part of a play; the imaginary place where the action of a play is supposed to take place; spectacle; exhibition; display of feeling or passion between two or more persons.

scenery ('ẽr-i), *n.* the appearance of anything presented to the vision; general aspect; combination of natural views; painted representation on a stage.

scenic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to scenery or to the stage; dramatic. Also scenical.

scenographic (sēn-ō-gräf'ik), *adj.* drawn in perspective.

scenographically (-âl-i), *adv.* in perspective.

scenography (sē-nog'rä-fi), *n.* the art of drawing in perspective.

scent (sent), *n.* odor; sense of smell; chase followed by means of the scent: *v.t.* to perceive by the olfactory nerves; smell; perfume: *v.i.* to hunt animals by the sense of smell.

scepter, sceptre (sep'tẽr), *n.* a staff borne by a sovereign as the emblem of authority; royal mace: *v.t.* to invest with regal authority.

sceptered ('tẽrd), *p.adj.* bearing a scepter; regal; imperial.

sceptic, same as skeptic.

schedule (sked'ūl), *n.* a written or printed paper or parchment containing a list, or inventory; list or document annexed to a larger instru-

ment, as a will, &c.: *v.t.* to place in a schedule.

scheme (skēm), *n.* a connected combination of things for the attainment of a certain end; plan; contrivance; purpose; plot: *v.t.* to design or plan; plot: *v.i.* to form a scheme or plan.

Schiedam (skē-dam′), *n.* Holland gin.

schiller (shil′ẽr), *n.* the peculiar bronze-like luster in certain minerals.

schism (sizm), *n.* a split or division, especially permanent division or separation in the Christian Church; sin of causing such a division.

schismatic (siz-mat′ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, or implying, schism. Also schismatical: *n.* one who creates or takes part in a schism.

schist (shist), *n.* any rock that splits into slates or slabs.

schistose (′ōs), *adj.* like schist; fissile.

Schizomycetes (skiz-ō-mī-sē′tēz), *n.* a class of very small organisms, as bacteria, &c.

scholar (skol′ẽr), *n.* a student; disciple; man of letters; an undergraduate on the foundation of a college.

scholarly (-li), *adj.* like a scholar: *adv.* in the manner of a scholar.

scholarship (′ẽr-ship), *n.* high attainments in literature or science; learning; erudition; maintenance for a scholar, awarded by an educational institution.

scholastic (skō-las′tik), *adj.* pertaining to a scholar or to schools; scholar-like; characteristic of the mediæval schoolmen; formal.

scholasticism (′ti-sizm), *n.* the scholastic philosophy of the Mediæval Age.

scholiast (skō′li-ast), *n.* a commentator or annotator, especially of the classics.

scholium (′li-um), *n.* [*pl.* scholia (-å)], a marginal or explanatory note, especially on the text of a classic author.

school (skōōl), *n.* a place where instruction is given; scholars or pupils collectively; a mediæval seminary for teaching theology, logic, and metaphysics; disciples of a particular teacher; canon, precepts, or body of opinion; examination hall; any means of knowledge; a shoal or great number, as of fish: *v.t.* to train or instruct; chide or admonish.

schooling (′ing), *n.* education.

schoolman (′mån), *n.* [*pl.* schoolmen (′men)], one of the divines and philosophers in the Middle Ages.

schooner (skōōn′ẽr), *n.* a vessel with 2 masts, sometimes 3, rigged fore and aft; a tall beer-glass.

schottische (sho-tēsh), *n.* a kind of polka.

schweitzerkäse (shvīts′ẽr-kā-zē), *n.* another name for Gruyère cheese.

sciagraph (sī′ā-grâf), *n.* the vertical section of a building showing its interior.

sciagraphy (-ag′râ-fi), *n.* the art or science of projecting or delineating shadows as they fall in nature.

sciatic (-at′ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or affecting, the hip.

sciatica (′i-kå), *n.* neuralgia of the sciatic nerve.

science (′ens), *n.* systematized knowledge of any one department of mind or matter; acknowledged truths and laws, especially as demonstrated by induction, experiment, or observation.

scientific (-en-tif′ik), *adj.* pertaining to, used in, or skilled in, science; skilful.

scientifically (-âl-i), *adv.* in a scientific manner.

scientism (′en-tizm), *n.* the theories and practices of scientists.

scientist (′en-tist), *n.* one skilled in, or devoted to, science.

scilicet (sil′i-set), *adv.* namely [Latin].

scimitar (sim′i-tẽr), *n.* an Oriental sword with a curved blade having its edge on the convex side. Also scimeter.

scintillate (sin′til-āt), *v.i.* to emit sparks, fire, or igneous particles; twinkle.

scintillation (-lā′shun), *n.* the act of scintillating; a spark or flash; twinkle.

sciolism (sī′ō-lizm), *n.* superficial knowledge.

sciolist (-list), *n.* one who knows many things superficially.
scion (sī'on), *n.* the sprout or shoot of a plant; a descendant; heir.
scioptic (-op'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the art of exhibiting luminous images in a darkened room or camera obscura. Also scioptric.
sciopticon ('ti-kon), *n.* a magic lantern for exhibiting photographs.
scire facias (sī-rē fā'shi-ās), a writ to enforce the execution of judgments, &c., or to annul them.
scissors (siz'ērz), *n.pl.* a cutting instrument resembling shears but smaller.
sclerotic (sklē-rot'ik), *adj.* hard; noting the firm white outermost membrane of the eyeball.
sclerotitis (-rō-tī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the sclerotic coat of the eye.
scobs (skobs), *n.* raspings of ivory, metal, or other hard substances.
scoff (skof), *n.* an expression of scorn or contempt; ridicule; derision: *v.i.* to exhibit scorn or contempt: *v.t.* to treat or address with derision.
scold (skōld), *v.i.* to chide sharply or rudely; rail in a loud or violent manner: *v.t.* to find fault with: *n.* one who habitually scolds, especially a rude, clamorous woman.
scolex (skō'leks), *n.* [*pl.* scoleces (-lē'sēz)], the larva of the tapeworm.
scollop, same as scallop.
sconce (skons), *n.* a bulwark; small fort; protection; a fixed hanging or projecting candlestick; tube in a candlestick for inserting the candle; the head; mulct or fine; a small, thin cake of oatmeal, &c.
scoop (skōōp), *n.* a large ladle; deep shovel; kind of scuttle: *v.t.* to take out or up with a scoop; ladle out; make hollow.
scoot (skōōt), *v.i.* to walk or run hastily.
scope (skōp), *n.* room or opportunity for free outlook or action; aim or intention; design; *suffix* meaning *an instrument for viewing*, as micro*scope*.
scorbutic (skôr-bū'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or affected by, scurvy.
scorch (skôrch), *v.t.* to burn or roast superficially; cause pain by heat; to go at a high rate of speed.
scorcher ('er), *n.* something that goes at high speed, as a race-horse or automobile; the driver of same.
scorching ('ing), *v.* going at racing speed.
score (skōr), *n.* a notch made as a reckoning; the number 20; line or groove; bill; account; behalf; separate parts of a musical work: *v.t.* to notch or furrow; keep account of.
scoria (skō'ri-ā), *n.* [*pl.* scoriæ (-ē)], volcanic cinder; slag formed after the fusion of metallic ores.
scoriaceous (-ā'shus), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, scoria.
scorn (skôrn), *n.* extreme and lofty contempt; haughty disdain; object of contempt: *v.t.* to hold in extreme contempt or disdain.
scorner ('ēr), *n.* one who scorns, especially one who holds religion in derision.
scornful ('fool), *adj.* full of scorn; contemptuous; disdainful.
scornfully (-i), *adv.* with scorn.
scorpion (skôr'pi-un), *n.* an individual of the genus Scorpio, furnished with lobster-like claws, and armed with a poisonous sting in the tail; a painful scourge.
Scot (skot), *n.* a Scotchman.
Scotch (skoch), *adj.* pertaining to Scotland, its inhabitants, or its dialect.
scotch, *n.* a wedge, &c., to prevent slipping or rolling; a slight cut or incision: *v.t.* to cut or wound superficially.
scoter (skō'tēr), *n.* a kind of duck.
scotia ('ti-ā), *n.* the hollow molding in the base of an Ionic column.
Scotticism ('i-sizm), *n.* a Scottish idiom.
scoundrel (skoun'drel), *n.* a man without honor or virtue; low, worthless fellow.
scour (skour), *v.t.* to clean by friction; cleanse from grease, dirt, and make bright; pass swiftly along; search thoroughly; purge.
scourge (skērj), *n.* a whip with thongs used as a punishment: *v.t.* to whip severely; afflict or harass greatly.

scout (skout), *n.* a person sent out to obtain and bring in information, especially of the movements, &c., of an enemy; a college servant; in cricket, a fielder: *v.i.* to act as a scout: *v.t.* to treat with scorn.

scovel (skuv'l), *n.* a mop for sweeping a baker's oven.

scow (skou), *n.* a large flat-bottomed boat with square ends: *v.t.* to transport in a scow.

scowl (skoul), *v.i.* to wrinkle the brows in frowning or displeasure; look sullen or angry: *n.* the wrinkling of the brows in displeasure or anger; frown.

scrabble (skrab'l), *v.i.* to scrawl or scribble; make irregular, unmeaning marks: *v.t.* to mark with irregular lines or letters.

scrag (skrag), *n.* anything thin, lean, or rough; something merely skin and bones.

scraggily ('i-li), *adv.* in a scraggy manner.

scragginess ('i-nes), *n.* scraggy state or quality.

scraggy ('i), *adj.* lean, thin and rough; rough, with irregular points.

scramble (skram'bl), *v.i.* to clamber with the hands and feet; seize or catch hold of anything with eagerness and roughness: *v.t.* to toss together at random; mix and cook in a confused mass: as, to *scramble* eggs: *n.* a rude, eager struggle; act of scrambling.

scranch (skrânch), *v.t.* to grind with the teeth with a crackling sound; craunch.

scrap (skrap), *n.* a small or detached piece; fragment; a scrimmage: *v.i.* to engage in a scrimmage.

scrapbook ('book), *n.* a blank book for the pasting in of newspaper extracts, &c.

scrape (skrāp), *v.t.* to make a harsh or grating noise on; rub with something sharp; clean by rubbing; remove by scraping; gather laboriously by small gains or savings: *v.i.* barely succeed, as in passing an examination; play awkwardly or inharmoniously on the violin; bow by awkwardly drawing back the foot: *n.* the act, noise, or effect of scraping; a drawing back of the foot awkwardly; difficulty; perplexity.

scraper ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, scrapes; an instrument for scraping; an awkward violinist; miser.

scratch (skrach), *v.t.* to mark or tear the surface of with something pointed; wound slightly; tear or dig with the claws; erase; remove the name of (especially that of a horse) from a race: *v.i.* to use the nails or claws in tearing or digging; score by a fluke: *n.* a mark or tear made by scratching; a superficial wound; a kind of wig; a line across the prize ring, up to which boxers are brought when they commence fighting: *adj.* taken at haphazard.

scratches ('ez), *n.pl.* dry scabs between the heel and pastern-joint of a horse.

scratch race (rās), *n.* a race in which the competitors are unrestricted by conditions or are chosen by lot.

scrawl (skrawl), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to write or draw irregularly or hastily; scribble: *n.* hasty, irregular, or illegible writing; scribble.

scray (skrā), *n.* the sea-swallow.

screak (skrēk), *n.* a shriek; screech.

scream (skrēm), *n.* a sharp, shrill cry as of fear or pain: *v.i.* to utter such a cry.

screamer ('ēr), *n.* a South American wading bird; an exaggerated statement, or excessively funny joke.

screech (skrēch), *n.* a harsh, shrill cry: *v.i.* to utter a harsh, shrill cry.

screed (skrēd), *n.* wooden rules for running moldings; loud, shrill sound; a fragment or piece; a harangue; a piece of poor prose or verse.

screen (skrēn), *n.* a light movable partition for protection; coarse sieve; a partition separating the chancel from the rest of a church: *v.t.* to shelter or conceal; protect; pass through a coarse sieve.

screw (skrōō), *n.* a cylinder of metal or wood grooved spirally; one of the six mechanical powers; screw-propeller: *v.t.* to press with a screw;

apply a screw to; twist; force or squeeze; oppress by exactions.

screw-propeller (prō-pel'ēr), *n.* a spiral-bladed wheel at the stern of a steam-vessel for propelling it; the vessel thus propelled.

scribble (skrib'l), *v.t.* to write hastily and carelessly: *v.i.* write carelessly and without regard to correctness: *n.* hasty, careless writing.

scribbler ('lēr), *n.* one who scribbles; a literary hack, or petty author.

scribe (skrīb), *n.* a writer; clerk; amanuensis; a teacher or copyist of the Jewish law: *v.t.* to adjust.

scrim (skrim), *n.* a kind of fabric of cotton or linen for making blinds, &c.

scrimmage ('aj), *n.* a general row or tussle.

scrimp (skrimp), *v.t.* to make small, narrow, or short; limit or straiten: *v.i.* to be parsimonious or miserly: *adj.* short; narrow; curtailed: *n.* a niggard or miser.

scrimpness ('nes), *n.* scantiness.

scrip (skrip), *n.* a satchel; schedule; certificate; writing; certificate of stock subscribed to a bank or other company.

script (skript), *n.* a piece of writing; style of writing; type in imitation of writing; original document or instrument.

scriptural ('ūr-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, contained in, or according to, the Scriptures; Biblical.

scripturalism (-izm), *n.* adherence to the letter of the Scriptures.

scripturally (-li), *adv.* in a scriptural manner.

scripture ('ūr), *n.* sacred writing; Biblical text: *pl.* the books of the Old and New Testaments: the Bible.

scrivener (skriv'nēr), *n.* one who draws up contracts, prepares writings, &c.; formerly a broker or financial agent.

scrofula (skrof'ū-lå), *n.* a disease caused by the formation and deposition of tubercle in the organs and tissues of the body; king's evil.

scrofulous (-lus), *adj.* pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with, scrofula.

scroll (skrōl), *n.* a roll of paper or parchment; a convoluted spiral ornament; a flourish to a signature.

scrotum (skrō'tum), *n.* the pouch which contains the testes.

scrouge (skrouj), *v.t.* to crowd or squeeze.

scrub (skrub), *v.t.* [*pret.* & *p.p.* scrubbed, *p.pr.* scrubbing], to rub hard; wash with rubbing or a wet brush: *v.i.* to clean or scour: *n.* one who labors hard and lives meanly; a sorry fellow; a worn-out brush: *adj.* mean or small; contemptible; dirty.

scrubby ('i), *adj.* mean and small; stunted in growth; covered with brushwood; unshaven.

scrumptious (skrump'shus), *adj.* nice; excellent; fine.

scrunch (skrunch), *v.t.* to crunch.

scruple (skrōō'pl), *n.* 1-3 of a dram, or 20 grains; hesitation, especially from conscientious motives: *v.i.* to hesitate from conscientious motives.

scrupulosity (-pū-los'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being scrupulous; nice or conscientious regard to exactness or propriety; precision. Also scrupulousness.

scrupulous ('pū-lus), *adj.* full of scruples; conscientious; exact; careful; strict.

scrutinize ('ti-nīz), *v.t.* to inspect or examine closely.

scrutinous ('ti-nus), *adj.* closely inspecting or examining; precise; careful; captious.

scrutiny ('ti-ni), *n.* close inspection or examination; minute inquiry; examination of votes recorded at an election.

scud (skud), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* scudded, *p.pr.* scudding], to run quickly; run before a gale of wind with little or no sail spread: *n.* the act of scudding; loose, vapory clouds driven by the wind.

scuffle (skuf'l), *v.i.* to fight or struggle confusedly, especially hand to hand: *n.* a struggle for mastery with close grappling; confused conflict; fight.

scull (skul), *n.* one of a pair of short oars; an oar used at the stern of a boat to propel it: *v.i.* to impel a boat with a scull or sculls.

scullery ('ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* sculleries

(-iz)], a place where culinary utensils, &c., are kept and cleansed.

scullion ('yun), *n.* a servant employed in the menial work of a scullery.

sculpin ('pin), *n.* a North American fish with a large head furnished with sharp spines.

sculptor (skulp'tẽr), *n.* one who practices the art of sculpture. *Feminine* sculptress.

sculptural ('tū-rål), *adj.* pertaining to sculpture.

sculpture ('tūr), *n.* the art of carving, cutting, or hewing stone or other material into images of men, animals, &c.; carved work or figure: *v.t.* to represent in, or fashion by, sculpture.

sculpturesque (-esk'), *adj.* resembling, or having the character of sculpture.

scum (skum), *n.* extraneous matter or impurities which rise to the surface of liquids when boiled or fermented; scoria of metals in a molten state; anything worthless or vile: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* scummed, *p.pr.* scumming], to form a scum: *v.t.* to clear impurities from the surface of; skim.

scupper (skup'ẽr), *n.* a hole or tube in the side of a ship to cary off deck water.

scurf (skẽrf), *n.* minute, white, flaky scales formed on the skin, especially on the scalp; dandruff; loosely adherent matter.

scurff (skẽrf), *n.* the bull-trout.

scurfiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being scurfy.

scurfy ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* scurfier, *superl.* scurfiest], pertaining to, producing, covered with, or like, scurf.

scurrile (skur'il), *adj.* befitting a buffoon or vulgar jester; grossly opprobrious or jocosely indecent.

scurrility ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* scurrilities (-tiz)], vulgar, vile, or indecent jocularity.

scurrilous ('il-us), *adj.* using the low, indecent language of the vulgar; mean; foul-mouthed; vile; containing low indecency or abuse.

scurry (skur'i), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* scurried, *p.pr.* scurrying], to hasten or move rapidly along: *n.* hurried movement.

scurvily (skẽr'vi-li), *adv.* in a scurvy manner.

scurviness (-nes), *n.* scurvy state or quality; meanness.

scurvy ('vi), *adj.* affected by scurvy; scabby; vile; contemptible; mean; paltry: *n.* a condition of anæmia, caused by deficiency of vegetable food or lime juice, causing great weakness, emaciation, &c.

scut (skut), *n.* the short, erect tail of a fox, deer, &c.

scutch (skuch), *v.t.* to dress (flax or cotton) by beating.

scutcheon ('un), *n.* an escutcheon; shield for a keyhole.

scuttle (skut'l), *v.i.* to hasten or hurry: *v.t.* to cut a hole or holes in (a ship) to sink it: *n.* a quick or short run; a pan for holding coals; lid or door closing or covering an opening in a roof, &c.; hatchway or small opening in the deck of a ship.

scutum (skū'tum), *n.* [*pl.* scuta ('tå)], a shield; a shield-like plate.

scymitar, same as scimitar.

scythe (sīth'), *n.* a curved cutting instrument used for mowing grass, &c.

Scythian (sith'i-ân), *adj.* pertaining to Scythia, to its language, or its inhabitants.

'sdeath (sdeth), *interj.* an exclamation expressing impatience or disdain.

se, a *prefix,* meaning *without, apart, aside.*

sea (sē), *n.* an expanse of salt water, less in extent than an ocean, and usually forming a part of, or connecting with, an ocean or larger sea; an inland body of water; the ocean; a billow or large wave; swell of the ocean in a tempest; a large quantity; the great brazen laver of the Jewish Temple.

sea-bar ('bär), *n.* the sea-swallow.

sea-bat ('bat), *n.* a kind of flying-fish.

sea-bear ('bār), *n.* the polar bear.

sea-calf ('käf), *n.* the common seal.

sea-cow ('kou), *n.* the manatee; dugong; walrus.

sea-cucumber ('kū-kum-bẽr), *n.* the trepang.

sea-devil (-dev'il), *n.* a fish with a large head and great mouth, the sea-angler.
sea-dog ('dog), *n.* the common seal; an old sailor.
sea-elephant ('el-e-fânt), *n.* a variety of seal with a proboscis somewhat like that of the elephant.
seafarer ('fā-rẽr), *n.* a sailor.
seafaring ('fār-ing), *adj.* following the occupation of a sailor.
sea-fennel (-fen'el), *n.* samphire.
sea-fox ('foks), *n.* a variety of shark.
sea-gage ('gāj), *n.* the draught of a ship; a self-registering apparatus for deep-sea soundings.
sea-hog ('hog), *n.* the porpoise.
sea-horse ('hôrs), *n.* the walrus; the hippocampus; the hippopotamus.
seal (sēl), *n.* a carnivorous marine mammal, valuable for its skin and oil; a stamp or die engraved with some device, motto, or image, used for making an impression in relief on wax, &c.; wax or other soft substance set to an instrument, and impressed with a seal; any act of confirmation or ratification; that which seals or fastens; drain-trap: *v.t.* to fasten with a seal; set or affix a seal to; ratify or confirm; keep secure or secret; among the Mormons, to set apart an additional wife.
sea-legs ('legz), *n.pl.* ability to walk on a ship's deck, when the vessel is pitching or rolling.
sea-lemon ('lem-un), *n.* a marine gasteropodus mollusk of the genus Doris.
sea-leopard ('lep-ârd), *n.* a variety of seal.
sea-lion ('lī-un), *n.* a name for several large species of seals.
seam (sēm), *n.* the line formed by the sewing of two pieces of material together; line of junction or union; narrow vein between two thicker strata; thin layer; piece of needlework: *v.t.* to form a seam upon or of; join with a seam; scar; knit with a particular kind of stitch: *v.i.* to crack open.
sea-mew (sē'mū), *n.* a species of gull.
seamstress (sēm'stres), *n.* a needlewoman.
seamy ('i), *adj.* showing, or like, seams.
seamy-side (-sīd), *n.* the worst side.
séance (sā-ängs'), *n.* a session as of some deliberative body; a meeting of spiritualists for evoking manifestations; a select scientific gathering.
sea-pheasant (sē'fez-ânt), *n.* the pin-tail duck.
sea-purse ('pẽrs), *n.* the horny envelope of the skate, and certain sharks, in which they deposit their eggs.
sear (sēr), *v.t.* to burn to dryness on the surface; cauterize; brand; render callous or insensible.
search (sērch), *v.t.* to seek for; go over and examine; explore; inspect: *v.i.* to make inquiry; seek: *n.* the act of seeking or looking for something; investigation; examination; pursuit; quest.
search-light ('līt), *n.* an electric light so arranged that by revolving it a tract of land or sea can be seen at night.
search-warrant ('wor-ânt), *n.* a warrant issued by a magistrate authorizing a police officer to search a house for stolen property.
seared (sērd), *adj.* hardened; callous; indifferent; cauterized.
seascape (sē'skāp), *n.* a picture representing a scene at sea.
season ('zn), *n.* any particular time as distinguished from others; one of the four divisions of the year: *v.t.* to mature; prepare by drying and hardening, or removing natural juices; render palatable; spice moderately: *v.i.* to become mature, acclimated, inured, or seasoned.
seasonable (-â-bl), *adj.* occurring or done in good, or proper, time; opportune.
seasonableness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being seasonable.
seasonably (-bli), *adv.* opportunely.
seasoning (-ing), *n.* that which is added to give relish or piquancy to food; anything added to increase enjoyment.
seat (sēt), *n.* that on which anyone sits; chair; post or authority; station; site; residence; mansion; regular or appropriate place of sitting;

posture on horseback, &c.; place in Congress or other legislative body: *v.t.* to place on a seat; cause to sit down; establish; place in any site or position; instal; fix.

secant (sē'kânt), *adj.* cutting into two parts: *n.* a right line from the center of a circle through one extremity of an arc, produced till it meets the tangent from the other extremity of the same arc; the number expressing the ratio of this line to the radius of the circle.

secco (sek'ō), *n.* painting on dry plaster: *adj.* dry [Italian].

secede (sē-sēd'), *v.i.* to withdraw from fellowship, communion, or association.

seceder ('ẽr), *n.* one who secedes.

secession (-sesh'un), *n.* the act of seceding; withdrawal or separation from the communion or association of others; withdrawal of a State from the Federal Union.

secessionist (-ist), *n.* an upholder of secession; one who took part with the Southern States in the Civil war of 1861.

seclude (-klōōd'), *v.t.* to keep apart from the company or society of others; exclude.

seclusion (-klōō'zhun), *n.* separation or withdrawal from the society of others; privacy.

seclusive ('siv), *adj.* keeping in seclusion.

second (sek'und), *adj.* immediately following the first; next to the first in order of place, or time; next in value, excellence, merit, dignity, or importance; inferior; subordinate; being of the same kind as another that has preceded; below in pitch [Music]: *n.* one or that next the first in place, rank, excellence, or power; one who attends on the principal at a duel; backer; the 1-60th part of a minute of time or of a degree: *pl.* coarse flour: *v.t.* to follow; act as an assistant or supporter of; assist; support, as a motion, &c., by adding one's voice to that of the proposer.

secondarily ('und-â-ri-li), *adv.* in a secondary manner or degree.

secondariness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being secondary.

secondary ('und-â-ri), *adj.* succeeding next in order to the first; of second place, origin, &c.; not primary; subordinate; inferior; deputed; revolving round a primary planet; noting rocks intermediate between the Primary and Tertiary, the Mesozoic: *n.* a delegate or deputy.

secondary battery (bat'ẽr-i), *n.* a storage battery.

secondary-color (-kul'ẽr), *n.* a color produced by the mixture of two primary colors in equal proportions.

secondary-tints (-tintz), *n.pl.* subdued tints, as grey.

secrecy (sē'kre-si), *n.* [*pl.* secrecies (-siz)], the state or quality of being hidden; concealment; retirement; solitude; habit of keeping secrets; discretion.

secret ('kret), *adj.* hidden or concealed; removed from sight; kept from the knowledge or view of all except those concerned; silent; private: *n.* that which is concealed; something unknown or undisclosed.

secretarial (sek-re-tā'ri-âl), *adj.* pertaining to, or befitting, a secretary.

secretary ('re-tâ-ri), *n.* [*pl.* secretaries (-riz)], a confidential person employed to assist another in conducting correspondence, &c.; one who transacts the business of a Government department, company, &c.; an escritoire.

secretary-bird (-bẽrd), *n.* a South African predatory bird having a crest of feathers which resemble when depressed pens stuck in the ear.

secretaryship (-ship), *n.* the office, or term of office, of a secretary.

secrete (sē-krēt'), *v.t.* to hide or conceal; separate from the blood, sap, &c.

secretion (-krē'shun), *n.* the act of secreting or separating from a circulating fluid; any substance or fluid secreted.

secretive ('tiv), *adj.* given to secrecy; causing, or promoting secretion.

secretiveness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being secretive; the phrenological

organ which impels to secrecy, reserve, or concealment.

secretory ('tō-ri), *adj.* performing, or connected with, the office of secretion.

sect (sekt), *n.* a number of persons who, following a teacher or leader, are united by a common attachment to some particular religious or philosophical doctrines.

sectarian (sek-tā'ri-ân), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, a sect: *n.* a member of a sect; dissenter.

sectarianism (-ân-izm), *n.* the spirit, tendency, or principles of a sect; adherence to some particular sect.

sectarianize ('īz), *v.t.* to imbue with a sectarian spirit, &c.

sectary ('tā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* sectaries (-riz)], a member or adherent of a sect; sectarian.

sectile (sek'til), *adj.* capable of being cut.

section ('shun), *n.* the act of cutting, or separation by cutting; part or division; slice; the line formed by the intersection of two surfaces; division or subdivision of a chapter or statute; distinct part of a country, people, community, or class; one of the squares of 640 acres each into which public lands are divided; 1-36th of a township; division of a genus; vertical plan of any structure as it would appear if cut by an intersecting plane; part of a musical period.

sectionalism ('shun-âl-izm), *n.* local patriotism.

sectionally (-li), *adv.* in a sectional manner.

sector (sek'tēr), *n.* that part of a circle included between two radii and the arc; a mathematical instrument for laying down plans, measuring zenith distances, &c.

sectorial (-tō'ri-âl), *adj.* adapted for cutting; noting one molar tooth on each side of both jaws, having the crown adapted for cutting.

secular ('ū-lâr), *adj.* pertaining to this present world, or to things not sacred; worldly; temporal; extending over, or occurring in, a long period of time; not bound by monastic vows: *n.* an ecclesiastic not bound by monastic vows; a layman; a church official whose duties are confined to the vocal department of the choir.

secularism (-izm), *n.* the principles or tenets of the secularists.

secularist (-ist), *n.* one who objects to religious teaching in elementary schools; one who, discarding the forms of religion, maintains that the duties and problems of this present life should be the primary objects of man's concern.

secularity ('i-ti), *n.* supreme attention to the things of the present life; worldliness.

secularization (-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of secularizing.

secularize ('ū-lâr-īz), *v.t.* to convert from sacred to secular or common use; render worldly or unspiritual; convert from regular or monastic into secular.

secund (sē'kund), *adj.* arranged on one side only; unilateral.

secure (se-kūr'), *adj.* free from fear or danger; safe; protected; confident; relying upon (with *of*): *v.t.* to make safe; protect; guarantee; make fast; confine effectually; gain possession of; put beyond hazard of losing or not receiving (with *against* or *from*).

securely ('li), *adv.* in a secure manner.

security ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* securities (-tiz)], the state or quality of being secure; freedom from fear or danger; assurance; certainty; something given to secure the fulfilment of a contract; pledge; evidence of debt or property; one who becomes surety for another; something given or done to secure good behavior.

sedan (-dan'), *n.* a portable covered chair or vehicle for the conveyance of one person, used in the 18th century, and carried by two men by means of a pole on either side. Also sedan-chair.

sedate (se-dāt'), *adj.* calm; composed; quiet; serious; unruffled.

sedately ('li), *adv.* in a sedate manner.

sedateness ('nes), *n.* tranquillity; composure.
sedative (sed'â-tiv), *adj.* allaying nervous irritation and irritability; assuaging pain: *n.* medicine having such an effect.
sedentarily ('en-tār-i-li), *adj.* in a sedentary manner.
sedentariness (-i-nes), *n.* the quality or state of being sedentary.
sedentary ('en-tār-i), *adj.* accustomed to pass much time in a sitting posture; characterized by much sitting; remaining in one place; inactive.
sedge (sej), *n.* a coarse grass of the genus Carex, growing in swamps.
sedgy ('i), *adj.* overgrown with sedge.
sedilia (sē-dil'i-â), *n.pl.* seats on either side of the altar set apart for the clergy.
sediment (sed'i-ment), *n.* the matter which subsides or settles at the bottom of a liquid; dregs; lees.
sedimentary ('â-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed by, or consisting of, sediment.
sedition (sē-dish'un), *n.* any offense against the state less grave than insurrection or treason; tumultuous assembly of people in opposition to lawful authority; the stirring up of such opposition.
seditious ('us), *adj.* pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by, sedition.
seduce (dūs'), *v.t.* to entice from the paths of rectitude, duty, or virtue, by flattery, promises, &c.; persuade to a surrender of chastity.
seducement ('ment), *n.* the act of seducing; seduction; means employed to seduce.
seducer ('ēr), *n.* one who seduces, especially one who persuades a woman to surrender her chastity. *Feminine* seductress.
seducible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being seduced.
seduction (-duk'shun), *n.* the act of seducing; the act or crime of inducing a woman to surrender her chastity.
seductive ('tiv), *adj.* tending to seduce or lead astray; enticing.
seductively (-li), *adv.* in a seductive manner.
seductiveness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being seductive.
sedulity (sē-dū'li-ti), *n.* steady diligence.
sedulus (sed'ū-lus), *adj.* steadily industrious and persevering in business and endeavor; diligent; untiring.
see (sē), *n.* the authority of the Pope or papal court; diocese or jurisdiction of an archbishop or bishop: *v.t.* [*p.t.* saw, *p.p.* seen, *p.pr.* seeing], to perceive by the eye; observe; perceive mentally; experience; pay a visit to; meet or associate with; escort or accompany: *v.i.* to have the faculty of sight or of perceiving; discern; examine; take care or heed; be attentive.
seed (sēd), *n.* that part of a plant that contains the embryo of the future plant; semen; first principle or source; offspring; descendants; race or birth: *v.i.* to sow, or shed the seed: *v.t.* to sprinkle with seed.
seediness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being seedy; shabbiness; exhaustion or wretchedness.
seedy ('i), *adj.* abounding with, or run to, seeds; having the flavor of weeds; shabby; exhausted and miserable.
seeing (sē'ing), *n.* the act or power of sight: *conj.* inasmuch as; considering; since.
seek (sēk), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sought, *p.pr.* seeking], to go in search of; look for; resort to; inquire for: *v.i.* to make search or inquiry; try or endeavor.
seem (sēm), *v.i.* to appear; look; have the resemblance of truth or fact; pretend.
seeming ('ing), *adj.* apparent; specious: *n.* appearance; show, especially false show.
seemliness ('li-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being seemly; propriety; decency; comeliness.
seemly ('li), *adj.* fit or becoming; decent; proper; comely; suited to the object, occasion, purpose, or character.
seen, *p.p.* of see.

seer (sēr), *n.* one who foresees future events; prophet; one who sees.
seesaw ('saw), *n.* a reciprocating motion; a game played with a plank balanced on some support enabling those who sit at each end to move up and down alternately: *v.i.* to move up and down with a reciprocating motion.
seethe (sē*th*), *v.t.* to boil; decoct or prepare for food in a hot liquor: *v.i.* to be hot; be in a condition of boiling.
segment ('ment), *n.* a part divided or set off; section; a part cut off from a figure by a line or plane: *v.i.* to divide into segments.
segmental (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or like, a segment.
segmentation (-men-tā'shun), *n.* the act of dividing into segments; state of being divided into segments.
segregate (seg'rē-gāt), *v.t.* to separate from others.
segregation (-gā'shun), the act of segregating; state of being segregated.
Seidlitz (sed'litz), *adj.* noting effervescent powders used as a gentle aperient: *n.* a sparkling mineral water.
seignior (sēn'yĕr), *n.* a title of honor in use in Southern Europe; a lord or fee of a manor.
seigniorage ('yĕr-āj), *n.* something claimed or taken by virtue of sovereign prerogative; a charge levied on bullion brought by private persons to the mint to be coined.
seigniorial (-yōr'i-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to the lord of a manor.
seine (sān), *n.* a large fishing-net.
seismic (sīs'mik), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced by, an earthquake.
seismograph ('mō-grăf), *n.* an instrument for recording the undulatory motions, duration, and direction of an earthquake. Also seismometer, seismoscope.
seismographic ('ik), *adj.* indicated by a seismograph.
seismography (-mog'rā-fi), *n.* a description of earthquakes.
seismologist (-mol'ō-jist), *n.* one skilled in seismology.
seismology ('ō-ji), *n.* the scientific study of earthquakes.
seizable (sēz'ā-bl), *adj.* capable of being seized.
seize (sēz), *v.t.* to take possession of forcibly or suddenly; grasp; snatch; take hold of; comprehend.
seizin ('in), *n.* the act of taking possession; thing possessed; possession. Also seisin.
seizor ('ĕr), *n.* in law, one who takes possession.
seizure ('ūr), *n.* the act of seizing; sudden attack, as of a disease.
selah (sē'lâ), *n.* a Hebrew word used in the Psalms, supposed to indicate a pause.
seldom (sel'dum), *adv.* rarely.
select (sē-lekt'), *adj.* more valuable or excellent than others; chosen or picked out as more valuable than others; nicely chosen; choice; superior: *v.t.* to take by preference from among others; choose.
selection (-lek'shun), *n.* the act of selecting; the thing selected.
selectman (-lekt'măn), *n.* [*pl.* selectmen ('men)], one of a board of town officials concerned with its management, the enforcement of local laws, care of the poor, &c., elected annually in New England.
selector ('ĕr), *n.* one who selects.
selenate (sel'ē-nāt), *n.* a salt of selenic acid.
selenic (se-len'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, containing, or derived from, selenium.
selenium (-lē'ni-um), *n.* a non-metallic elementary substance, resembling lead.
selenocentric (-lē-nō-sen'trik), *adj.* as seen or calculated from the center of the moon.
selenograph ('nō-grăf), *n.* a map or delineation of the moon's surface.
selenographic (-grăf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to selenography.
selenography (sel-e-nog'rā-fi), *n.* a description of the moon, its features, and phenomena; the art of delineating the moon's surface.
self (self), *n* [*pl.* selves (selvz)], one's own person; personal interest; personality; personification; iden-

tity; selfishness: *adj.* very; particular.

selfish ('ish), *adj.* attentive only to one's own interests; influenced in actions from motives of private advantage; egotistical.

sell (sel), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sold, *p.pr.* selling], to transfer to another for an equivalent, as property, goods, &c.; make a matter of sale or bargain of; vend; betray for a pecuniary reward: *v.i.* to practice selling; be sold: *n.* a hoax; an imposition.

Seltzer water (selt'zĕr waw'tĕr), *n.* a mineral water, mildly stimulative.

selvage (sel'vāj), *n.* the edge of cloth so closed by complicating the threads as to prevent raveling; woven border. Selvedge.

selvagee (-vå-jē'), *n.* a kind of skein of rope yarns, used for stoppers, &c.

selvedged ('vejd), *adj.* having a selvage. Also selvaged.

selves, *pl.* of self.

semaphore (sem'å-fōr), *n.* a telegraphic apparatus for signaling by means of arms, lanterns, flags, &c.

semblance ('blåns), *n.* likeness; resemblance; exterior; appearance.

semen (sē'men), *n.* sperm; seed of plants.

semi, *prefix* meaning *half, partially.*

semibreve (sem'i-brēv), *n.* a note equal to 4 crotchets.

semicolon ('kōl-on), *n.* a mark in punctuation (;).

seminal ('i-nål), *adj.* pertaining to, containing, or consisting of, seed; primary; radical; original.

seminary (sem'i-nā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* seminaries (-riz)], a place of education; school, academy, or college.

semiped ('i-ped), *n.* a half-foot.

semipedal (-ål), *adj.* consisting of a half-foot.

Semi-Saxon (-sak'sun), *adj.* noting the language intermediate between Saxon and English 1150-1250.

semi-tangent (-tan'jent), *n.* the tangent of half an arc.

Semite (sem'īt), *n.* one of the Semitic race; a descendant of Shem: *adj.* Semitic.

Semitic (sē-mit'ik), *adj.* pertaining to Shem, or to his descendants; noting, or belonging to, one of the great divisions of races and languages to which Hebrew, Phœnician, Arabic, Assyrian, &c., belong.

sempstress (semp'stres), *n.* a woman who does needlework.

sen (sen), *n.* a small Japanese coin.

senary (sen'å-ri), *adj.* of, or containing, 6.

Senate (sen'ăt), *n.* the upper house of Congress or of a State legislature; the upper house of legislature in various countries; a body of elders, elected or appointed in ancient Rome from the nobility and invested with supreme legislative authority.

senate (sen'ăt), *n.* an assembly or body of elders; a legislative body generally.

senator ('å-tĕr), *n.* a member of a senate.

senatorial (-tō'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or befitting, a senator or a senate; entitled to elect a senator.

send (send), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sent, *p.pr.* sending], to throw, cast, or impel; cause to go in any manner; dispatch; cause to be or happen; grant; inflict: *v.i.* to dispatch a messenger; pitch, as a vessel: *n.* the motion of a wave causing a vessel to be carried forward.

sendal (sen'dål), *n.* a light, thin silk stuff.

senile (sē'nil), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or occasioned by, old age.

senility ('i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being senile; old age.

senior (sēn'yĕr), *adj.* prior in age, dignity, rank, or office; elder: *n.* one older than another; one older in dignity, rank, or office; a student in the fourth or final year of his college.

seniority (-yor'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being senior.

senna (sen'å), *n.* the dried leaves of several plants of the genus Cassia, used as a cathartic medicine.

sennight ('īt), *n.* the space of 7 nights and days.

sennit ('it), *n.* braided cordage.

señor (sā'nyōr'), *n.* a Spanish title of courtesy, equivalent to *Mr.* or *Sir. Feminine* señora.

senorita (-nyō-rē'tå), *n.* a Spanish

title of courtesy given to a young lady, equivalent to *Miss*; a young lady.

sensate (sen'sāt), *adj.* perceived by or through the senses.

sensation (-sā'shun), *n.* perception by the senses; an impression made on the mind or brain by the senses; spiritual or physical affections; state of excited feeling or interest, or its cause.

sensational (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, having, or causing, sensation; fitted to excite great interest; emotional.

sensationalism (-izm), *n.* sensational writing or language; the philosophical doctrine that our ideas are the outcome of impressions originating solely in sensation and consist of sensations transformed.

sensationalist (-ist), *n.* an advocate of philosophical sensationalism; a sensational writer or speaker.

sense (sens), *n.* the faculty by which objects are perceived physically, or mentally; discernment; understanding; conviction; good mental capacity; correct judgment; opinion; meaning; signification; moral perception.

senseless ('les), *adj.* incapable of sensation; without sensibility or feeling; unconscious; foolish; stupid; nonsensical; opposed to reason or sound judgment.

sensibility (sen-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* sensibilities (-tiz)], the state or quality of being sensible; acuteness of perception or emotion; delicacy of feeling; capacity of being sensitive. Also sensibleness.

sensible ('si-bl), *adj.* capable of being perceived by the senses or the mind; having moral perception; easily affected; delicate; judicious; reasonable; intelligent.

sensibly (-bli), *adv.* in a sensible manner; with intelligence or good sense; appreciably.

sensitive ('si-tiv), *adj.* having keen sense or feeling; quickly and acutely alive to impressions from external objects; easily affected or moved; pertaining to, or depending upon, sensation.

sensitively (-li), *adv.* in a sensitive manner.

sensitiveness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sensitive. Also sensitivity.

sensitize (-tīz), *v.t.* to render sensitive; render capable of being acted upon by the actinic rays of the sun, X-rays, &c.

sensorial (-sō'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to the sensorium. Also sensory.

sensorium (-um), *n.* the central seat of sensation or consciousness; the brain.

sensual ('shū-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting in, or affecting, the senses; not spiritual or intellectual; carnal; voluptuous; devoted to the indulgence of the passions or appetites.

sensualism (-izm), *n.* sensuality; the philosophical doctrine that all ideas or operations of the understanding have their origin in sensation and are transformed sensations.

sensualist (-ist), *n.* one who is sensual; a believer in the doctrine of sensualism.

sensuality (-al'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being sensual; indulgence of the bodily appetites.

sensualize ('shū-ål-īz), *v.t.* to make sensual; debase by the indulgence of carnal gratifications.

sensuous ('shū-us), *adj.* pertaining to, or addressed to, the senses; connected with sensible objects; full of passion.

sent, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of send.

sentence ('tens), *n.* judgment, opinion, or decision; judgment pronounced by a court; series of words so arranged as to convey a complete thought, followed by a dot or full point: *v.t.* to condemn by judgment of a court.

sententious (-ten'shus), *adj.* short and energetic; terse; comprising sentences; abounding in axioms or maxims.

sentience ('shi-ens), *n.* the state or quality of being sentient. Also sentiency.

sentient ('shi-ent), *adj.* having the faculty or faculties of sensation and perception.

sentiment ('ti-ment), *n.* a thought prompted by passion or feeling; opinion; thought; feeling; sensibility; prevailing feeling; maxim; a toast; thought expressed in striking language; sentence or passage expressive of some wish.

sentimental (-men'tăl), *adj.* having, expressing, or given to, sentiment; appealing to sentiment rather than reason; artificially or affectedly tender; romantic.

sentimentalism (-izm), *n.* the quality of being sentimental. Also sentimentality.

sentimentalize (-īz), *v.i.* to think or act in a sentimental manner; affect sentiment.

sentimentally (-li), *adv.* in a sentimental manner.

sentinel ('ti-nel), *n.* one who watches or guards, especially a soldier on guard: *v.t.* to furnish with, or as with, a sentinel; watch over or guard.

sentry ('tri), *n.* [*pl.* sentries ('triz)], a sentinel, guard or watch.

sepal (sep'ăl or sē'păl), *n.* one of the leaf-like divisions of the calyx enclosing the corolla of a flower.

separability (-ă-rā-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being separable or divisible.

separable ('ă-rā-bl), *adj.* capable of being separated or divided.

separate ('ă-rāt), *v.t.* to part or divide; disunite; disconnect; set apart from a number for a particular purpose; withdraw: *v.i.* to part; be disunited; withdraw from each other: *adj.* divided from the rest; disconnected; not united; distinct.

separately (-li), *adv.* in a separate state or manner.

separateness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being separate.

separation (-rā'shun), *n.* the act of separating; state of being separated; disconnection; legal disunion of married persons; repeal of a union between two or more countries or states.

separator ('ă-rā-tẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, separates.

sepia (sē'pi-ă), *n.* [*pl.* sepias (-ăz)], the European cuttle-fish; a dark-brown pigment prepared from the black secretion or ink of the cuttle-fish.

sepoy ('poi), *n.* [*pl.* sepoys ('poiz)], an Indian native employed as a soldier in the British service in India.

sepsin (sep'sin), *n.* a toxinous ptomain.

sepsis ('sis), *n.* infection by pathogenic bacteria; a putrefactive condition.

sept (sept), a *prefix* meaning 7, as *sept*angular: *adj.* having 7 angles.

septemvir ('vẽr), *n.* [*pl.* septemviri ('vi-rī)], in ancient Rome, one of 7 men associated together in office.

septenary ('te-nā-ri), *adj.* consisting of, containing, or lasting 7 years.

septenate (-nāt), *n.* a period of 7 years; the period during which the President of the French Republic holds office: *adj.* growing in sevens.

septennial (-ten'i-ăl), *adj.* occurring once in, or containing, 7 years.

septennially (-li), *adv.* once in 7 years.

septet (sep-tet'), *n.* a musical composition for 7 voices. Also septette.

septfoil (sept'foil), *n.* the plant tormentil; in architecture, an ornamental foliation with 7 lobes; a symbolical figure composed of 7 equal segments of a circle typical of the 7 sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church.

septi, a *prefix* meaning 7, as *septi*lateral: *adj.* seven-sided.

septic ('tik), *adj.* having the power to promote putrefaction: *n.* a substance having such an effect.

septicemia, septicæmia (-ti-sē'mi-ă), *n.* blood-poisoning, caused by the absorption of septic matter into the circulation. Also septemia, septæmia.

septillion (-til'yun), *n.* in the French system of numeration, followed in the United States, a number expressed by unity with 24 ciphers annexed; in the English system, a number expressed by unity with 42 ciphers annexed.

septin, same as sepsin.

septuagenarian (-tū-ă-jē-nā'ri-ăn), *n.* a person 70 years old.

septuagenary (-aj'ē-nā-ri), *adj.* consisting of 70: *n.* the number 70.
Septuagesima (-â-jes'i-mâ), *n.* the 3rd Sunday before Lent.
septuple ('tū-pl), *adj.* sevenfold.
sepulchral (sē-pul'krâl), *adj.* pertaining to a sepulcher, or to monuments erected to the dead; deep, grave, or hollow toned.
sepulcher, sepulchre (sep'ul-kēr), *n.* a grave or tomb; place of burial: *v.t.* to bury; entomb.
sepulture ('ul-tūr), *n.* burial.
sequel (sē'kwel), *n.* succeeding part or result; continuation; consequence.
sequence ('kwens), *n.* order of succession; series; result; suit of cards in the same order; regular alternate succession of similar chords.
sequent ('kwent), *adj.* following; consequent: *n.* a sequence.
sequentially (-kwen'shâl-i), *adv.* by succession.
sequester (-kwes'tēr), *v.t.* to separate from the owner for a time; take possession of the property of another until some claim is paid or established; withdraw; seclude: *v.i.* to renounce, as a widow any interest in the estate of a husband. Also sequestrate.
sequestered ('tērd), *adj.* secluded: retired.
sequestration (-trā'shun), *n.* the act of sequestering, especially the act of seizing property by the State during dispute or for the benefit of creditors; the collecting of the fruits of a benefice during a vacancy for the use of the next incumbent; retirement; seclusion.
sequestrator (sek'wes-trā-tēr), *n.* one who sequesters property or takes possession of it for a time.
Sequoia (se-kwoi'â), *n.* a genus of gigantic trees of the cypress family, comprising the redwood and "big tree" of California.
seraglio (sē-ral'yō), *n.* the palace of the Sultan of Turkey at Constantinople, especially that part where the women are kept; a harem.
seria (se-rā'i), *n.* in the East, a palace; seraglio; caravansary or inn.
seralbumin (sēr-al-bū'min), *n.* the albumin of the blood.
serape (sā-rä'pā), *n.* a Mexican blanket or shawl worn by men.
seraph (ser'âf), *n.* [*pl.* seraphs, seraphim ('afs, -im)], an angel of the highest order.
seraphic (sē-raf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, composed of, or like, seraphs; sublime; angelic.
seraphically (-âl-i), *adv.* in the manner of a seraph.
seraphine (sēr'â-fēn), *n.* a kind of small harmonium.
seraskier (ser-as-kēr'), *n.* a Turkish general or commander of land forces, especially the commander-in-chief or minister of war. Also serasquier.
Serbonian (sēr-bō'ni-ân), *adj.* noting the lake or bog of Serbonis in ancient Egypt, which appeared like solid land, but engulfed those who ventured upon it: hence pertaining to any difficulty or complication from which there is no way of extrication.
sere (sēr), *ad.* dry; wiltered [Poet.].
serein (se-rang'), *n.* fine rain that falls from a clear sky.
serenade (ser'ē-nād), *n.* evening music in the open air; music sung or played by a lover in a spirit of gallantry under the window of a lady; piece of music for such an occasion: *v.t.* to entertain with a serenade.
serene (sē-rēn'), *adj.* clear and calm; unclouded; placid; unruffled.
serenely ('li), *adv.* in a serene manner; unruffled; calmly.
serenity (-ren'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being serene; calmness of mind; equanimity of temper; coolness, composure. Also sereneness.
serf (sērf), *n.* the lowest class of servants or slaves in the Middle Ages, who were attached to the land and transferred with it; a villein or feudal slave; formerly in Russia, one of the peasant class.
serfage ('āj), *n.* the state or condition of a serf. Also serfdom; serfism.
serge (serj), *n.* a twilled woolen stuff.
sergeancy (sär'jen-si), *n.* the office of a sergeant. Also sergeantcy, sergeantship.
sergeant ('jent), *n.* a non-commis-

sioned officer ranking next above a corporal.

sergeant-major (-mā'jẽr), *n.* a warrant officer who is attached to each company or troop and assists the adjutant.

serial (sē'ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, a series; published in successive parts or numbers: *n.* a periodical; tale issued in parts.

serially (-li), *adv.* in a series.

seriatim (-ā'tim), *adv.* in regular order.

sericeous (se-rish'us), *adj.* silky.

sericulture (ser'i-kul-tūr), *n.* the culture of silkworms.

series (sē'rēz), *n.* a number of things or events standing or succeeding in order, and connected by a like relation; sequence; an infinite number of terms in succession, increasing or diminishing in a certain ratio.

serin (ser'in), *n.* a kind of finch.

serio-comic (sē-ri-ō-kom'ik), *adj.* having a mixture of seriousness and comicality.

serious ('ri-us), *adj.* grave in manner or disposition; in earnest; not trifling; religious; solemn.

sermon (sẽr'mun), *n.* a discourse on a text of Scripture; homily; serious exhortation.

sermonize (-īz), *v.i.* to compose or write a sermon; preach: *v.t.* to preach a sermon to.

serosity (sē-ros'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being serous; the thin watery fluid part of the blood exuding from serum.

serous ('rus), *adj.* pertaining to serum; thin, watery.

serpent (sẽr'pent), *n.* a reptile of the order Ophidia, with a very long body without feet, and moving by contractions and undulations of the body; a bass wind instrument; a kind of firework; a subtle, treacherous, malicious person.

serpentine ('pen-tīn), *adj.* pertaining to, like, or having the qualities of, a serpent; moving or winding like a serpent; zigzag; subtle: *n.* a rock composed of a hydrated silicate of magnesia, susceptible of a fine polish.

serrate (ser'āt), *adj.* notched on the edge like a saw. Also serrated.

serried ('id), *adj.* crowded; pressed together.

serum (sē'rum), *n.* the thin yellowish fluid secreted by the serous membranes.

serumtherapy (-ther'a-pi), *n.* treatment of infectious diseases by inoculation with the serum of animal blood in which the pathogenetic bacteria have been attenuated or weakened by successive infusion.

servant (sẽr'vănt), *n.* one who is in the personal service of another; a domestic; a subordinate.

serve (sẽrv), *v.t.* to work or perform duties for; yield obedience to; wait on; treat or requite; present (a writ): *v.i.* to be a servant; to suit; be in subjection; discharge the duties of an office or employment.

service (sẽr'vis), *n.* the condition or occupation of a servant; duty required or performed in any office; naval or military duty; spiritual obedience and reverence; course of dishes at table; waiting at table; labor, assistance, or kindness to another; number of conveyances plying between places; musical composition for devotional use; profession of respect.

serviceable ('vis-ă-bl), *adj.* useful; beneficial.

serviceableness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being serviceable.

serviceably (-bli), *adv.* in a serviceable manner.

servile ('vīl or 'vil), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or befitting, a slave or servant; meanly submissive or obsequious; cringing; fawning; not belonging to the original root; not sounded: said of a letter.

servilely (-li), *adv.* in a servile manner.

servility (-vil'i-ti), *n.* mean submission or obsequiousness; baseness. Servileness.

servitude ('vi-tūd), *n.* the condition of a servant or slave; state of slavish dependence; bondage.

sesame (ses'ă-mē), *n.* a plant yielding flat seeds from which an oil is expressed.

sesamoid bones ('ā-moid bōnz), *n.pl.* small bones formed at the articulation of the great toes, fingers, &c.

sesqui, a *prefix* meaning *a whole and a half,* as *sesqui*oxide, an oxide containing 3 atoms of oxygen and 2 atoms of a metal.

sessile ('il), *adj.* without a foot-stalk.

session (sesh'un), *n.* the actual sitting or assembling of a court, council, or legislative body; the time between the first meeting and the prorogation, dissolution, or final adjournment of a parliament, congress, or legislature.

sessional (-āl), *adj.* pertaining to a session, especially of an eclesiastical court.

sesterce (ses'tērs), *n.* an ancient Roman coin, value about 4 cents.

sestertium (-tēr-shi-um), *n.* a sum of 1,000 sesterces.

sestet ('tet), *n.* the last 6 lines of the second division of a sonnet.

set (set), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* set, *p.pr.* setting], to place or put in any position; fix; plant; make stable; render motionless; spread, as sails; replace; make to agree with some standard; start by fixing the keynote; regulate or adjust; value; assign or prescribe; mark (game); compose, as type, &c.: *v.i.* to sink below the horizon; strike root; be fixed closely or firmly; congeal; apply one's self; flow or tend; start (with *out*): *adj.* fixed or established; regular; determined; firm; formal; obstinate; immovable: *n.* the act of setting; direction; number of persons associated together; clique; number of things of the same kind intended for use together; a young plant for growth; number of persons necessary to execute a quadrille; descent below the horizon; flow; permanent twist; in lawn tennis, a series of as many games as will enable one side to win six.

settee (-tē'), *n.* a long seat with a back for several persons; a Mediterranean single-decked vessel with a very long, sharp prow, and lateen sails.

setter ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which sets; a species of hunting-dog.

setting ('ing), *n.* the act of one who, or that which, sets; direction of a current of wind; that which sets or holds, as the mounting of a jewel; hardening.

settle (set'l), *v.t.* to place or set in a fixed state; establish; cause to sink or subdue; free from uncertainty; compose; fix by a legal act; liquidate; pay; clear of dregs; make pure or clear; colonize: *v.i.* to become fixed, stationary, or permanent; descend or stop; grow calm or clear; sink to the bottom, or by its own weight; cease from agitation; adjust differences or accounts; marry and establish a home.

settlement (-ment), *n.* the act or state of being settled; establishment in life, business, condition; jointure granted to a wife; liquidation, payment, or adjustment; subsidence; a colony newly settled; legal residence.

settler ('lēr), *n.* a colonist; something that finally settles or decides a contest.

set-to (tōō'), *n.* a contest in boxing; argument.

seven (sev'n), *n.* the sum of six and one; the symbol representing 7 units: *adj.* consisting of one more than 6.

sevenfold (-fold), *adv.* 7 times as much.

seventeen (-tēn), *adj.* one more than sixteen.

seventeenth (-tēnth), *adj.* noting the next after the sixteenth.

seventh (sev'nth), *adj.* next in order after the sixth: *n.* one next in order after the sixth; one of 7 equal parts; the interval of 5 tones and a semitone.

seventieth ('n-ti-eth), *adj.* next in order after the sixty-ninth: *n.* one of 70 equal parts.

seventy (-ti), *n.* [*pl.* seventies (-tiz)], the sum of 10 times 7; the symbol representing 70 units.

seven-up (-up'), *n.* a card game.

sever (sev'ēr), *v.t.* to divide or separate with violence; cut open or through; keep distinct or apart: *v.i.* to make a separation or dis-

tinction; be rent asunder; part; distinguish.

several (-âl), *adj.* distinct; separate; consisting of a number more than two, but not many; different; various.

severally (-li), *adv.* separately; individually.

severalty (-ti), *n.* a state of separation from the rest, or from all others.

severance (-âns), *n.* the act of severing; the state of being severed; separation; partition.

severe (sē-vēr'), *adj.* strictly adhering to rule; strict; austere; rigid; harsh; grave; serious; inclement; inflexible; painful; critical.

severely ('li), *adv.* in a severe manner.

severity (-ver'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* severities (-tiz)], the quality of being severe; harshness; rigor; gravity; exactness; strictness; inclemency.

Sèvres (sā'vr), *n.* a highly glazed china or porcelain manufactured at Sèvres, France.

sew (sō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sewed or sewn, *p.pr.* sewing], to unite or fasten together with a needle and thread: *v.i.* to practice sewing.

sewage (sū'āj), *n.* the foul matter carried off by a sewer.

sewer ('ēr), *n.* a pipe or channel to carry off the used or surface water and foul matter of a town, &c.; (sō'ēr) one who sews.

sewerage (-āj), *n.* drainage by sewers; the system of sewers of a town, &c.

sex, a *prefix* meaning *six,* as *sexennial, adj.* occurring once in, or lasting, six years.

sex (seks), *n.* the physical distinction between male and female; one of the two divisions of animals and plants, based on such distinction; women in general (with *the*).

sexagenarian (-ā-jē-nā'ri-ān), *n.* one who is sixty years old.

sexagenary (-aj'ē-nā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or noting, the number 60.

Sexagesima (-ā-jes'i-mâ), *n.* the second Sunday before Lent.

sexagesimal (-mâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or based on, the number 60.

sexed (sekst), *adj.* pertaining to, or having, sex.

sexenary ('ē-nā-ri), *adj.* proceeding by sixes.

sexlocular (-lok'ū-lâr), *adj.* six-celled.

sext (sekst), *n.* in the Roman Breviary, the office for the sixth canonical hour.

sextain (seks'tān), *n.* a six-lined stanza.

sextant ('tânt), *n.* the sixth part of a circle; an instrument for measuring angular distances between objects, used especially at sea for determining latitude and longitude.

sextile ('til), *adj.* noting the aspect or position of two planets when distant from each other 60°.

sextillion (-til'yun), *n.* in the French system of enumeration, followed in the United States, the 7th power of a thousand = 1 with 21 ciphers annexed; in the English system, a million raised to the 6th power = 1 with 36 ciphers annexed.

sexto ('tō), *n.* [*pl.* sextos ('tōz)], a book consisting of sheets each of which is folded into six leaves.

sexton ('tun), *n.* an inferior official of a church whose duty it is to attend to burials, the church, &c. *Fem.* sextoness.

sextuple ('tū-pl), *adj.* sixfold.

sexual ('ū-âl), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, based on, or distinguishing, sex; pertaining to the organs of generation.

sexuality (-al'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being distinguished by sex.

sexualize (-īz), *v.t.* to attribute sex to.

sexually ('ū-al-li), *adv.* in a sexual manner; with reference or relation to sex.

shabbily (shab'i-li), *adv.* in a shabby manner.

shabbiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being shabby.

shabby ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* shabbier, *superl.* shabbiest], threadbare or worn, as clothes; mean in appearance or conduct; despicable.

shack (shak), *n.* shabby old house; hut; log cabin.

shack (shak), *n.* liberty of winter pasturage from harvest to seedtime; a tramp.

shackle (shak'l), *n.* anything that confines the hands or legs or obstructs free action, as gyves; fetters; handcuffs; the bar of a padlock: *v.t.* to fetter; embarrass or hinder; unite or fasten with a shackle.

shad (shad), *n.* an anadromous fish, valued as food.

shade (shād), *n.* comparative obscurity caused by the interception of the rays of light; darkness; a shady place; gradation of light; screen or cover; the soul after death: *pl.* wine vaults: *v.t.* to screen from light or heat; darken or obscure; shelter; paint in obscure colors; mark with gradation of light or color.

shadily ('i-li), *adv.* in a shady manner.

shading ('ing), *n.* the act of making a shade; representation of light and shade.

shadow (shad'ō), *n.* shade within defined limits; shade or deprivation of light representing on a surface the forms of the body which intercepts the rays of light; dark part of a picture; obscurity or darkness; protection or security; reflected image; faint representation; inseparable companion; small degree; a detective: *v.t.* to shade; darken or cloud; conceal or screen; represent typically; attend closely as a shadow; follow and watch closely, as a detective.

shadowiness (-i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being shadowy.

shadowing (-ing), *n.* shading.

shadowy ('i), *adj.* full of, or causing, shade or shadows; sheltered from light or heat; dim; unreal; typical.

shady (shād'i), *adj.* [*comp.* shadier, *superl.* shadiest], abounding in, or causing, shade; sheltered from the glare of light or heat; pertaining to darkness; dubious; equivocal.

shaft (shâft), *n.* an arrow; anything resembling an arrow; the long narrow entrance to a mine; carriage-pole; handle; part of a chimney; body of a column between the base and the capital.

shafting ('ing), *n.* a system of shafts for transmitting power.

shag (shag), *n.* a kind of tobacco; rough, woolly hair; a bushy mass.

shagginess ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being shaggy.

shaggy ('i), *adj.* rough with long hair or wool; rough; rugged.

shagreen (shâ-grēn'), *n.* the skins of various animals, as horses, donkeys, prepared without tanning, and grained to resemble the skins of sharks; the rough skin of sharks and dogfishes prepared as leather: *adj.* made of shagreen.

shah (shä), *n.* the sovereign of Persia.

shake (shāk), *v.t.* [*p.t.* shook, *p.p.* shaken, *p.pr.* shaking], to cause to shiver; move with a quick, short motion; agitate; make afraid; give a tremulous note; to vibrate: *v.i.* to tremble or quake.

shakedown ('doun), *n.* a temporary bed.

shaken ('n), *p.adj.* agitated; cracked or split.

Shaker ('ẽr), *n.* one of a religious communistic sect that practices dancing in worship. *Fem.* Shakeress.

Shakerism ('izm), *n.* the doctrines or tenets of the Shakers.

Shakespearean (shāk-spēr'e-ân), *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or characteristic of, Shakespeare or his works. Also Shakespearian, Shakspearian.

shakiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being shaky.

shako (shak'ō), *n.* a kind of military cap.

shaky (shāk'i), *adj.* [*comp.* shakier, *superl.* shakiest], in a shaking condition; feeble; full of cracks; unsound.

shale (shāl), *n.* a husk; a laminated argillaceous rock.

shall (shal), *v.i.* & *auxil.* [*p.t.* should], to be under obligation: used in the future tense of the verb.

shalloon (-ōōn'), *n.* a kind of twilled worsted stuff.

shallop ('op), *n.* a schooner-rigged two-masted boat; a small boat or canoe.
shallot ('ot), *n.* the eschalot.
shallow ('ō), *adj.* having little depth; not profound; superficial; trifling; a flat place where the water is not deep; shoal: *v.i.* to become shallow.
sham (sham), *n.* a trick, fraud, or make-believe; imposture; counterfeit: *adj.* feigned; false; unreal: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* shammed, *p.pr.* shamming], to make false pretenses: *v.t.* to make a pretense of in order to deceive.
shamble (sham'bl), *v.i.* to walk awkwardly and unsteadily; shuffle: *n.pl.* a slaughter-house; meat-market.
shambling ('bling), *n.* an awkward, unsteady pace.
shame (shām), *n.* a painful sensation caused by the sense of guilt, impropriety, or dishonor; that which causes shame; reproach incurred or suffered; modesty or decorum: *v.t.* to make ashamed; cause to blush; cover with disgrace.
shamefaced ('fāst), *adj.* bashful.
shameful ('fool), *adj.* causing shame; disgraceful; indecent.
shamefully (-li), *adv.* in a shameful manner.
shammer (sham'ẽr), *n.* one who shams.
shammy ('i), *n.* chamois.
shampoo (-pōō'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* shampooed, *p.pr.* shampooing], to rub and press (the limbs and joints) after a hot bath; to cleanse and rub (the head) with soap, &c.: *n.* the act of shampooing.
shampooer ('ẽr), *n.* one who shampoos.
shamrock ('rok), *n.* a trefoil clover plant: the Irish national emblem.
shank (shangk), *n.* the leg from the knee to the ankle; long part of any instrument; body of a type.
shanty (shan'ti), *n.* a rude hut.
shapable (shāp'ă-bl), *adj.* that may be shaped; shapely.
shape (shāp), *n.* the form or figure of a thing; external appearance; pattern: *v.t.* to make into a particular form; fashion; regulate; conceive.
shapeliness ('li-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being shapely.
shapely ('li), *adj.* well-formed; symmetrical; comely.
shard (shärd), *n.* a potsherd.
share (shār), *n.* a portion or part; part allotted or belonging to one; dividend; plowshare: *v.t.* to part among two or more; divide; take or possess in common; partake of or use with others: *v.i.* to have a share or part.
sharebroker ('brō-kẽr), *n.* one who deals in railway or other shares.
shark (shärk), *n.* a large voracious fish with sharp teeth; a rapacious, artful fellow.
sharp (shärp), *adj.* having a very thin edge or fine point; terminating in an edge or point; very thin; peaked or ridged; keen; severe; acute; subtle: *n.* a character (♯) in music which raises a note a semitone.
sharpen ('en), *v.t.* to make sharp or sharper; give edge or point to; make more acute: *v.i.* to become sharp; play tricks in bargaining.
sharper ('ẽr), *n.* a cheat; swindler.
shatter (shat-ẽr), *v.t.* to break into many pieces at once; crack or rend; overthrow; dissipate: *n.pl.* broken fragments.
shave (shāv), *v.t.* to cut or pare off with a razor or other sharp-edged instrument; cut in thin slices; skim along or near the surface of; plunder or fleece: *v.i.* to use the razor in removing hair: *n.* a thin slice; the operation of shaving; an instrument for shaving hoops, &c.
shaver ('ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, shaves; a barber; a youngster.
shaving ('ing), *n.* the act of one who shaves; a thin slice pared off.
shawl (shawl), *n.* a square cloth of various materials used as a loose outer covering for the shoulders, &c.: *v.t.* to cover or wrap with a shawl.
shawm (shawm), *n.* an ancient wind instrument.

shea (shē'ā), *n.* a tropical tree yielding a kind of butter or solid oil.

sheaf (shēf), *n.* [*pl.* sheaves (shēvz)], a quantity of grain bound together; a bundle; number of arrows sufficient to fill a quiver: *v.t.* to gather or bind into sheaves.

shear (shēr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* sheared, *p.p.* sheared or shorn, *p.pr.* shearing], to cut or clip, especially with shears; reap: *v.i.* to use shears: *n.pl.* a cutting instrument operating like scissors, but larger; an apparatus for raising heavy weights.

shear-steel ('stēl), *n.* a kind of fine steel, specially tempered, &c.

shear-water ('waw-tēr), *n.* a kind of gull.

sheath (shēth), *n.* a scabbard; any sheath-like covering.

sheathe (shēth), *v.t.* to put into a sheath or scabbard; case with a protecting covering.

sheave (shēv), *n.* a grooved wheel in a block or pulley over which the rope runs.

Shechinah (shē-kī-nâ), *n.* the visible presence of Jehovah manifested from the mercy-seat and reflected from the overshadowing cherubim. Also Shekinah.

shed (shed), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* shed, *p.pr.* shedding], to pour out or diffuse; cause to flow out; emit: *v.i.* to let fall or cast off seed: *n.* a slight building.

sheen (shēn), *n.* brightness; splendor: *adj.* bright; glittering. Also sheeny: *v.i.* to shine or glisten.

sheep (shēp), *n., s.* & *pl.* any ruminant animal of the genus Ovis, valued for its wool and flesh; a foolish, bashful fellow: *pl.* God's people, as being under the care of the Good Shepherd, Jesus Christ.

sheer (shēr), *adj.* pure; unmixed; very thin or transparent; precipitous: *v.i.* to deviate from the proper course.

sheers, same as shears.

sheet (shēt), *n.* a large thin slice of anything; broad piece of linen to cover a bed; broad piece of paper; letter; newspaper; broad expanse or surface; rope attached to a sail to extend it; open space in the bow or stern of a boat.

sheik (shēk, or shāk), *n.* the head of a Bedouin family, tribe, or clan.

shekel (shek'el), *n.* an ancient Jewish coin or weight: *pl.* money.

Shekinah, same as Shechinah.

sheldrake (shel'drāk), *n.* a kind of duck. *Fem.* shelduck.

shelf (shelf), *n.* [*pl.* shelves (shelvz)], a flat ledge or board for holding anything; a sandbank or flat projecting ledge of rock.

shell (shel), *n.* a hard outside covering; any framework; rough kind of coffin; a hollow projectile; lightly constructed boat: *v.t.* to strip off or remove the shell of; take out of the shell; separate from the ear or cob; throw shells upon or into: *v.i.* to fall off, as a shell.

shellac (-ak'), *n.* crude resin lac melted and formed into thin plates.

shelter ('tēr), *n.* that which protects or shields; security; asylum; harbor; defense; protector: *v.t.* to protect or shield from injury or violence; conceal: *v.i.* to take or give shelter.

sheltie ('ti), *n.* a Shetland pony.

shelve (shelv), *v.t.* to place on a shelf; furnish with a shelf; dismiss from service, or postpone indefinitely: *v.i.* to incline gradually; slope.

shelving ('ing), *n.* materials for shelves; shelves collectively.

Sheol (shē'ōl), *n.* among the Hebrews the place of departed spirits; Hades.

shepherd (shep'ẽrd), *n.* one who tends sheep; a pastor. *Fem.* shepherdess: *v.t.* to tend as a shepherd.

sherbet (shẽr'bet), *n.* a cooling beverage of water and fruit juices sweetened, &c.

sherd (shẽrd), *n.* a fragment.

sheriff ('if), *n.* the chief executive officer of a shire or county.

sheriffalty (-âl-ti), *n.* the office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.

sherry ('i), *n.* a dry amber-colored wine, originally obtained from Xeres, Spain.

shew, same as show.

shibboleth (shib'ō-leth), *n.* a word which was made the criterion to dis-

tinguish the Ephraimites from the Gileadites, the former not being able to pronounce *sh* (Judges xii.); hence the criterion of a party.

shied, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of shy.

shield (shēld), *n.* a broad piece of defensive armor, carried on the left arm; defense or protection; an escutcheon: *v.t.* to protect with, or as with, a shield; ward off or avert.

shift (shift), *n.* a turning from one thing to another; change; substitution; chemise: *v.t.* to change the place of; dress in fresh clothes: *v.i.* resort to expedients; to alter or change.

shiftless ('les), *adj.* destitute of expedients; having no means of livelihood; lazy; improvident.

shifty ('i), *adj.* full of expedients; changeable.

shillalah (shil-ā'lâ), *n.* an oaken cudgel. Also shillelah, shillelagh [Irish].

shilling ('ing), *n.* a silver British coin, value about 24 cents.

shilly-shally ('i-shal'i), *adv.* in an irresolute, undecided manner: *v.i.* to hesitate; act irresolutely.

Shiloh (shī'lō), *n.* the Messiah [Hebrew].

shimmer (shim'ẽr), *v.t.* to shine unsteadily or tremulously; flicker: *n.* a tremulous gleam; flicker.

shimose (shī'mōs), *n.* an explosive used by the Japanese in naval battles, capable of terrible execution.

shin (shin), *n.* the forepart of the leg between the ankle and knee; shank: *v.i* to climb a tree, &c., by means of the hands and legs.

shindy ('di), *n.* an uproar; spree; fancy.

shine (shīn), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* shone, *p.pr.* shining], to emit rays of light; be bright or beautiful; be distinguished, eminent, or conspicuous: *v.t.* to cause to shine by reflected light: *n.* sunshine; bright weather; row; prank; fancy for a person.

shingle (shing'gl), *n.* a thin piece of wood used for roofing; coarse, round, water-worn gravel: *pl.* a cutaneous disease which spreads round the body like a belt: *v.t.* to cover or roof with shingles.

shining (shīn'ing), *adj.* emitting light; radiant; eminent; distinguished.

Shintoism (shin'tō-izm), *n.* the native religion of Japan, a system of nature and ancestor worship, associated with which is the peculiar reverence paid to the Mikado. Also Shinto.

Shintoist (-ist), *n.* an adherent of Shintoism.

shinty ('ti), *n.* hockey; the club used in playing it [Scotch].

shiny (shīn'i), *adj.* [*comp.* shinier, *superl*, shiniest], diffusing light; bright.

ship, a *suffix* meaning *office*, *state*, *dignity*, *art*, or *skill*, as lord*ship*, horseman*ship*.

ship (ship), *n.* any large vessel for the conveyance of passengers or merchandise, especially one with three masts and square-rigged: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* shipped, *p.pr.* shipping], to place on board a ship; carry by water; put in its place or proper position: *v.i.* engage for service on board ship.

shipboard ('bōrd), *n.* the deck of a ship.

shipshape ('shāp), *adj.* in good order: *adv.* neatly.

shiver (shiv'er), *v.i.* to tremble; to quiver as from cold or fear.

shocker (shok'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, shocks; cheap sensational novel.

shocking ('ing), *adj.* causing to shake or tremble; extremely offensive or disgusting.

shod, *p.t.* of shoe.

shoddy (shod'i), *n.* the wool of old woolen fabrics torn to pieces and remade with an admixture of fresh wool into new cloth: *adj.* made of shoddy; not genuine; sham.

shoe (shōō), *n.* [*pl.* shoes (shōōz)], a low covering for the foot, usually of leather; a horseshoe; anything in the shape of a shoe: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* shod, *p.pr.* shoeing], to furnish with a shoe or shoes; tip.

shone, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of shine.

shook (shook), *p.t.* of shake: *n.* a set of staves and headings for a cask

ready to be set up; set of boards for a sugar-box: *v.t.* to pack in shooks.

shoot (shōōt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* shot, *p.pr.* shooting], to let fly or discharge with a sudden force, as a bullet, &c.; strike with a shot; hurl; emit: kill game in or over: *v.i.* to protrude or project; be shot or propelled forcibly; rush along; sprout; be affected with darting pains: *n.* a young branch or growth; chute.

shooting ('ing), *n.* the act of one who shoots; wounding and killing with a firearm; sensation of darting pain: *adj.* pertaining to, or suitable for, shooting.

shop (shop), *n.* a building where goods are sold by retail; place where mechanics carry on their trade: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* shopped, *p.pr.* shopping], to visit shops to purchase goods.

shoplifting ('lift-ing), *n.* stealing goods from a shop.

shore (shōr), *n.* the coast or land adjacent to the sea, &c.; a prop or support: *v.t.* to support by a shore or shores.

shoring ('ing), *n.* the act of supporting or strengthening by a shore; props collectively.

shorn, *p.t.* of shear.

short (shôrt), *adj.* [*comp.* shorter, *superl.* shortest], not long either in space or time; near at hand; inadequate; defective; deficient; not tenacious; abrupt; petulant; brief; brittle; crumbling in the mouth; not prolonged in sound: *pl.* ground grain sifted finer than bran: *adv.* abruptly; quickly.

shorten ('n), *v.t.* to make short or shorter in time, extent, or measure.

shorthand ('hand), *n.* a system of writing by abbreviated symbols.

shortly ('li), *adv.* soon; quickly; curtly.

shortness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being short.

shot (shot), *n.* [*pl.* shots and shot], the act of shooting; discharge of a firearm, &c.; missile, especially a bullet or ball; small balls of lead for killing game; a marksman; range of a missile: *v.t.* to load with shot.

shot-silk ('silk), *n.* a silk fabric having the warp and weft of two colors, thus presenting changeable tints.

should, *p.t.* of shall.

shoulder (shōl'dēr), *n.* the articulation connecting the human arm, or the foreleg of a quadruped, to the body; that which resembles a shoulder; a prominence; support: *pl.* the upper part of the back: *v.t.* to take upon the shoulder; assume the responsibility of; jostle or thrust about with the shoulder.

shout (shout), *n.* a loud and sudden cry or outburst of joy, triumph, encouragement, &c.: *v.i.* to utter a loud and sudden cry: *v.t.* to utter with a shout.

shove (shuv), *n.* a forcible push: *v.t.* to push along; drive before one: *v.i.* to push forward or off.

shovel ('l), *n.* an implement with a broad scoop and a handle for lifting and throwing coal, &c.: *v.t.* to take and throw up with a shovel; gather up with, or as with, a shovel.

show (shō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* showed, *p.p.* shown, *p.pr.* showing], to present to view; display; disclose; make clear; guide; direct; teach; confer or bestow: *v.i.* to appear; manifest one's self: *n.* the act of showing; exposure to sight; ostentatious display; exhibition or spectacle; pretense.

shower (shou'ēr), *n.* a fall of rain or hail of short duration; copious fall or supply of anything: *v.t.* to water copiously with rain; bestow liberally: *v.i.* to rain in showers.

showeriness (-i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being showery.

showery (shou'ēr-i), *adj.* raining or abounding in showers.

showily (shō'i-li), *adv.* in a showy manner.

showiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being showy; ostentation; parade.

showy ('i), *adj.* ostentatious; gay.

shrank, *p.t.* of shrink.

shrapnel-shell (shrap'nel-shel), *n.* a projectile filled with bullets and a bursting charge.

shred (shred), *n.* a long narrow piece torn or cut off; piece or fragment: *v.t.* to tear into small pieces.

shrew (shrōō), *n.* a scolding, vexatious woman; a small, insectivorous, burrowing animal, resembling a mouse.

shrewd (shrōōd), *adj.* sharp-witted or clever in practical affairs; of nice discernment; sagacious; sly; astute.

shrewish (shrōō'ish), *adj.* like a shrew.

shriek (shrēk), *v.i.* to utter a shriek: *n.* a sharp, shrill outcry.

shrievalty (shrēv'âl-ti), *n.* the office or jurisdiction of a sheriff. Also shrivalty.

shrift (shrift), *n.* confession to a priest; absolution.

shrike (shrīk), *n.* a bird that preys on small birds and insects and impales them on thorns to eat them conveniently; the butcher-bird.

shrill (shril), *adj.* sharp and piercing in tone: *v.i.* to utter an acute, piercing sound.

shrimp (shrimp), *n.* a small shellfish allied to the lobster; anything very small of its kind; a dwarf.

shrine (shrīn), *n.* a case or receptacle in which sacred relics are deposited; any sacred place or hallowed object; an altar: *v.t.* to place in a shrine.

shrink (shringk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* shrank, *p.p.* shrunk, *p.pr.* shrinking], to contract spontaneously; become wrinkled; withdraw; recoil: *v.t.* to cause to contract: *n.* contraction; withdrawal.

shrinkage ('āj), *n.* the act of shrinking; contraction; decrease in value.

shrive (shrīv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* shrived or shrove, *p.p.* shriven, *p.pr.* shriving], to confess and absolve: *v.i.* to receive confession.

shrivel (shriv'l), *v.i.* to be drawn into wrinkles; contract: *v.t.* to cause to contract into wrinkles.

shroud (shroud), *n.* a winding sheet or covering for the dead; anything that covers or conceals: *pl.* a set of large ropes supporting the masts: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a shroud; conceal.

shrove, *p.t.* of shrive.

Shrove Tuesday (shrōv tūz'dā), *n.* the Tuesday next before Ash Wednesday.

shrub (shrub), *n.* a woody plant of less size than a tree; a kind of beverage of lemon juice, spirit, &c.

shrubbery ('ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* shrubberies (-iz)], a collection of shrubs; plantation of shrubs.

shrug (shrug), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* shrugged, *p.pr.* shrugging], to contract or draw up (the shoulders) to express doubt, contempt, dislike, &c.: *v.i.* to raise the shoulders: *n.* a raising or contracting of the shoulders.

shrunk, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of shrink.

shrunken (shrungk'en), *p.adj.* shriveled up.

shuck (shuck), *n.* a shell or husk: *v.t.* to deprive of shells or husks.

shudder (shud'ēr), *n.* a trembling with fear or horror; cold shivering: *v.i.* to feel a cold tremor from fear or horror; quake.

shuddering (-ing), *p.adj.* trembling as with fear or horror.

shuffle (shuf'l), *v.t.* to push from one to another; change the relative positions of: *v.i.* to change the order of cards in a pack; evade fair questions; prevaricate; drag the feet in walking or dancing: *n.* the act of shuffling; artifice or evasion; slovenly, irregular gait.

shuffler ('lēr), *n.* one who shuffles; an American duck.

shuffling ('ling), *adj.* moving with a slovenly, irregular gait; evasive.

shun (shun), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* shunned, *p.pr.* shunning], to avoid; keep clear of; escape from; neglect; decline.

shunt (shunt), *v.t.* to turn off, on, or as on, a side rail: *v.i.* to be turned aside: *n.* a turning off to a side rail; a short side rail.

shut (shut), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* shut, *p.pr.* shutting], to close so as to prevent entrance or exit; prohibit or bar; exclude; close over: *v.i.* to become closed: *adj.* closed.

shutter ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, shuts; a movable screen for a window.

shuttle ('l), *n.* an instrument used

in weaving; sliding thread-holder in a sewing machine.
shuttlecock (-kok), *n.* a cork stuck with feathers and driven with a battledore.
shy (shī), *adj.* [*comp.* shyer, *superl.* shyest], timid; shunning approach; cautious; reserved; suspicious; modest: *v.i.* to start aside from fear: *v.t.* to throw sidewise with a jerk; fling: *n.* the act of starting aside from fear; a side throw.
shyly ('li), *adv.* in a shy manner.
shyness ('nes), *n.* the state of being shy.
shyster ('stẽr), *n.* one who carries on legal business in a mean and tricky manner.
si (sē), *the* seventh note of the scale [Music].
Siamese (sī-å-mēz'), *adj.* pertaining to Siam, its language, or inhabitants.
sibilance (sib'i-låns), *n.* the state or quality of being sibilant. Also sibilancy.
sibilant ('i-lånt), *adj.* making, or uttering, a hissing sound: *n.* a sibilant letter, as *s*, *z*.
sibilation (-lā'shun), *n.* utterance with a hissing sound.
sibyl ('il), *n.* a woman endowed with a spirit of prophecy.
sibylline (-in), *adj.* pertaining to, uttered, or written by, a sibyl.
sic (sik), *adj.* such [Scotch]: *adv.* thus [Latin].
siccative ('å-tiv), *adj.* drying.
sice (sīs), *n.* the number 6 at dice.
sick (sik), *adj.* ill in health; affected with nausea; inclined to vomit; disgusted; indisposed; set apart for the sick.
sicken ('n), *v.i.* to become sick; fall ill; be filled with disgust; decay or languish: *v.t.* to make sick; disgust.
sickening (-ing), *adj.* making sick; disgusting; nauseating.
sickish ('ish), *adj.* somewhat sick or ill; exciting disgust.
sickle ('l), *n.* a reaping hook.
sickliness ('li-nes), *n.* the state of being sickly or in bad health.
sickly ('li), *adj.* ailing; weak; habitually indisposed; producing disease.
sickness ('nes), *n.* the state of being sick or in bad health; illness; diseased condition.
sida (sī'då), *n.* a ligneous Indian fiber used as a substitute for hemp and flax.
side (sīd), *n.* one of the surfaces that define or limit a solid; edge; part of a man or an animal between the shoulder and hip; slope or declivity; party; position; line of descent; aspect; affectation or self-assertion; bias of a billiard ball: *v.i.* to embrace the cause or tenets of one party against another: *v.t.* to stand at the side of.
sideboard ('bōrd), *n.* a piece of dining-room furniture for holding dining utensils.
sidelong ('lông), *adv.* obliquely: *adj.* lateral.
sidereal (sī-dē'rē-ål), *adj.* pertaining to the stars; astral; measured by the apparent motion of the stars.
sidereal year (yēr), *n.* the time occupied by the earth in completing its revolution round the sun.
side-wheel (sīd'hwēl), *n.* a paddle wheel at the side of a steamboat.
side-wheeler ('ẽr), *n.* a steamboat having side-wheels.
siding ('ing), *n.* a railroad track by the side of the main track, for switching, &c.: *adj.* taking sides.
sidle ('l), *v.i.* to go or move side foremost.
siege (sēj), *n.* the surrounding and investing of a place by an army to compel its surrender; continued endeavor to obtain possession; floor of a glass furnace: *v.t.* to besiege.
sienna (si-en'å), *n.* red or brown clay obtained from Sienna, Italy: used as a pigment.
sierra (sē-er'å), *n.* a chain of mountains with serrated ridges.
siesta (-es'tå), *n.* midday or after-dinner nap.
sieve (siv), *n.* a utensil for separating the finer from the coarser parts of a substance.
siffleur (si-flẽr'), *n.* a professional whistler. *Fem.* siffleuse.
sift (sift), *v.t.* to separate with, or as with, a sieve; scrutinize.
sigh (sī), *v.i.* to inhale and respire with a long, deep, and audible

breathing; grieve; lament: *v.t.* to express by sighs; mourn: *n.* the act of sighing.

sight (sīt), *n.* the act of seeing; perception; visibility; judgment; mental view; spectacle; view; space seen; a small piece of metal on a gun, &c., to guide the eye in aiming; large number or quantity: *v.t.* to see; adjust the sight of.

sightliness (ˈli-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sightly.

sightly (ˈli), *adj.* pleasing to the eye.

sigmoid (sigˈmoid), *adj.* curved like the letter *s*.

sign (sīn), *n.* a mark, token, or symbol; that by which anything is known or represented; visible representation; memorial; indication; the twelfth part of the zodiac; omen; wonder; signboard: *v.t.* to represent with a sign; signify; affix a signature to; ratify by writing one's own name; convey formally: *v.i.* to make a sign or signal.

signal (sigˈnâl), *n.* a sign for giving notice, especially at a distance; something to attract the eye or ear: *adj.* memorable; distinguished; remarkable; pertaining to signals: *v.t.* to convey by signals; make signals to.

signalize (-iz), *v.t.* to make especially conspicuous.

signatory (ˈnâ-tō-ri), *adj.* signing: *n.* one who signs or subscribes, especially for a state.

signature (ˈnâ-tūr), *n.* name of a person written by himself; sign-manual; mark or stamp impressed; flats or sharps after the clef to indicate the key [Music].

signet (sigˈnet), *n.* a seal, especially that used by a sovereign in sealing documents under sign-manual.

significance (-nifˈi-kâns), *n.* meaning or import; consequence. Also significancy.

significant (-kânt), *adj.* designed or adapted to signify; expressive or suggestive; important: *n.* a token or symbol.

signification (-kāˈshun), *n.* the act of signifying; that which is signified; meaning.

significator (-nifˈi-kā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, signifies.

significatory (-tō-ri), *adj.* having signification.

signify (ˈni-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* signified, *p.pr.* signifying], to show by a sign, mark, or token; denote; make known; involve; manifest: *v.i.* to be of consequence.

signiory (sēnˈyōr-i), *n.* dominion; lordship; estate; aristocracy [Italian].

sign-manual (sīnˈman-ū-âl), *n.* a signature, especially a royal signature.

signor (sēnˈyōr), *n.* sir [Italian] Also signior. *Fem.* signora.

signorina (-ēˈnâ), *n.* Miss [Italian].

Sikh (sēk), *n.* one of a warlike race inhabiting the Punjab.

silage, same as ensilage.

silence (sīˈlens), *n.* entire absence of sound; having no sound; taciturnity; obscurity; oblivion: *v.t.* to make silent; reduce to silence by irrefutable arguments; cause to cease firing; restrain from the exercise of any function, especially preaching.

silent (ˈlent), *adj.* noiseless; not speaking; not pronounced; taciturn; quiet.

silesia (si-lēˈshi-â), *n.* a kind of linen cloth.

silex (sīˈleks), *n.* flint.

silhouette (sil-ōō-etˈ), *n.* the outline or profile filed in with black: *v.t.* to represent by a silhouette.

silica (ˈi-kâ), *n.* silicon dioxide.

silicate (ˈi-kāt), *n.* a salt of silicic acid.

silicated (-kā-ted), *adj.* combined or impregnated with silica.

silicic (si-lisˈik), *adj.* pertaining to, derived from, compounded with, or like, silica.

silico, a *prefix* denoting the *presence of silicon*, as *silico*fluoride.

silicon (ˈi-kon), *n.* a non-metallic element.

silk (silk), *n.* a fine, soft, tenacious thread spun by certain caterpillars, as that of *Bombyx mori*; cloth made of silk; garment made of silk: *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, silk.

silken ('en), *adj.* made of, or like, silk.
silkiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being silky.
silky ('i), *adj.* pertaining to, made of, or resembling, silk; silken.
sill (sil), *n.* the foundation of anything in timber or stone, especially a timber at the bottom of a door or window; a young herring.
sillibub ('i-bub), *n.* a mixture of cream, wine, or cider, forming a soft curd. Also sillabub; syllabub.
sillily ('i-li), *adv.* foolishly.
silliness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being silly.
silly ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* sillier, *superl.* silliest], weak in intellect; foolish; indiscreet.
silo (sī'lō), *n.* a store pit for green fodder, potatoes, &c.
silt (silt), *n.* mud or sand deposited by running or standing water: *v.t.* to fill up or obstruct with silt: *v.i.* to percolate.
silver (sil'vēr), *n.* a soft, white, metallic element, used for coins and articles of plate, &c.; money; anything resembling silver in brightness or color: *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, silver; soft and clear, as the voice; gentle: *v.t.* to cover or coat with silver.
silvering (-ing), *n.* the art or process of covering with silver, or with an amalgam of tin and quicksilver; the film thus laid on.
silvery (-i), *adj.* covered with, containing, or like, silver; soft and clear; bright.
simian (sim'i-ân), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or like an ape: *n.* an ape or monkey.
similar ('i-lâr), *adj.* having a general likeness or correspondence; alike.
similarity ('i-ti), *n.* resemblance.
simile ('i-lē), *n.* [*pl.* similies (-lēz)], a likening by comparison to illustrate something.
similor ('i-lôr), *n.* an alloy of copper and zinc in imitation of gold.
simmer ('ēr), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to boil gently.
simony (sim'o-ni), *n.* the act or crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment; corrupt presentation of any one to a benefice: from Simon Magus Acts viii., 18.
simoom (si-mōōm'), *n.* a hot, dry, suffocating wind which blows from the deserts of Arabia, &c., laden with minute particles of sand. Also simoon.
simous (sī'mus), *adj.* having a flat or snub nose.
simper (sim'pēr), *v.i.* to smile in an affected or silly manner: *n.* affected or silly smile.
simple (sim'pl), *adj.* [*comp.* simpler, *superl.* simplest], single, not complex; undivided; not blended or compounded; pure; plain; unadorned; sincere; natural; unaffected; intelligible; clear; weak in intellect; humble; plain: *n.* something unmixed or not compounded; a medicinal herb.
simpleton (-tun), *n.* one who is foolish or of weak intellect.
simplicity (-plis'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being simple; artlessness of mind; freedom from duplicity; absence of excessive or artificial ornament; clearness; innocence; folly.
simplification (-pli-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of simplifying.
simplify ('pli-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* simplified, *p.pr.* simplifying], to make simple; render less complex; make plain or easy.
simply ('pli), *adv.* in a simple manner; without addition; only; merely; foolishly or weakly.
simulate ('ū-lāt), *v.t.* to pretend or counterfeit; assume the likeness of.
simulation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of simulating or feigning that which is not true.
simultaneous (-ul-tā'nē-us), *adj.* happening, done, or existing at the same time.
sin (sin), *n.* wilful transgression of the Divine law; neglect of the laws of morality and religion; violation of propriety; transgression; iniquity: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sinned, *p.pr.* sinning[, to commit sin; transgress or offend.
Sinaitic (sī-nā-it'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or given at, Mt. Sinai.
sinapism (sin'a-pizm), *n.* a mustard plaster.

since (sins), *adv.* from that time; before this or now: *prep.* from the time of; after: *conj.* because; seeing that; considering.
sincere (sin-sēr'), *adj.* true; honest; not falsely assumed; genuine; frank; upright; pure; adulterated.
sincerely (-li), *adj.* in a sincere manner.
sincerity (-ser'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being sincere; freedom from hypocrisy or pretense. Also sincereness.
sine (sīn), *n.* a straight line drawn from one extremity of the arc of a circle perpendicular to the diameter passing through the other extremity: a *prefix* meaning *without*, as *sine*cure (sīn'e-kūr), any office or position for which pay is received without an equivalent in work rendered.
sinew (sin'ū), *n.* a tendon; anything supplying strength.
sinewy (-i), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or like, sinew; vigorous; tough.
sinful ('fool), *adj.* full of sin; wicked; impious; unholy.
sinfully (-li), *adv.* in a sinful manner.
sing (sing), *v.i.* [*p.t.* sung, sang, *p.p.* sung, *p.pr.* singing], to utter melodious sounds; make a shrill or humming noise; celebrate in verse or poetry; cry out: *v.t.* to celebrate in song; chant.
singe (sinj), *v.t.* to burn slightly or on the surface: *n.* a slight burn.
single (sing'gl), *adj.* consisting of one only; alone; separate; unmarried; performed by one person or one on each side; straightforward; sincere; honest: *v.t.* to select (one person or thing) from others; separate: *n.* a unit: *pl.* reeled and twisted filaments of silk; in lawn tennis, a game with only one player on each side.
singleness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being single; sincerity.
singleton (-tun), *n.* a single card of any suit held by a player at a deal, as at whist.
singly ('gli), *adv.* individually; particularly.
singsong (sing'sông), *n.* bad singing or poetry; monotonous or drawling tone: *adj.* monotonous.
singular ('gū-lēr), *adj.* not complex or compound; alone; noting one person or thing; uncommon; unusual; strange; extraordinary; eminent; peculiar; odd; unique: *n.* in Grammar, the number denoting one person or thing.
singularity (-lar'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* singularities (-tiz)], the state or quality of being singular; peculiarity; oddity.
sinister ('is-tēr), *adj.* inauspicious; unlucky; evil; ill-omened; corrupt; dishonest; on the left hand or side.
sink (singk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* sunk, sank, *p.p.* sunk, sunken, *p.pr.* sinking], to fall or go downwards; fall to the bottom; descend lower and lower; decline gradually; enter deeply; subside: *v.t.* to cause to sink; make by digging; lower in value or amount; reduce or extinguish by payment: *n.* a drain to carry off dirty or superfluous water.
sinner (sin'ēr), *n.* one who sins; an offender; transgressor; one who is unregenerate.
sinnet ('et), *n.* a yarn bound round ropes to prevent friction. Also sennet.
Sinology (si-nol'ō-ji), *n.* the systematized knowledge of the Chinese language, literature, laws, and history.
sinter (sin'tēr), *n.* crystallized rock precipitated from mineral water; scale from hammered iron.
sinuate (sin'ū-āt), *adj.* having the margin alternately curved inward and outward.
sinuosity (-os'i-ti), *n.* a wavy line; the character of being sinuous.
sinuous ('ū-us), *adj.* bending in and out; winding; crooked.
sinus (sī'nus), *n.* a bay or recess; cavity or depression; fistula.
sip (sip), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sipped, *p.pr.* sipping], to imbibe in small quantities; drink out of; draw into the mouth; taste: *v.i.* to drink a small quantity; take a fluid with the lips: *n.* the act of sipping; taste.
siphon (sī'fon), *n.* a bent pipe or tube having one end longer than the other, used for drawing off liquids

from a higher to a lower level; the respiratory tube of a mollusk; a siphon bottle: *v.t.* to convey or draw off by a siphon. Also syphon.

siphonage (-āj), *n.* the action of a siphon.

Sir (sēr), *n.* the title of a baronet or knight; a term of respect.

sirdar (där'), *n.* in India, a chief; captain.

sire (sīr), *n.* a title of respect used in addressing the sovereign; father; head of a family; male of beasts: *v.t.* to procreate.

siren (sī'ren), *n.* one of certain fabulous nymphs in Southern Italy said to have sung with such sweetness that mariners were irresistibly lured to their destruction: hence a woman dangerous from her fascinating, enticing wiles; a foghorn, a South American eel-like amphibian: *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or like, a siren; bewitching.

sirene (-rēn'), *n.* an instrument for ascertaining the number of vibrations per second corresponding to a note of given pitch.

Sirius (sir'i-us), *n.* the dog-star.

sirloin (sēr'loin), *n.* the loin, or upper part of the loin, of beef.

sirocco (si-rok'ō), *n.* [*pl.* siroccos ('ōz)], a hot, relaxing wind, from the Libyan deserts.

sirrah (sir'ä), *n.* a term of reproach or contempt.

sisal-grass (sis'âl-gras), *n.* the prepared fiber of the American aloe, used for cordage, &c.

siskin ('kin'), *n.* a kind of finch.

siss (sis), *n.* a hissing noise: *v.i.* to make a hissing noise.

sister (sis'tēr), *n.* a female born of the same parents as another person; a female fellow-Christian; a female of the same religious society, order, or community; nun; one of the same kind or condition.

sisterhood (-hood), *n.* sisters collectively; number of females belonging to the same religious society, &c.

sister-in-law (-in-law), *n.* [*pl.* sisters-in-law], the sister of one's husband or wife; wife of one's brother.

Sisyphean (-i-fē'ân), *adj.* pertaining to Sisyphus, condemned by Pluto to roll to the top of a hill a stone which incessantly fell back when it had reached the summit: hence incessantly recurring; vainly toilsome.

sit, *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sat, *p.pr.* sitting], to rest on the lower part of the trunk of the body; perch; rest or lie; repose on a seat; press or weigh; occupy a seat officially; be officially engaged; incubate; hold a session: *v.t.* to sit upon.

site (sīt), *n.* local position or situation; ground-plot.

sitting (sit'ing), *adj.* resting on the haunches; perching; incubating: *n.* the state, posture, or act of one who sits; a seat in a church, &c.; a session; time during which one sits; set of eggs for incubation.

situate ('ū-āt), *adj.* placed.

situated ('ū-ā-ted), *adj.* having a position; placed with respect to any other object.

situation (-ā'shun), *n.* position; locality; circumstances; office; employment.

sitz-bath (sits'bâth), *n.* a bath for bathing in a sitting posture.

six (siks), *adj.* one more than 5: *n.* the number greater by one than 5; the symbol representing 6 units.

sixfold ('fōld), *adj.* 6 times as many or as much.

sixpence ('pens), *n.* a small British silver coin, value 6 pennies, or 12 cents.

sixpenny ('pen-i), *adj.* worth sixpence.

sixscore ('skōr), *n.* & *adj.* 6 times 20.

sixteen ('tēn), *adj.* 15 and one more.

sixteenmo (-mō), *n.* sextodecimo.

sixteenth ('tēnth), *adj.* next in order after the fifteenth.

sixth (siksth), *adj.* first after the fifth.

sixtieth (siks'ti-eth), *adj.* next in order after the fifty-ninth.

sixty ('ti), *n.* [*pl.* sixties ('tiz)], the product of 6 and 10: *adj.* 10 times 6.

sizable (sīz'â-bl), *adj.* of considerable or suitable size.

size (sīz), *n.* a kind of thin, weak glue; magnitude or bulk: *v.t.* to prepare or cover with size; adjust or arrange according to size or bulk; separate by means of a sieve.

sizzle (siz'l), *v.i.* to make a hissing sound; fry: *n.* a hissing sound.
skald, same as scald.
skate (skāt), *n.* a kind of flat fish of the ray family; a metallic runner fitted in a frame for fastening to the boot to slide over ice: *v.i.* to slide on skates.
skedaddle (skē-dad'l) *v.i.* to run away, especially in terror.
skein (skān), *n.* a quantity of thread, silk, &c., coiled together.
skeleton (skel'e-tun), *n.* the bones of an animal separated from the flesh; framework of anything; outline; a secret annoyance; very thin person.
skeletonize (-īz), *v.t.* to make a skeleton of.
skeleton-key (-kē), *n.* a thin light key, the center parts of which have been almost wholly filed away.
skeptic (skep'tik), *n.* one who doubts the truth of any doctrine or system; one who doubts the existence of God or revelation; an adherent of philosophical skepticism.
skeptical (-āl), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, a skeptic; characterized by skepticism; doubting the existence of God or Divine revelation.
skeptically (-li), *adv.* in a skeptical maner; with doubt.
skepticism ('ti-sizm), *n.* incredulity; doubt; the doctrine that no facts can be known with certainty beyond the range of experience; unbelief in any particular doctrine or system.
sketch (skech), *n.* an outline; first rough draft; preliminary study: *v.t.* to draw the outline or give principal features of; make a sketch of: *v.i.* to make sketches.
sketchily ('i-li), *adv.* in a sketchy manner.
sketchiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sketchy; incompleteness.
sketchy ('i), *adj.* outlined; unfinished.
skew (skū), *adj.* oblique: *adv.* obliquely.
skewer ('ēr), *n.* a pin of wood or metal for securing meat, &c., in form when roasting: *v.t.* to fasten with, or as with, a skewer.
ski (skē), *n.pl.* long narrow pieces of wood with one end curved in front, used as snow-shoes.
skiagraph (skī-â-graf), same as radiograph.
skiagraphy, same as radiography.
skid (skid), *n.* a sliding wedge or drag to retard the motion of a vehicle by pressure against the wheel; a fender to protect the side of a ship: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* skidded, *p.pr.* skidding], to cause to move on, or protect with, a skid; retard by a skid: *v.i.* to slip along obliquely.
skiddaw ('aw), *n.* the black guillemot.
skied, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of sky.
skiff (skif), *n.* a small light boat.
skilful (skil'fool), *adj.* having, or displaying, skill; expert in any art or science; discriminating; clever; dexterous.
skill (skil), *n.* expertness in any art or science; aptitude; power to discern and execute.
skilled (skil'd), *adj.* having the knowledge and ability which come from experience; possessing skill.
skillet ('et), *n.* a small culinary vessel.
skilling ('ing), *n.* the bay of a barn or slight addition to a cottage.
skilly ('i), *n.* a kind of thin oatmeal broth in which meat has been boiled.
skim (skim), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* skimmed, *p.pr.* skimming], to remove the scum from; brush the surface of lightly: *v.i.* to pass lightly over; read superficially.
skimmer ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, skims; a perforated ladle; a marine bird.
skimp (skimp), *v.t.* to do carelessly or superficially: *v.i.* to be parsimonious: *adj.* scanty.
skin (skin), *n.* the external covering of an animal body; hide; bark or rind; anything resembling a skin: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* skinned, *p.pr.* skinning], to remove or strip the skin from; flay; fleece; cover with, or as with, skin; reduce to extremities by cheating, &c.: *v.i.* to become covered over with skin.

skinflint ('flint), *n.* a niggard.
skinful ('fooi), *n.* a stomachful.
skink (skingk), *n.* a kind of lizard.
skinniness (skin'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being skinny.
skinny ('i), *adj.* consisting only of skin; very lean.
skip (skip), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* skipped, *p.pr.* skipping], to leap lightly over; omit: *v.i.* to leap or bound lightly; pass over unnoticed: *n.* a light leap or bound; omission; a wicker basket. Also skep.
skipper ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, skips; the cheese maggot; the master of a merchant vessel; sea-captain.
skirmish (skēr-mish), *n.* a slight combat or irregular fight between two small parties; contest: *v.i.* to fight slightly or in small parties; fight irregularly.
skirr (skēr), *v.t.* to pass over rapidly.
skirt (skērt), *n.* the lower and loose part of a coat, dress, or other garment; part below the waist; upper petticoat; midriff of animals; margin or border: *v.t.* to cover with a skirt; border; run or pass along the edge of: *v.i.* to be on the border.
skirting ('ing), *n.* skirts collectively; material for skirts; a narrow vertical board placed round the margin of a floor.
skit (skit), *n.* brief satire; burlesque.
skittish ('ish), *adj.* shy; easily frightened; volatile; vivacious; wanton.
skittles ('lz), *n.pl.* ninepins.
skiver (skīv'ēr), *n.* a paring tool for leather; sheepskin split for bookbinding, &c.
skulk (skulk), *v.i.* to withdraw into a corner for concealment; lurk; avoid work in a cowardly manner: *n.* a skulker; a number of foxes together.
skull (skul), *n.* the bony case inclosing the brain of a vertebrate animal.
skunk (skungk), *n.* an American carnivorous animal allied to the weasel, which emits a fœtid secretion when pursued; a vile, contemptible fellow: *v.t.* to defeat (an opponent) as at cards.
sky (skī), *n.* [*pl.* skies (skīz)], the apparent vault of the heavens; region of clouds surrounding the earth; climate or weather: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* skied, *p.pr.* skying], to raise in the air; hang very high.
sky-born ('bôrn), *adj.* heaven-born [Poet.].
skylark ('lärk), *n.* a species of lark that mounts high in the air and sings as it soars.
skylarking (-ing), *n.* running about the rigging of a ship in sport; frolicking.
skyscraper ('skrā-pēr), *n.* a lofty building; a triangular sail next above the royal.
slab (slab), *n.* a flat piece of anything, especially marble or stone; a puddle; mire: *adj.* thick; glutinous.
slab-sided ('sī-ded), *adj.* flat-sided; tall and lanky.
slabber ('ēr), *n.* saliva: *v.i.* to let saliva or liquid fall from the mouth.
slack (slak), *adj.* relaxed or loose; inattentive; easy or moderate; not busy; backward: *n.* that part of anything, as a rope, &c., that hangs loose.
slacken ('n), *v.i.* to become slack or less firm, tense, or rigid; be remiss or less diligent; languish; become slower.
slag (slag), *n.* the dross of a metal; vitrified cinders.
slaggy ('i), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, slag.
slake (slāk), *v.t.* to quench; extinguish; mix with water: *v.i.* to be mixed with water.
slam (slam), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* slammed, *p.pr.* slamming], to shut violently and with a loud noise; put down with force and loud noise: *v.i.* to strike violently or noisily: *n.* a violent and noisy banging.
slander (slan'dēr), *n.* a false or malicious report; verbal defamation: *v.t.* to defame or calumniate.
slanderous (-us), *adj.* uttering slanders.
slang (slang), *n.* a colloquial language or expression current at any particular period; jargon of some particular calling or class in so-

ciety: *v.t.* to address with slang; abuse with vulgar language.

slant (slânt), *n.* an inclined plane; a sarcastic remark; a passing breeze: *v.t.* to give a sloping direction to: *adj.* inclined from a straight line.

slanting ('ing), *adj.* oblique.

slap (slap), *n.* a blow given with the open hand: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* slapped, *p.pr.* slapping], to strike with the open hand or with anything broad: *adv.* with a sudden, violent blow; direct; quick.

slapdash ('dash), *adv.* in a bold, careless, or random manner.

slapjack ('jak), *n.* a kind of flat batter cake.

slash (slash), *n.* a long cut; random cut; slit in old costumes: *pl.* swampy or wet lands: *v.t.* to cut by striking violently and at random; cut into long slits; cut with a whip: *v.i.* to strike violently and at random.

slashing ('ing), *adj.* sarcastic; severe.

slat (slat), *n.* a thin, narrow strip of wood or metal used for fastening together larger pieces.

slatch (slach), *n.* the slack of a rope; passing breeze.

slate (slāt), *n.* any rock that splits into thin plates; thin stone for roofing; tablet of stone for writing upon; list of candidates, prepared for nomination or election: *v.t.* to cover with slate; register for a political appointment; criticise fiercely.

slatt (slat), *n.* a slab of stone used as a veneer.

slattern ('ern), *n.* a careless, slovenly woman.

slatternly (-li), *adj.* slovenly; untidy: *adv.* awkwardly; untidily.

slatting ('ing), *n.* the violent flapping of anything hanging loose in the wind; slats collectively.

slaty (slāt'i), *adj.* like slate.

slaughter (slaw'ter), *n.* great destruction of life by violence; carnage; killing of oxen, &c., for human food: *v.t.* to slay or kill with violence; kill (beasts) for the market.

Slav (slâv), *n.* one of the great divisions of the Aryan family or language: *adj.* Slavonic.

slave (slāv), *n.* a human being held in bondage; serf; drudge; one under the power or influence of another: *v.i.* to work like a slave; toil or drudge.

slaver ('er), *n.* a vessel or trader engaged in the slave trade.

slavery ('er-i), *n.* [*pl.* slaveries (-iz)], the state of entire subjugation to the will of another; condition of a slave.

slavey ('i), *n.* a maidservant.

Slavic, same as Slavonic.

slavish ('ish), *adj.* pertaining to, befitting, or characteristic of, a slave.

Slavonic (slā-von'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the Slavs, their literature, or language. Also Slavonian, Slavic.

slaw (slaw), *n.* sliced cabbage served as a salad.

slay (slā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* slew, *p.p.* slain, *p.pr.* slaying], to kill or put to death with a weapon; destroy suddenly or with violence.

sleave (slēv), *n.* the knotted or entangled part of silk or thread; floss.

sled (sled), *n.* a carriage or vehicle mounted on runners for traveling over snow or ice. Also sledge: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sledded, *p.pr.* sledding], to convey or transport on a sled or sledge.

sledding ('ing), *n.* the act of transporting on, or conveying by, a sled; snow sufficient for the running of sleds.

sledge (slej), *n.* a large, heavy hammer; another form of sled.

sleek (slēk), *adj.* smooth; glossy.

sleeky ('i), *adj.* of a sleek appearance; fawning.

sleep (slēp), *n.* slumber; rest; death: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* slept, *p.pr.* sleeping], to take rest in sleep; be motionless or inactive; be dead; spin rapidly and smoothly.

sleeper ('er), *n.* one who sleeps; a piece of timber supporting a railway track; a sleeping car.

sleepful ('fool), *adj.* drowsy. Also sleepish.

sleepily ('i-li), *adv.* in a sleepy manner.

sleepiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sleepy.

sleepy ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* sleepier, *su-*

perl. sleepiest], inclined to, or overcome by, sleep; drowsy; sluggish; lethargic.

sleet (slēt), *n.* rain mingled with snow or hail: *v.i.* to hail or snow with rain mingled.

sleetiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sleety.

sleety ('i), *adj.* consisting of, or like, sleet.

sleeve (slēv), *n.* the part of a garment that covers the arm: *v.t.* to furnish with sleeves.

sleigh, another form of sled.

sleight (slīt), *n.* dexterity; cunning; artful trick.

slender (slen'dĕr), *adj.* small or narrow in proportion to the length or height; feeble; slim; moderate.

slept, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of sleep.

sleuth (slōōth), *n.* the track of a man or beast as known by the scent.

sleuthhound ('hound), *n.* a bloodhound.

slew, *p.t.* of slay.

sley (slā), *n.* a weaver's reed.

slice (slīs), *n.* a thin broad piece of anything; a thin broad knife for taking up or serving fish; a spatula: *v.t.* to cut into thin broad pieces; cut into parts; divide.

slick (slik), *adv.* immediately; completely: *n.* metal ore, especially gold, crushed and prepared for working.

slid, *p.t.* of slide.

slide (slīd), *v.i.* to pass smoothly over a surface without leaving it; glide; pass inadvertently or unobserved; slip: *v.t.* to thrust along; cause to slip: *n.* a smooth surface of ice for sliding upon; smooth declivity; picture on glass for exhibition on a screen; fall of a mass of rock or snow down a mountain; a grace of two small notes moving by degrees (Music].

sliding-scale ('ing-skāl), *n.* a variable scale of wages or prices according to the state of trade.

slight (slīt), *adj.* feeble; inconsiderable; unimportant; not severe; trifling; slender: *n.* neglect; oversight; *v.t.* to disregard as of little value; neglect.

slily, same as slyly.

slim (slim), *adj.* [*comp.* slimmer, *superl.* slimmest], of small diameter; weak; unsubstantial; slender.

slime (slīm), *n.* glutinous mud; any viscous substance.

sliminess ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being slimy.

slimsy (slim'zi), *adj.* frail.

slimy (slīm'i), *adj.* consisting of, covered over with, or like, slime.

sling (sling), *n.* an instrument for throwing stones; a throw; hanging bandage for an injured arm: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* slung, *p.pr.* slinging], to hurl with, or as with, a sling; hang so as to swing; hang by a rope so as to be moved.

slink (slingk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* slunk, *p.pr.* slinking], to creep away as if ashamed; sneak off; miscarry: said of beasts: *v.t.* to cast prematurely: said of beasts: *adj.* produced prematurely; lean [Scotch]: *n.* the young of a beast prematurely born, especially a calf; a sneak.

slinky ('i), *adj.* thin.

slip (slip), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* slipped, *p.pr.* slipping], to glide or slide; miss one's foothold; fall down; escape observation; enter by oversight; move out of place; depart or escape: *v.t.* to convey secretly; cause to move quickly and smoothly; omit; part from a branch or stem: *n.* the act of slipping; an oversight or omission; indiscretion; strip; twig from a stock; scion; a kind of petticoat; outer covering or case; liquid potter's clay; an incline for launching ships; a young sole; a fielder in cricket; a narrow pew or bench: *pl.* part of a theater at the sides of the stage.

slipper ('ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, slips; a kind of loose shoe.

slipperiness (-i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being slippery.

slippery ('ĕr-i), *adj.* non-adhesive; without firm hold or footing; unstable; smooth; cunning.

slipshod ('shod), *adj.* wearing shoes or slippers down at the heel; slovenly.

slit (slit), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* slit or slitted, *p.pr.* slitting], to cut lengthwise or into long strips; split: *n.* a long cut; narrow opening.

slither (sli*th*'ẽr), *v.i.* to slide.
sliver (sliv'ẽr or slīv'ẽr), *v.t.* to cut into long thin, or very small pieces: *n.* a splinter.
sloam (slōm), *n.* a layer of earth between seams of coal.
slobber, same as slabber.
sloe (slō), *n.* a small bitter plum.
slogan ('gân), *n.* the war-cry or gathering-cry of a Highland clan.
sloop (slōōp), *n.* a one-masted vessel with a fore-and-aft rig.
slop (slop), *n.* water carelessly spilled: puddle; poor liquor or liquid food: *pl.* dirty water; ready-made clothing; seaman's outfit: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* slopped, *p.pr.* slopping], to soil by letting liquid fall upon.
slope (slōp), *n.* an oblique direction: surface inclining gradually downwards: *v.t.* to form with a slope: incline or slant; direct obliquely: *v.i.* to take an oblique direction; run off.
sloppy (slop'i), *adj.* wet; muddy; splashed.
slot (slot), *n.* a broad, flat wooden bar; bolt; narrow aperture; mortise; deer's track; trap-door of a stage; valley: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* slotted, *p.pr.* slotting], to groove; trace by a slot.
sloth (slōth), *n.* idleness; habitual indolence; a South American arboreal quadruped which walks slowly on the ground.
slothful ('fool), *adj.* lazy; inactive.
slothfully (-li), *adv.* lazily; indolently.
slouch (slouch), *n.* a hanging down, as of the head or other parts of the body; ungainly, clownish gait; awkward, dull fellow: *v.t.* to cause to hang down; depress at the side: *v.i.* to walk in a clumsy, heavy, awkward manner.
slough (slou), *n.* a deep muddy place; bog.
slough (sluf), *n.* the cast-off skin of a serpent; the part that separates from a foul sore: *v.i.* to separate in dead matter from the sound flesh; come off, as the matter formed over a sore.
slough (slōō), *n.* drainage-stream and marsh in a prairie.
sloven (sluv'en), *n.* one who is habitually untidy in his dress and negligent of cleanliness; one who is negligent of order and neatness.
slovenliness (-li-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being slovenly.
slow (slō), *adj.* not quick or rapid in motion; dilatory; not prompt or quick; behind in time; not progressive; dull.
slowworm ('wẽrm), *n.* a small snake-like reptile; the blind-worm.
sludge (sluj), *n.* slush; mire.
sludgy ('i), *adj.* slushy; miry.
slue (slōō), *v.t.* to turn about a fixed point, as a spar, &c.; twist round: *v.i.* to turn about (with *round*).
slug (slug), *n.* a shelless mollusk, allied to the land-snail; a sluggard; a kind of oval bullet: *pl.* half-roasted ore.
sluggard ('ẽrd), *n.* one who is habitually lazy and idle.
sluggish ('ish), *adj.* habitually lazy and idle; dull; slothful; inactive; slow.
sluice (slōōs), *n.* a gate for excluding or regulating the flow of water in a canal, &c.; stream of water issuing through a flood-gate: *v.t.* to wash with water from, or as from, a sluice; wet copiously.
slum (slum), *n.* a low, dirty street or district of a city or town, inhabited by the very poor or criminal classes: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* slum, *p.pr.* slumming], to visit slums as a fashionable amusement.
slumber ('bẽr), *v.i.* to sleep lightly; doze; be in a state of inactivity or negligence.
slump (slump), *n.* gross amount or mass; a bog; a sudden fall, as of shares, &c.: *v.t.* to lump or throw into a single lot: *v.i.* fall or sink suddenly.
slung, *p.t.* of sling.
slunk, *p.t.* of slink.
slur (slẽr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* slurred, *p.pr.* slurring], to sully; soil; contaminate; pass over superficially; disparage; pronounce indistinctly; sing or perform in a light, gliding manner [Music]: *n.* a stain; slight reproach or disgrace; stigma; a

mark (‿) connecting notes that are to be sung or played legato.

slush (slush), *n.* half-melted snow; a greasy lubricating mixture.

slut (slut), *n.* a dirty, untidy woman.

sluttish ('ish), *adj.* untidy and dirty.

sly (slī), *adj.* [*comp.* slyer, *superl.* slyest], artfully cunning; underhand and crafty; meanly insidious.

slyly ('li), *adv.* in a sly manner.

slyness ('nes), *n.* the state of being sly.

smack (smak), *n.* a quick, smart blow; loud kiss; quick, sharp noise with the lips; flavor; taste; a one-masted coasting or fishing vessel: *v.t.* to kiss with a quick sharp noise; strike with a quick, smart blow: *v.i.* make a noise with the lips after tasting something.

small (smawl), *adj.* [*comp.* smaller, *superl.* smallest], little in quantity or degree; inconsiderable; of little worth or ability; not large or extended in dimensions; narrow-minded; mean: *n.* the slender part of anything.

small pica (pī'kå), *n.* a size of printing-type (see type).

smallpox ('poks), *n.* a contagious, feverish disease, characterized by eruptions upon the skin.

smalt (smawlt), *n.* a deep blue pigment.

smart (smärt), *adj.* causing a quick, sharp pain; poignant; sharp; clever; accomplished; brilliant; witty; vivacious; pretentious; showy; brisk; obtained by sharp practices: *n.* a quick, pungent, lively pain; poignant grief: *v.i.* to feel a lively, pungent pain; endure punishment.

smarten ('n), *v.t.* to make smart or spruce.

smart-money (-mun'i), *n.* money paid by a person to free him from some unpleasant difficulty, especially a recruit from his enlistment; money allowed to wounded soldiers and sailors.

smash (smash), *v.t.* to break in pieces by violence; crush: *v.i.* to become bankrupt: *n.* a breaking to pieces; bankruptcy.

smasher ('ėr), *n.* one who, or that which, smashes.

smatter (smat'ėr), *v.i.* to talk superficially or ignorantly; have a superficial knowledge of anything.

smattering (-ing), *n.* superficial knowledge.

smear (smēr), *v.t.* to overspread with anything unctuous, viscous, or adhesive; daub; pollute: *n.* a blot or stain.

smectite (smek'tīt), *n.* fuller's earth.

smell (smel), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* smelled or smelt, *p.pr.* smelling], to perceive by the nose; obtain the scent of: *v.i.* to affect the nose or olfactory nerves; exercise the sense of smell: *n.* that quality of bodies which affects the sense of smell; odor.

smelling ('ing), *n.* the sense of smell.

smelt (smelt), *n.* a small salmonoid fish: *v.t.* to fuse, as an ore, to separate the metal.

smerky (smėrk'i), *adj.* jaunty; spruce.

smerlin (smer'lin), *n.* a kind of loach.

smew (smū), *n.* a migratory diving bird of the duck family; the white nun.

smilax (smī'laks), *n.* a climbing plant of the lily family.

smile (smīl), *v.i.* to express pleasure, moderate joy, love, or kindness by the countenance; look gay, cheerful, or happy; express slight contempt by a smile; favor: *v.t.* to express by a smile: *n.* the act of smiling; a look of pleasure, kindness, happiness, or slight contempt; a drink of liquor.

smirch (smėrch), *v.t.* to smear; dirty.

smirk (smėrk), *v.i.* to smile affectedly or conceitedly: *n.* an affected smile: *adj.* spruce.

smite (smīt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* smote, *p.p.* smitten, *p.pr.* smiting], to strike, as with the hand or a weapon; kill; overthrow in battle; blast; chasten; affect with any passion: *v.i.* to strike.

smith (smith), *n.* one who forges metal with a hammer: worker in metals.

smithing ('ing), *n.* the art or process of working or forging metals into shape.

smithy ('i), *n.* a smith's workshop.

smock (smok), *n.* a chemise; smock-frock.

smock-frock ('frok), *n.* an agricultural laborer's loose outer shirt.

smokable (smōk'ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being smoked.

smoke (smōk), *n.* the vapor or substance that escapes when a substance is burned; vapor; exhalation; act of smoking; pipe or cigar; foolish talk: *v.t.* to apply smoke to; hang up in smoke; dry, scent, or medicate by smoke; inhale and puff out the smoke of; expel by smoke; detect or ferret out: *v.i.* to emit smoke; burn tobacco in a pipe, &c.; inhale and puff out smoke.

smokily ('i-li), *adj.* in a smoky manner.

smokiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being smoky.

smoking ('ing), *p.adj.* emitting smoke; used for smoking in.

smokeless (-les), *adj.* without smoke. Applied to an explosive which emits no smoke, as *smokeless powder.*

smolder (smōl'dĕr), *v.i.* to burn slowly or smoke without vent; exist in a stifled condition.

smolt (smōlt), *n.* a young salmon that has acquired its silver scales.

smooth (smōō*th*), *adj.* not rough; even surfaced; frictionless; gently flowing; glossy; bland; soothing; flattering: *v.t.* to make smooth; render easy; calm; regulate: *v.i.* to become smooth: *n.* the act of making smooth; smooth part of anything; a meadow.

smote, *p.t.* of smite.

smother (smu*th*'ĕr), *v.t.* to destroy the life of by suffocation; stifle; suppress or conceal: *v.i.* to be suffocated: *n.* stifling smoke or thick dust.

smoulder, same as smolder.

smudge (smuj), *n.* a smear or stain; suffocating smoke; a smoldering fire of damp combustibles emitting dense smoke for the purpose of keeping off mosquitoes: *v.t.* to smear or stain; blacken or stifle with smoke.

smudginess ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being smudged.

smug (smug), *adj.* affectedly precise or prim; spruce; neat.

smuggle ('l), *v.t.* to import or export secretly without paying custom-house duties; convey or introduce clandestinely: *v.i.* to practice smuggling.

smut (smut), *n.* a spot or stain made by soot or similar dirty matter; bad, soft coal; a fungoid disease affecting cereal grain; obscenity: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* smutted, *p.pr.* smutting], to soil or blacken with, or as with, smut: *v.i.* to become converted into smut; give off smut.

smuttily ('i-li), *adj.* in a smutty manner.

smuttiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being smutty.

smutty ('i), *adj.* soiled or stained with smut; affected with smut; obscene.

snack (snak), *n.* a slight, hasty repast.

snacot ('ot), *n.* a kind of pipe-fish.

snaffle (snaf'l), *n.* a bridle consisting of a joint in the middle and rings at the ends: *v.t.* to put a snaffle in the mouth of.

snag (snag), *n.* a short rough branch; knot; trunk of a tree fixed in the bed of a river: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* snagged, *p.pr.* snagging], to injure or destroy by contact with a snag.

snagged ('d), *adj.* full of, or covered with, snags. Also snaggy.

snail (snāl), *n.* a slimy, slow-creeping gasteropod of the genus Helix: hence any slow-moving person; drone.

snake (snāke), *n.* a serpent: *v.t.* to wind round spirally; to draw out.

snakish ('ish), *adj.* snake-like.

snaky ('i), *adj.* pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, a snake; deceitful; sly; cunning; insinuating.

snap (snap), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* snapped, *p.pr.* snapping], to break short or instantaneously; produce a sharp, sudden sound; utter sharp, angry words; miss fire: *v.t.* to break at once; crack; bite suddenly and unexpectedly: *n.* the act of snapping; noise made by snapping; spring catch; sudden and sharp spell, as of weather: *pl.* a kind of crisp cake:

adj. brisk; offhand; made or done without due notice; unfair.

snapdragon ('drag-un), *n.* a plant with a corolla that shuts with a snap when opened; a social game in which raisins are snatched from a bowl of burning brandy.

snappish ('ish), *adj.* apt to snap or eager to bite; sharp in retorting; peevish; caustic; easily irritated.

snapshot (snap'shot), *n.* a quick shot with gun or rifle; instantaneous photography.

snare (snār), *n.* a running noose to catch an animal; an entangling device; the gut stretched across a drum-head: *v.t.* to catch or entangle with.

snarl (snärl), *v.i.* to growl like an angry dog; speak surlily: *v.t.* to complicate or entangle, as thread or hair: *n.* the act of snarling; growl; angry contention or quarrel; a complicated entanglement of hair, &c.

snarling ('ing), *n.* the production of raised hollow metal work by hammering with a special tool on the inner surface.

snatch (snach), *v.t.* to take or seize abruptly and suddenly or without permission; seize and carry away: *v.i.* to attempt to seize anything suddenly (with *at*): *n.* a hasty catch or seizing.

sneak (snēk), *v.i.* to creep or steal away privately or meanly; slink; act with servility and meanness; steal: *n.* a mean, servile fellow; petty thief.

sneer (snēr), *v.i.* to show contempt by some facial expression; insinuate contempt by a covert expression; scoff: *n.* an indirect expression of contempt or scorn.

sneeze (snēz), *v.i.* to emit a sudden and violent rush of air through the mouth and nostrils, audibly and convulsively: *n.* the act of sneezing.

snicker (snik'ẽr), *n.* a half-suppressed laugh; a giggle: *v.i.* to laugh slyly; giggle.

sniff (snif), *v.i.* to draw in the breath through the nose, often as an expression of contempt: *v.t.* to smell or scent: *n.* the act of sniffing.

snigger, same as snicker.

sniggle (snig'l), *v.i.* to fish for eels by thrusting the baited hook into their holes.

snip (snip), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* snipped, *p.pr.* snipping], to cut or clip off at once, as with scissors: *n.* a single cut with scissors; small piece.

snipe (snīp), *n.* a long-billed fen fowl; curbstone broker.

snivel (sniv'el), *v.i.* to run at the nose; cry, as a child: *n.* mucus running from the nose; cant.

sniveler (-ẽr), *n.* one who snivels.

snob (snob), *n.* a vulgar person who apes gentility; vulgar upstart; journeyman shoemaker; knobstick.

snobbish ('ish), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or like, a snob.

snobbishness (-nes), *n.* vulgar or ostentatious show. Also snobbery, snobbism.

snood (snōōd), *n.* a ribbon for binding up the hair of a maiden [Scotch]; hair-line to connect a fishing-line with the hook.

snooze (snōōz), *v.i.* to nap: *n.* a nap.

snore (snōr), *v.i.* to breathe through the nostrils with roughness or hoarseness in sleep: *n.* a noisy breathing in sleep.

snout (snout), *n.* the projecting nose of a beast; nose of a man (in contempt).

snow (snō), *n.* frozen particles of vapor in the atmosphere in the form of white feathery flakes: *v.i.* to fall in snow.

snowbird ('bẽrd), *n.* an Arctic bird, the snow-bunting.

snowdrop ('drop), *n.* a bulbous plant with pretty white flowers.

snowfall ('fâl), *n.* the quantity of snow which falls during a given time.

snow-line ('līn), *n.* the lowest limit of perpetual snow.

snowy ('i), *adj.* white like snow; covered with, or abounding in, snow; pure.

snub (snub), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* snubbed, *p.pr.* snubbing], to check or reprimand with sarcasm or asperity; treat with designed contempt: *n.* an intended slight; reprimand.

snub-nosed ('nōzd), *adj.* having a short, flat nose.

snuff (snuf), *v.t.* to draw in through the nose; smell or scent; take the snuff off, as a candle: *v.i.* to snort or sniff; take snuff into the nostrils: *n.* powdered tobacco inhaled through the nose; charred part of the wick of a candle.

snuffle ('l), *v.i.* to speak or breathe hard through the nose when obstructed: *n.* a speaking through the nose when obstructed; affected nasal twang; cant: *pl.* obstruction of the nostrils by mucus.

snuffy ('i), *adj.* soiled with snuff.

snug (snug), *adj.* [*comp.* snugger, *superl.* snuggest], concealed; lying close and warm; compact and convenient: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* snugged, *p.pr.* snugging], to lie close and warm (with *up* or *together*).

snuggery ('ĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.* snuggeries (-iz)], a warm, cosy place.

snuggle ('l), *v.i.* to lie close for warmth and comfort.

so (sō), *adv.* in a like manner or degree; in high degree; as has been stated; for this reason; therefore; more or less: *conj.* on condition that; if; therefore: *interj.* stop!

soak (sōk), *v.t.* to cause to suck in moisture; steep in a fluid; wet thoroughly: *v.i.* to become saturated or steeped in fluid; drink excessively.

soap (sōp), *n.* a compound of oils or fats and an alkali used for washing and cleansing: *v.t.* to rub over, or wash, with soap; wheedle.

soapiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being soapy.

soapstone ('stōn), *n.* a variety of steatite.

soapy ('i), *adj.* covered with, or like, soap; soft and smooth.

soar (sōr), *v.i.* to fly aloft, as a bird; mount upwards with wings; rise in thought or imagination: *n.* a lofty flight.

sob (sob), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sobbed, *p.pr.* sobbing], to sigh in a convulsive manner with tears: *v.t.* to utter with a sob: *n.* a convulsive sigh; lamentation.

sobbing ('ing), *n.* the act of sighing with a short convulsive heaving of the breast.

sober (sō'bĕr), *adj.* habitually temperate, especially in the use of intoxicating liquors; self-possessed; calm; steady; sedate: *v.t.* to make sober: *v.i.* to become sober.

sobriety (-brī'e-ti), *n.* habitual temperance; calmness; seriousness.

sobriquet (sō-brē-kā') *n.* a nickname [French].

soc (sok), *n.* certain privileges of tenants under the feudal system; the feudal lord's power of holding a court in a district. Also soke.

sociability (sō-shiâ-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being sociable; disposition to associate and converse with others. Also sociableness.

sociable ('shiâ-bl), *adj.* disposed to associate and converse with others; social; companionable; affable: *n.* a kind of vehicle; tricycle or bicycle for two riders; a social gathering.

sociably (-bli), *adv.* in a sociable manner. Socially.

social ('shâl), *adj.* pertaining to men as living in society; inclined to friendly intercourse and conversation; convivial; growing in groups or masses; living in communities.

socialism (-izm), *n.* an economic theory or system of the reconstruction of society on the basis of co-operation of labor and community of property.

socialist (-ist), *n.* an advocate of socialism.

socialistic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, socialism. Also socialist.

sociality (-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being social. Also sociality.

socialize ('shâl-īz), *v.t.* to render social; regulate according to socialistic principles.

society (-sī'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* societies (-tiz)], a number of persons united for a common interest; people collectively who live in any region at any given period; fraternity; company; the more cultivated portion of any community in its social relations, &c.

sociological (-shi-ō-loj'ik-âl), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, sociology.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

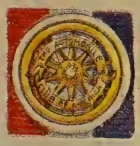
16

17.

18.

19

20


21

22

23

24

25

COPYRIGHT, 1910, BY F. E. WRIGHT

SOCIETY EMBLEMS

1. Master Mason; 2. Royal Arch Mason; 3. Knight-Templar; 4. Thirty-second Degree of Freemasonry; 5. Mystic Shrine; 6. Improved Order of Red Men; 7. Independent Order of Odd Fellows; 8. Knights of Malta; 9. Knights of Pythias; 10. Knights of the Golden Eagle; 11. Royal Arcanum; 12. Order of Sparta; 13. Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks; 14. Ancient Order of United Workmen; 15. American Legion of Honor; 16. Knights of Maccabees; 17. Patriotic Order Sons of America; 18. Junior Order United American Mechanics; 19. Independent Order of Foresters; 20. Heptasoph; 21. The Automobile Club of America; 22. Ancient Order of Hibernians; 23. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; 24. Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America; 25. Christian Endeavor.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

COPYRIGHT, 1910, BY F. E. WRIGHT

PAST OFFICERS' JEWELS

1. Past Master, of a lodge of Master Masons, or Blue Lodge; 2. Past High Priest, of a Royal Arch Chapter, or a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons; 3. Past Eminent Commander, of a Commandery of Knights Templar; 4. Past Illustrious Commander-in-Chief, of a Consistory, Thirty-second Degree of Freemasonry; 5. Past Potentate, of Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; 6. Past Exalted Ruler, of a Lodge of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; 7. Past Chancellor, of a Lodge of Knights of Pythias; 8. Past Commander, of a Council American Legion of Honor; 9. Past Grand, of a Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows; 10. Past Sachem, of a Tribe of Improved Order of Red Men; 11. Past President, of a Camp, Patriotic Order Sons of America; 12. Past Regent, of a Council of Royal Arcanum; 13. Past Councilor, of a Council of Junior Order of United American Mechanics; 14. Past Workman, of a Lodge of Ancient Order United Workman. 15. Past Chief Patriarch, of an Odd Fellows Encampment; 16. Past Regent, of a Senate, Order of Sparta.

sociologist (-ol'ō-jist), *n.* a student of sociology.
sociology ('ō-ji), *n.* the science of the constitution, evolution, and phenomena of human society; social science.
sock (sok), *n.* a light shoe worn by the classic actors of comedy; a short stocking; warm inner sole.
sockdolager (-dol'â-jēr), *n.* a conclusive argument; whopper.
socket ('et), *n.* a hollow into which something is fitted; hollow of a candlestick.
socle (sō'kl), *n.* a plain plinth forming a low pedestal; base of a statue, &c.
sod (sod), *n.* turf; sward: *v.t.* to cover with sod; turf.
soda (sō'dâ), *n.* impure carbonate of soda; sodium oxide.
soda-water (waw-tēr), *n.* aërated water containing bicarbonate of soda.
sodden (sod'n), *adj.* boiled; saturated: *v.i.* to be soaked or seethed: *v.t.* to saturate.
soddy ('i), *adj.* turfy.
sodic (sō'dik), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, sodium.
sodium ('di-um), *n.* a metallic element.
sofa (sō'fâ), *n.* a long seat with stuffed bottom, back, and arms.
soffit (sof'it), *n.* a small paneled ceiling; under part of a cornice presenting a flat surface.
soft (sôft), *adj.* easily yielding to pressure; malleable; smooth to the touch; not glaring; impressionable; effeminate; quiet; easy; courteous; mild; kind; somewhat weak in intellect: *n.* a foolish person: *adv.* softly; quietly: *interj.* gently! stop!
soften (sôf'n), *v.t.* to make soft or softer; tone down; palliate; assuage; render less rude or offensive; make effeminate; melt: *v.i.* to become soft or softened.
soggy (sog'i), *adj.* soaked; wet.
soi-distant (swä-dē-zäng'), *adj.* self-styled; calling himself; would-be; pretended [French].
soil (soil), *n.* the top stratum of the earth's surface; land; dirt; manure; stain: *v.t.* to make dirty; stain or mar: *v.i.* to become soiled.
soirée (swä-rā'), *n.* an evening party for conversation and social intercourse; public evening entertainment with refreshments.
sojourn (sō'jērn or sō-jērn'), *v.i.* to dwell for a time: *n.* a temporary residence.
soko (sō'kō), *n.* a species of anthropoid ape.
Sol (sol), *n.* the sun.
sol (sōl), *n.* the 5th note of the diatonic scale.
solace (sol'âs), *n.* comfort in sorrow; consolation: *v.t.* to comfort in sorrow.
solano (sō-lä'nō), *n.* a hot oppressive wind in the Mediterranean.
solar ('lâr), *adj.* pertaining to, measured by, or proceeding from, the sun.
solarize (-īz), *v.t.* to expose too long in the camera.
solar-year (-yēr), *n.* the period during which the earth makes one complete revolution round the sun, 365 days 5 hours 48 minutes 52 seconds.
sold, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of sell.
solder (sod'ēr or sol'dēr), *n.* a metallic alloy for uniting metals: *v.t.* to unite by a fusible metallic cement; join.
soldier (sōl'jēr), *n.* a person engaged in military service; a private as distinguished from an officer; man of military skill: *v.i.* to serve or act as a soldier; make a pretense of work.
sole (sōl), *n.* the underside of the foot; bottom of a boot or shoe, &c.; bottom of anything; a flat fish of the genus Solea: *v.t.* to furnish with, or as with, a sole: *adj.* alone; being or acting by one's self; unmarried.
solecism (sol'ē-sizm), *n.* a breach of the rules of syntax, or idiom of a language; impropriety; absurdity.
solely (sōl'li), *adv.* alone; singly.
solemn (sol'em), *adj.* characterized by religious rites or ceremonies; inspiring awe; serious; devout; formal; attended with a serious appeal to God.
solemnity ('ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* solemnities (-tiz)], a religious rite or ceremony; ceremony adapted to inspire

awe; gravity; impressiveness; affected or mock seriousness.
solemnization (-ni-zā'shun), *n.* the act of solemnizing.
solemnize ('em-nīz), *v.t.* to perform with ceremonies; celebrate.
solenoid (sō-len-oid), *n.* an electromagnetic helix.
sol-fa (sōl-fä') *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* solfaed, *p.pr.* sol-faing], to sing or vocalize the diatonic scale to the syllables *do, re, mi, fa,* &c.
solfatara (sol-fä-tä'rä), *n.* a volcanic vent, which emits sulphurous and other vapors.
solfeggio (-fäd'jō), *n.* the system of arranging the musical scale with the syllables *do, re,* &c., instead of the letters, A, B, &c. Also solfeggiare.
solferino (-fā-rē'no), *n.* a bright, deep pink aniline color.
solicit (sō-lis'it), *v.t.* to ask for with earnestness; entreat; invite or summon; endeavor to obtain: *v.i.* to canvass.
solicitation (-i-tā'shun), *n.* the act of soliciting; importunity; the offense of inciting to a felony; offense of accosting by a prostitute.
solicitor ('it-ēr), *n.* one who solicits; a person legally qualified to act for another in a court of law; an attorney; a canvasser.
solicitorship (-ship), *n.* the office or rank of a solicitor.
solicitous ('i-tus), *adj.* eager; anxious; apprehensive; concerned.
solicitude ('i-tūd), *n.* the state of being solicitous; concern; anxiety; carefulness.
solid (sol'id), *adj.* having the particles so close or firmly adhering as to resist impression; compact; cubic; not hollow; dense; heavy; weighty; just; unanimous: *n.* a body having its constituent particles firmly adhering together.
solidarity (-i-dar'i-ti), *n.* community of interests and responsibilities.
solidification (-id-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of solidifying, the state of being solidified.
solidify (-id'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* solidified, *p.pr.* solidifying], to make solid: *v.i.* to harden.
solidity ('i-ti), *n.* density; compactness; stability; truth; moral firmness.
soliloquize (sō-lil'ō-kwīz), *v.i.* to utter a soliloquy.
soliloquy ('ō-kwi), *n.* [*pl.* soliloquies (-kwiz)], a talking or discourse to one's self; a written composition of the nature of a monologue.
solitaire (sol-i-tār'), *n.* a game played by one person; a stud; precious stone in single setting; hermit.
solitarily ('i-tā-ri-li), *adv.* in a solitary manner.
solitariness (-nes), *n.* the state of being solitary.
solitary ('i-tā-ri), *adj.* living by one's self; lonely; single; done, passed, or suffered alone; remote; unoccupied; gloomy.
solitude ('i-tūd), *n.* the state of being by one's self; loneliness; seclusion; desert.
solo (sō'lō), *n.* [*pl.* solos ('lōz)], an air, or musical piece performed by a single instrument or by one vocalist.
soloist (-ist), *n.* one who performs or sings a solo.
solstice (sol'stis), *n.* that point in the ecliptic at which the sun is farthest from the equator, north in summer, south in winter.
solstitial (-stish'âl), *adj.* pertaining to, or happening at a solstice.
solubility (-ū-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state, quality, or degree of being soluble or dissolvable.
soluble ('ū-bl), *adj.* capable of being dissolved in a fluid; capable of solution.
solus (sō'lus), *adj.* alone [Latin].
solution (-lū'shun), *n.* the act of dissolving by means of a fluid; deliverance; explanation.
solvability (sol-vâ-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being solvable; solvency.
solvable ('vâ-bl), *adj.* capable of being solved.
solve (solv), *v.t.* to explain; clear up; remove.
solvency ('en-si), *n.* the state or quality of being solvent.
solvent (sol'vent), *n.* any liquid that dissolves another substance: *adj.*

able to discharge just claims or debts; having the power of dissolving.

somatology (sō-mâ-tol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of the general principles of matter, and its properties.

somber (som'bĕr), *adj.* dull; melancholy; dark; gloomy.

sombrero (-brā'rō), *n.* a kind of broad-brimmed hat.

sombrous ('brus), *adj.* gloomy; dull.

some (sum), a *suffix* meaning *like, same,* as win*some,* glad*some,* &c.: *adj.* more or less; expressing an indeterminate number, person, or quantity; one or the other; about.

somebody ('bod-i), *n.* some person; a person of importance.

somehow ('how), *adv.* in one way or another; by some means.

somersault ('ĕr-sawlt), *n.* a leap in which a person turns with his heels over his head.

something ('thing), *n.* a thing unknown, or not specified; part or portion; indefinite quantity or degree: *adv.* in some degree.

sometime ('tīm), *adv.* at a time indefinitely; formerly; once.

somewhat ('hwot), *n.* more or less: *adv.* in some degree or extent.

somewhere ('hwār), *adv.* in one place or another.

somewhile ('hwīl), *adv.* once; for a while.

somewhither ('hwi*th*er), *adv.* to some indeterminate place.

somnambulism (som-nam'bū-lizm), *n.* the act or practice of walking in sleep.

somnambulist (-list), *n.* a sleep-walker.

somniferous (-nif'ĕr-us), *adj.* causing sleep.

somnipathy (-nip'â-thi), *n.* sleep caused by some external influence, as mesmerism.

somnolence ('nō-lens), *n.* sleepiness; drowsiness. Also somnolency.

somnolent ('nō-lent), *adj.* inclined to sleep.

son (sun), *n.* a male child, or descendant; male issue of a parent, father or mother; pupil; native or inhabitant of a particular country.

Son, *n.* the second person of the Holy Trinity.

sonant (sō'nânt), *adj.* sounding; vocal.

sonata (-nä'tâ), *n.* a musical composition for one instrument, especially the pianoforte.

sonatina (-nâ-tē'nâ), *n.* a short, simple sonata.

song (sông), *n.* a lyrical poem or ballad; any poetical strain; poetry; poem; notes of birds; mere trifle.

songster ('stĕr), *n.* one skilled in singing; a singing bird. *Fem.* songstress.

soniferous (sō-nif'ĕr-us), *adj.* producing, or conveying, sound.

son-in-law (sun'in-law), *n.* [*pl.* sons-in-law (sunz-)], the husband of one's daughter.

sonnet (son'et), *n.* a short lyric poem of fourteen lines, each of five accents, with varying rhymes.

sonneteer (-et-ēr'), *n.* a composer of sonnets; minor poet: *v.i.* to compose sonnets.

sonometer (sō-nom'e-tĕr), *n.* an apparatus for showing the relation between musical notes, or testing the capacity of the auditory nerves.

sonorific (sō-nō-rif'ik), *adj.* producing sound.

sonorous (sō-nō'rus), *adj.* giving a clear sound when struck; resonant; loud-sounding; vocal; deep-toned.

sonship (sun'ship), *n.* the state or position of being a son.

soon (sōōn), *adv.* in a short time; quickly; easily; early; without delay.

soot (soot), *n.* finely divided carbon.

sooth (sōōth), *n.* truth.

soothe (sōō*th*), *v.t.* to please or calm with soft words or blandishments; comfort; allay; pacify; assuage.

soothsay sōōth'sā), *v.i.* to predict or foretell.

soothsayer (-ĕr), *n.* one who foretells or prognosticates.

soothsaying (-ing), *n.* the art or practice of foretelling or making predictions.

sootiness (soot'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sooty.

sooty ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* sootier, *su-*

perl. sootiest], pertaining to, producing, or like, soot; dusky, black.

sop (sop), *n.* anything steeped, dipped, or softened in a liquid, especially in broth; something given to pacify: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sopped, *p.pr.* sopping], to steep or dip in a liquid.

sophism (sof'izm), *n.* a specious but fallacious argument; fallacy.

sophist ('ist), *n.* one of a body of men in ancient Greece (5th century B. C.) who taught philosophy, eloquence, and politics; a fallacious or captious reasoner.

sophistical (so-fis'ti-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, a sophist; fallaciously subtle; quibbling. Also sophistic.

sophisticate ('ti-kāt), *v.t.* to render worthless by adulteration; pervert; vitiate.

sophistry (sof'is-tri), *n.* [*pl.* sophistries (-triz)], specious but fallacious reasoning; unsound argument.

sophomore ('ō-mōr), *n.* a student in his second academic year.

sopor (sō'pēr), *n.* deep sleep from which a patient is aroused with difficulty.

soporific (sō-pō-rif'ik), *adj.* causing, or tending to induce, sleep: *n.* an opiate or anodyne.

soppy (sop'i), *adj.* soaked or saturated with a liquid; very wet.

soprano (sō-prä'nō), *n.* [*pl.* sopranos, soprani ('nōz, 'nē)], the highest kind of female voice; a singer with such a voice.

sorb (sôrb), *n.* the European mountain-ash, yielding a fruit called rowans.

sorbefacient (sôr-be-fā'shi-ent), *adj.* producing absorption.

sorcerer ('sēr-ēr), *n.* a magician, wizard, or enchanter. *Fem.* sorceress.

sorcery (-i), *n.* [*pl.* sorceries (-iz)], divination by the aid of evil spirits; witchcraft; magic; enchantment.

sordid ('did), *adj.* mean; vile; base; niggardly; meanly avaricious.

sore (sōr), *adj.* tender or painful to the touch; inflamed; painful; sensitive; susceptible of irritation; heavy; grievous; severe; distressing: *adv.* grievously; severely; deeply: *n.* a painful or diseased part in an animal body; ulcer; wound; sorrow; trouble; a hawk of the first year; a buck of the fourth year.

sorely (sōr'li), *adv.* in a sore manner.

soreness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sore; tenderness.

sorghum (sôr'gum), *n.* a cane-like grass resembling broom corn, yielding sugar; molasses prepared from the juice of sorghum.

sorosis (sō-rō'sis), *n.* a woman's club or association.

sorrel (sor'el), *n.* a dock-like plant of the genus Rumex; a reddish-brown color.

Sorrento work (-en'tō wĕrk), *n.* carved ornamental fretwork in olive-wood with inlaid decorations.

sorrily ('i-li), *adv.* in a sorry manner.

sorriness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sorry.

sorrow ('ō), *n.* mental pain or uneasiness caused by loss, disappointment, &c.; grief; distress; unhappiness; regret; affliction: *v.i.* to feel mental pain or uneasiness; grieve; lament; be sad.

sorrowful (-fool), *adj.* full of, or showing, sorrow; sad.

sorrowfully (-li), *adv.* in a sorrowful manner.

sorry ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* sorrier, *superl.* sorriest], feeling regret for the loss of some good; vexed; pained; mean; worthless.

sort (sôrt), *n.* a kind or species; class, rank, or order; manner; degree: *v.t.* to separate and place in different divisions or classes; select: *v.i.* to consort or associate.

sortie (sôr'tē), *n.* the issuing of a body of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers.

sot (sot), *n.* a habitual drunkard.

sottish ('ish), *adj.* like a sot; stupid; infatuated.

sotto voce ('tō vō'chā), *adv.* in an undertone; with a moderate or restrained tone of voice.

sou (sōō), *n.* [*pl.* soos (sōōz)], an old French copper coin = one cent.

soubrette (-bret'), *n.* a female servant or attendant; in comedies, a

lady's maid who acts the part of an intriguing female.

souchet (-shā'), *n.* fish served up in the water in which it has been boiled.

sough (sou, or suf), *n.* a hollow murmur or whistling, as of the wind: *v.i.* to murmur or whistle.

sought, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of seek.

soul (sōl), *n.* the spiritual, rational, and immortal part in man; reason or intellect; conscience; life; essence; moving or inspiring power; courage; human being.

soulful ('fool), *adj.* full of soul or feeling.

soulless ('les), *adj.* without a soul; senseless; spiritless; dull; mean.

sound (sound), *adj.* whole; entire; unbroken; healthy; not decayed; founded on truth or right; orthodox; solvent; firm; safe; strong; legal; valid; laid on with force: *n.* the impression made on the ear by the vibrations of the air; noise; report; noise without signification; a strait or narrow passage of water; swimming bladder of a fish; the cuttlefish: *v.t.* to measure or ascertain the depth of; cause to make a noise; utter audibly; play upon; examine or try; probe: *v.i.* to make a noise or sound; play upon an instrument; be spread or published.

sounding ('ing), *n.* the ascertaining the depth of water: *adj.* causing sound; resonant.

soup (sōōp), *n.* a kind of broth.

sour (sour), *adj.* having an acid, sharp, or astringent taste; changed so as to become rancid; disagreeable; cross; morose: *v.t.* to cause to become sour: *v.i.* become morose, peevish, or discontented; to turn from sweet to sour.

sour-crout, same as sauerkraut.

source (sōrs), *n.* that from which anything arises or originates; spring or fountain; first cause; original.

sourish (sour'ish), *adj.* somewhat sour.

souse (sous), *n.* pickle made with salt; anything steeped or preserved in pickle; a plunging in water: *v.t.* to steep in pickle; plunge into water; strike with sudden violence: *v.i.* to make a sudden attack: *adv.* with sudden violence.

south (south), *n.* that one of the four cardinal points of the compass directly opposite the north: *adv.* toward the south: *v.i.* to turn or move toward the south; come to the meridian: *adj.* pertaining to the south.

South, *n.* the southern portion of the United States (with *the*).

southern (su*th*'ërn), *adj.* pertaining to, situated in, or proceeding from or towards the south.

Southerner (-ër), *n.* a native of the South.

southernwood ('ërn-wood), *n.* a species of wormwood.

Southron ('run), *n.* a Southerner.

souvenir (sōō-ve-nēr'), *n.* a memento or keepsake.

sovereign (sov' or suv'ër-in), *adj.* royal; supreme in power; possessing supreme dominion; effectual: *n.* a king, emperor, or queen; a British gold coin = 20*s.*

sovereignty (-ti), *n.* supreme power or dominion.

sow (sou), *n.* a female pig; oblong piece of metal.

sow (sō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* sowed, *p.p.* sown, *p.pr.* sowing], to scatter, as seed upon the earth; propagate; disseminate; scatter on or over: *v.i.* to scatter seed for growth.

soy (soi), *n.* a kind of fish sauce.

spa (spä), *n.* a spring of mineral water.

space (spās), *n.* extension; room; interval between lines; quantity of time; short interval: *v.t.* in printing, to make intervals between (lines or words) by separating them with thin pieces of type-metal.

spacial (spā'shăl), *adj.* pertaining to space. Also spatial.

spacious ('shus), *adj.* extending far and wide; roomy; vast in extent.

spade (spād), *n.* an implement for digging, &c., consisting of a broad blade of iron with a handle; one of a suit of cards having one or more figures resembling a spade; a hart three years old: *v.t.* to dig or work with a spade.

spadeful ('fool), *n.* as much as a spade will hold.
spalpeen (spăl'pēn), *n.* a scamp [Irish].
span (span), *n.* the space from the thumb to the end of the little finger when extended; nine inches; a short space of time; spread or extent of an arch, &c., between its abutments or supports; yoke of oxen or horses; pair of horses similar in color harnessed together: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* spanned, *p.pr.* spanning], to measure by the span of the hand; reach from one side to the other; fetter or hobble: *v.i.* to be matched for running in harness.
spangle (spang'gl), *n.* a small plate or boss of shining metal; any glittering ornament, especially for a dress: *v.t.* to set or adorn with, or as with, spangles.
Spaniard (span'yĕrd), *n.* a native of Spain.
spaniel ('yel), *n.* a variety of dog.
Spanish ('ish), *adj.* pertaining to Spain, its language, or to its inhabitants.
Spanish-fly (-flī), *n.* cantharides.
Spanish-main (-mān), *n.* the name formerly applied to the southern part of the Caribbean sea, and adjacent coast.
spank (spangk), *v.t.* to strike with the open hand; slap: *v.i.* to move quickly: *n.* a sounding slap.
spanker ('ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, spanks; the after-sail of a ship or barque.
spanking ('ing), *adj.* moving with a quick, lively step; dashing; stout; large.
spanner (span'ĕr), *n.* a wrench for tightening up or loosening the nuts on screws.
spar (spär), *n.* a lustrous crystalline mineral; a general name for a mast, yard, boom, &c.; a contest at boxing, or in words: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sparred, *p.pr.* sparring], to box; contest in words.
spare (spär), *v.t.* to use in a frugal manner; part with without inconvenience; omit; treat tenderly: *v.i.* to live frugally; forbear or forgive: *adj.* thin or lean; scanty; parsimonious; superfluous; reserved.
sparing ('ing), *adj.* frugal; abstemious.
spark (spärk), *n.* a small particle of fire or ignited substance thrown off in combustion; small shining body or transient light; small portion of anything active or vivid; gay young fellow; beau.
sparkle ('l), *v.i.* to emit sparks; glisten; scintillate; flash; coruscate.
spark-plug, *n.* an apparatus for exploding the gas in a gasolene motor by means of an electric spark.
sparling (spär'ling), *n.* a smelt.
sparrow (spar'ō), *n.* a well-known small bird of the passerine family.
sparse (spärs), *adj.* thinly scattered; not dense; set or planted here and there.
sparsely ('li), *adv.* in a sparse manner.
sparseness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sparse; thinness.
Spartan (spär'tăn), *adj.* pertaining to Sparta; hardy; undaunted; severe.
sparterie ('tĕr-i), *n.* articles spun or woven of esparto grass.
spasm (spazm), *n.* a sudden, violent, involuntary contraction of the muscles.
spasmodic (spaz-mod'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting in, spasms; convulsive; violent but short-lived. Also spasmodical.
spasmodically (-ăl-i), *adv.* in a spasmodic manner.
spat (spat), *n.* the spawn of shellfish, especially the oyster: *pl.* spatterdashes.
spate (spāt), *n.* a sudden heavy flood caused by heavy rains.
spatial, same as spacial.
spatter (spat'ĕr), *v.t.* to sprinkle with a liquid; defame: *v.i.* to undergo or cause scattering or splashing in drops or small quantities: *n.* a small splash.
spatterdashes (-dash-ez), *n.pl.* leather leggings for riding; gaiters.
spatula (spat'ū-lă), *n.* a broad, flat, thin, flexible knife for spreading plasters, paints, &c.

spatulate ('ū-lāt), *adj.* spatula-shaped.
spavin (spav'in), *n.* a disease of horses, characterized by a swelling in the hock joint, causing lameness.
spawn (spawn), *n.* the ova of fishes, oysters, &c.; mycelium of fungi; offspring or product: *v.i.* to produce and deposit spawn; deposit eggs, as fish, &c.
spawner ('ẽr), *n.* a female fish.
speak (spēk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* spoke, *p.p.* spoken, *p.pr.* speaking], to utter articulate sounds: said of human beings; talk; say; utter a discourse or speech; make mention; convey ideas; tell; sound: *v.t.* to utter articulately; declare or pronounce; publish.
speaker ('ẽr), *n.* one who speaks; one who delivers a discourse in public; the presiding officer of the popular branch of a legislative body, as of congress or a state legislature.
speaking ('ing), *p.adj.* uttering speech; life-like: *n.* the act of uttering words.
spear (spēr), *n.* a long-pointed weapon of war and the chase used for thrusting or throwing; a lance with barbed prongs for spearing fish; a shoot, as of grass: *v.t.* to pierce, or kill, with a spear: *v.i.* to shoot into a long stem.
spear-grass ('grȧs), *n.* long stiff grass, especially of the genus Poa.
spearwort ('wērt), *n.* a species of ranunculus.
spec., *abbr.* for speculation.
special (spesh'ȧl), *adj.* pertaining to, or constituting, a species; designed for a particular purpose; different from others; distinctive; uncommon; appropriate; limited in range or extent; specific.
specialism (-izm), *n.* devotion to a particular and restricted branch of knowledge, science, &c.
specialist (-ist), *n.* one who devotes himself to a particular branch of a profession, &c.
speciality (-i-al'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* specialities (-tiz)], the special or distinctive mark of a person or thing; special department, &c.
specialization ('ȧl-i-zā'shun), *n.* application to a special function or use; act of specializing.
specialize ('ȧl-īz), *v.t.* to particularize; assign to a specific use or function.
specially ('ȧl-i), *adv.* in a special manner; particularly.
specialty ('ȧl-ti), *n.* that for which a person is noted or distinguished; special contract or obligation.
specie (spē'shi), *n.* coined money.
species ('shēz), *n.* a group of individuals agreeing in common attributes and called by a common name; a sub-division of a genus; kind; sort.
specific (-sif'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a species; definite or particular; precise: *n.* a remedy for a particular disease.
specifically (-ȧl-li), *adv.* in a specific manner.
specification (spes-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of specifying; detailed statement of particulars.
specify ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* specified, *p.pr.* specifying], to mention or name particularly; designate verbally, so as to distinguish from other things.
specimen ('i-men), *n.* a sample; a part of something to show the quality, &c., of the whole.
specious (spē'shus), *adj.* appearing well at first sight; plausible; ostensible; fair.
speck (spek), *n.* a spot; flaw; blemish; small particle; blubber: *v.t.* to spot.
speckle ('l), *n.* a small spot in anything different in substance or color from the thing itself: *v.t.* to variegate with spots of a different color to that of the thing itself.
spectacle ('tȧ-kl), *n.* something exhibited to view, especially something unusual or worthy of notice; pageant; exhibition: *pl.* an optical instrument with two lenses mounted in a frame to assist the vision.
spectacular (-tak'ū-lȧr), *adj.* pertaining to shows or exhibitions; adapted to excite wonder or admiration by scenic effect.
spectator (-tā'tẽr), *n.* a beholder.

specter, spectre (spek'tr), *n.* a ghost or apparition.
spectral ('trăl), *adj.* ghostly; pertaining to, or produced by, the spectrum.
spectrology (-trol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of spectrum analysis.
spectroscope ('trō-skōp), *n.* an optical instrument for forming and examining spectra.
spectroscopical (-skop'i-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to the spectroscope. Also spectroscopic.
spectroscopically (-li), *adv.* by means of the spectroscope.
spectroscopist ('trō-skō-pist), *n.* one skilled in spectroscopy.
spectroscopy (-skō-pi), *n.* that branch of science connected with the use of the spectroscope and spectrum analysis.
spectrum ('trum), *n.* [*pl.* spectra ('tră)], the colored and other rays of light separated by refraction through a prism and exhibited on a screen, &c.
spectrum analysis (ă-nal'i-sis), *n.* the determination of the chemical or physical composition of a body by means of the spectrum of light which it gives forth or which passes through it: each substance in the spectrum having its own particular system of lines.
specular ('ū-lăr), *adj.* having a smooth reflecting surface, as a mirror or speculum.
speculate ('ū-lāt), *v.i.* to consider or meditate upon; purchase stock, land, goods, &c., out of the usual order of trade with a view to sell them at an enhanced profit by an expected rise in the market.
speculation (-lā'shun), *n.* intellectual examination; theory; purchase of stock, goods, &c., out of the regular order of trade for future sale at an enhanced price; game at cards.
speculative ('ū-lā-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or given to, speculation; contemplative; theoretical; risky.
speculator (-tēr), *n.* one who engages in speculation.
speculum ('ū-lum), *n.* [*pl.* specula (-lă)], a mirror, especially a concave mirror used as a reflector; a surgical instrument for dilating certain passages of the body and throwing light by reflection within them for examination, &c.
sped, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of speed.
speech (spēch), *n.* the faculty of uttering articulate sounds or words; expression of thought in words; act of speaking; particular language or dialect; formal discourse in public; oration.
speed (spēd), *n.* velocity; swiftness; quickness; success: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sped, *p.pr.* speeding], to make haste; move quickly; fare: *v.t.* to prosper; favor; despatch quickly; execute; aid.
speedometer (-om'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument showing the velocity of a moving vehicle.
speedy ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* speedier, *superl.* speediest] not dilatory or slow; prompt; quick; hasty.
spell (spel), *n.* a charm or incantation; time during which a person works; duration: *v.i.* to form words with the proper letters, either orally or in writing: *v.t.* to write, repeat, or point out the proper letters of; read with difficulty (with *out*).
speller ('ēr), *n.* one who spells; a spelling-book.
spelling ('ing), *p.adj.* pertaining to spelling: *n.* orthography.
spelt (spelt), *n.* a kind of grain.
spelter ('ēr), *n.* zinc.
spence (spens), *n.* a buttery or larder.
spencer ('ēr), *n.* a kind of short jacket; a four-cornered fore-and-aft sail.
Spencerism (-izm), *n.* the philosophical system advocated by Herbert Spencer in his works, especially the application of the principles of evolution.
spend (spend), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* spent, *p.pr.* spending], to lay out, as money; give for any purpose; dispose of; consume; drain of force or strength: *v.i.* to incur expense.
spendthrift ('thrift), *adj.* prodigal; extravagant: *n.* one who is prodigal or lavish in expenditure.
sperm (spērm), *n.* the seminal fluid

of animals; spermaceti; spawn of frogs and fishes.

spermaceti (-spēr-mā-sē'ti), *n.* a white waxy substance obtained from the head of the sperm-whale.

spermatic (-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to semen. Also spermatical.

spermatozoön (-mā-tō-zō'on), *n.* the germ cell in animals and plants.

spermoderm ('mō-dērm), *n.* the outer coat or testa of a seed.

spew (spū), *v.i.* to vomit.

sphenoid (sfē'noid), *adj.* wedge-shaped.

sphere (sfēr), *n.* a globe or globular body; the concave or expanse of the heavens; circuit or range of knowledge, influence, action, &c.; place of existence; social position; a solid body contained under a single surface, each point of which is equidistant from a central point.

spherical (sfer'i-kăl), *adj.* globular.

spherically (-i), *adv.* in the form of a sphere.

sphericity (sfē-ris'i-ti), *n.* roundness.

spherics (sfer'iks), *n.* spherical geometry and trigonometry.

spherograph ('ō-grăf), *n.* an instrument for the practical application of spherics to navigation.

spheroid (sfē'roid), *n.* a body resembling a sphere but not quite round.

spheroidal ('ăl), *adj.* like a spheroid.

spherometer (-rom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the curvature of round surfaces, and the thickness of small bodies.

spherule (sfer'ūl), *n.* a little sphere.

sphincter (sfingk'tēr), *n.* a muscle that closes an orifice which it surrounds.

sphinx (sfingks), *n.* [*pl.* sphinxes ('ez)], a fabled monster having the head of a woman and the body of a lioness; a person of enigmatical character or policy, from the custom of the sphinx of proposing riddles to travelers and destroying those who could not solve the enigmas.

spicate (spī'kāt), *adj.* having, or arranged in the form of, a spike or ear. Also spicated.

spice (spīs), *n.* any aromatic and pungent vegetable used for seasoning food; relish; small quantity giving flavor to a greater: *v.t.* to season or flavor with, or as with, spice; tincture.

spicily ('i-li), *adv.* in a spicy manner.

spiciness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being spicy.

spick and span (spik and span), *adj.* new.

spicular (spik'ū-lăr), *adj.* dart-like.

spiculate ('ū-lāt), *adj.* covered with, or having, spicules.

spicule ('ūl), *n.* a slender sharp-pointed body.

spicy (spī'si), *adj.* [*comp.* spicier, *superl.* spiciest] flavored with, containing, or having the qualities of, spice; aromatic; fragrant; pungent; racy.

spider ('dēr), *n.* any individual of the genus Arachnida that spins webs to ensnare its prey; something like a spider.

spigot (spig'ot), *n.* a pointed piece of wood used to stop the vent-hole of a cask or pipe of a faucet.

spike (spīk), *n.* a large kind of nail; anything like a spike; ear of grain: *v.t.* to fasten with spikes; stop the vent of (a cannon) by driving a spike into it.

spikelet ('let), *n.* a small spike.

spikenard ('närd), *n.* an aromatic plant from which an oil, the ancient *nardos*, is extracted.

spiky ('i), *adj.* spike-like; set with spikes.

spill (spil), *n.* a thin strip of paper or wood for lighting a lamp, &c.; a tumble or overthrow: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* spilled, spilt, *p.pr.* spilling], to suffer to run or fall out of a vessel: *v.i.* to fall out.

spiller ('ēr), *n.* one who spills; a kind of fishing-line.

spillikin (spil'i-kin), *n.* a small peg of wood, &c., used for making scores in a game: *pl.* a game played with spillikins.

spin (spin), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* spun, *p.pr.* spinning], to draw out and twist into threads; protract; draw out tediously; cause to whirl rapidly; form by drawing out and twisting the materials of: *v.i.* to practice spinning; whirl; issue in a small

stream; move swiftly, as a bicycle: *n.* the act of spinning; single effort; a bicycle run.

spinach ('ăj), *n.* an esculent vegetable.

spinal (spīn'ăl), *adj.* pertaining to the spine.

spindle (spin'dl), *n.* the long thin rod used in spinning wheels for twisting the thread; any axis of revolution.

spine (spīn), *n.* in vertebrates, the backbone.

spinel (spin'el), *n.* a mineral of various colors, allied to corundum.

spinet (spin'et), *n.* a keyed instrument, allied to the harpsichord, but smaller.

spiniferous (spī-nif'ĕr-us), *adj.* thorny. Also spinose, spinous.

spink (spingk), *n.* a kind of finch.

spinneret (spin'ĕr-et), *n.* an organ with which certain insects form their webs or silk.

spinning jenny ('ing-jen-i), *n.* a machine for spinning cotton.

spinster (spin'stĕr), *n.* an unmarried woman.

spiny (spīn'i), *adj.* full of spines.

spiracle (spir'ă-kl), *n.* any minute passage which serves for inhaling or exhaling air or other fluid.

spiral (spī'răl), *adj.* winding around a center like the thread of a screw; tapering or pointed like a spire: *n.* a curve or curved line receding continually from the center about which it revolves.

spirally (-i), *adv.* in a spiral form.

spirant ('rănt), *n.* a name applied to those consonants in which the breath is not entirely stopped in articulating.

spire (spīr), *n.* a slender stalk or blade; a tapering body; winding line; steeple; top: *v.i.* to shoot forth or up like a spire.

spirit (spir'it), *n.* the soul; the intelligent, immaterial, immortal part of man; life; disembodied soul; apparition; courage; energy; vivacity; power of mind, moral and intellectual; genius; real meaning; essence; any liquid produced by distillation; alcohol: *pl.* intoxicants, as brandy, &c..; liveliness; natural vivacity: *v.t.* to take away suddenly or secretly.

Spirit, *n.* the third person of the Holy Trinity (with *the*).

spirited (-ed), *adj.* full of spirit or life; animated; vivacious; lively.

spiritism (-ism), *n.* the science of spiritualistic phenomena.

spiritless (-les), *adj.* without spirit; depressed; dejected.

spirit-rapping (rap'-ing), *n.* raps heard in spiritualistic séances.

spiritual (spir'it-ū-ăl), *adj.* incorporeal; not material; possessing the nature or qualities of a spirit; mental or intellectual; pure; holy; heavenly-minded; not lay or temporal; ecclesiastical.

spiritualism (-izm), *n.* the state of being spiritual; the philosophical doctrine that nothing is real except soul or spirit; the belief that certain alleged phenomena, as rapping, table-turning, trances, &c., are caused by the presence of departed spirits who thus manifest their presence; the tenets and practices of spiritualists.

spiritualist (-ist), *n.* a believer in spiritualism.

spiritualistic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, produced by, or characteristic of, spiritualism.

spirituality (-al'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being spiritual; spiritual nature; essence as distinguished from matter; that which belongs to the church or religion.

spiritualization (-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of spiritualizing.

spiritualize (-īz), *v.t.* to free from sensuality; make spiritual; give a spiritual meaning to.

spiritually ('ū-ăl-li), *adv.* in a spiritual manner; like a spirit.

spirituelle (-ū-el'), *adj.* refined; ethereal; pure.

spirituous (spir'it-ū-us), *adj.* having the quality of spirit; pure; immaterial; alcoholic; ardent.

spirograph (spī'rō-grăf), *n.* an instrument for recording graphically respiratory movements.

spirometer (-rom'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the capacity of the lungs.

spit (spit), *n.* a long pointed rod on which meat is roasted; small point of land or a long narrow shoal running into the sea: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* spitted, *p.pr.* spitting], to thrust a spit through; impale: [*p.t.* spit or spat], eject or throw out: *v.i.* eject saliva from the mouth; drizzle, as rain.

spite (spīt), *n.* ill-will or hatred toward another, with the desire to thwart or injure; petty malice; grudge: *v.t.* to try to injure or thwart; annoy.

spiteful ('fool), *adj.* full of spite; malicious; malignant.

spitefully (-i), *adv.* in a spiteful manner.

spitfire (spit'fīr), *n.* a very violent or passionate person.

spittle ('l), *n.* saliva; sputum.

spitz-dog (spitz'dog), *n.* a small variety of Pomeranian dog.

splash (splash), *v.t.* to spatter with water, mud, &c.: *v.i.* to dash water about: *n.* water or slush thrown upon anything; a noise as from water thrown up, or by anything striking in or upon a liquid.

splatter (splat'ẽr), *v.t.* to splash.

splatterdash (-dash), *n.* uproar; noise: *pl.* same as spatterdashes.

splay (splā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* splayed, *p.pr.* splaying], to dislocate, as the shoulder bone of a horse; slope or slant: *n.* a sloped surface: *adj.* turned or spreading outwards.

spleen (splēn), *n.* a soft vascular organ near the large extremity of the stomach, supposed by the ancients to be the seat of anger, melancholy, or vexation: hence a fit of ill-humor, melancholy, or latent spite.

spleget (splej'et), *n.* a wet cloth for washing a wound.

splendent (splen'dent), *adj.* brilliant; illustrious; shining; very conspicuous.

splendid ('did), *adj.* magnificent; very bright; brilliant; famous; heroic; celebrated; sumptuous.

splendor ('dẽr), *n.* the appearance of anything splendid; magnificence; pomp.

splenetic (splē-net'ik), *adj.* fretful; peevish; melancholy.

splenic (splen'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the spleen.

splice (splīs), *v.t.* to unite, as two ropes, by interweaving the strands; connect, as pieces of wood or metal, by overlapping parts and making them fast together; to unite in marriage: *n.* the union of ropes, &c., by interweaving or joining.

splint (splint), *n.* a splinter; a thin piece of wood to keep a broken bone, &c., in position; a hard excrescence on the shank-bone of a horse.

splint-coal ('kōl), *n.* a variety of coal with a slaty structure.

splinter (splin'tẽr), *n.* a thin piece of wood, &c., split or rent off lengthwise; fragment: *v.t.* to split or rend into long thin pieces; shiver: *v.i.* to be rent into splinters.

splintery (-i), *adj.* of, or like, splinters.

split (split), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* split, *p.pr.* splitting], to divide lengthwise; tear asunder violently; cleave; rupture; disunite: *v.i.* burst with laughter (figuratively); betray confidence; throb or ache violently.

splotch (sploch), *n.* a stain; daub.

splurge (splẽrj), *n.* a great display.

splutter (splut'ẽr), *v.i.* to speak hastily and confusedly; scatter ink upon a paper, as with a bad pen: *n.* a confused noise; stir; commotion.

spoffish (spof'ish), *adj.* bustling about trifling matters.

spoil (spoil), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* spoiled, spoilt, *p.pr.* spoiling], to take away by force; plunder; corrupt; vitiate; ruin; destroy: *v.i.* to become useless; decay: *n.* that which is taken from another by violence; pillage; plunder; booty.

spoke (spōk), *n.* one of the bars of a wheel connecting the nave or center with the felly or rim; round of a ladder: *v.t.* to furnish with spokes: *p.t.* of speak.

spoken ('n), *adj.* uttered in speech; oral; speaking: *p.p.* of speak.

spokeshave ('shāv), *n.* a kind of double-handled plane for dressing curved work.

spoliation (spō-li-ā'shun), *n.* the act of plundering or robbery, especially in time of war; injury done to a document.
spondaic (spon-dā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a spondee.
spondee ('dē), *n.* a poetic foot of two long syllables (— —).
spondyl ('dil), *n.* a vertebra.
sponge (spunj), *n.* the porous, elastic, fibrous framework of any species of Spongida; any substance resembling sponge; a mop for cleansing a gun after its discharge; point of a horseshoe; parasite: *v.i.* to suck in like a sponge; live upon others: *v.t.* cleanse or wipe with a sponge; obtain by mean arts without cost.
sponginess (spun'ji-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being spongy.
spongious (spon'ji-us), *adj.* spongelike.
spongy (spun'ji), *adj.* flexible and full of small cavities; like a sponge; having the quality of imbibing fluids; wet and soft; rainy.
sponsion (spon'shun), *n.* the act of becoming surety for another; an engagement on behalf of a state pending ratification.
sponson ('sun), *n.* the triangular space before and abaft the paddle-boxes of a steamboat; one of the armored projections with gun ports of a warship.
sponsor ('sēr), *n.* a surety; a godfather or godmother.
sponsorial (-sō'ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a sponsor.
sponsorship ('ship), *n.* state or position of being a sponsor.
spontaneity (-tă-nē'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being spontaneous; tendency in animal and vegetable organisms to undergo changes irrespective of environment.
spontaneous (-tā'ne-us), *adj.* proceeding from natural disposition or impulses; acting by internal impulse or natural law.
spook (spōōk), *n.* a ghost.
spool (spōōl), *n.* a hollow cylinder surrounded with a ridge at each end on which thread, &c., are wound: *v.t.* to wind on a spool.
spoon (spōōn), *n.* a small domestic implement consisting of a hollow bowl and handle for dipping in liquids and conveying them to the mouth, &c.; a simpleton; a club used in golf: *v.t.* to take up in, or as in, a spoon: *v.i.* to act the part of a demonstrative lover.
spoonbill ('bil), *n.* a wading bird of the heron family with a spoon-like bill.
spoonful ('fool), *n.* [*pl.* spoonfuls ('foolz)], as much as a spoon will hold; small quantity.
spoonily ('i-li), *adv.* in a spoony manner.
spoony ('i), *n.* a simpleton: *adj.* weak-minded; demonstratively fond.
spoor (spōōr), *n.* the track or trail of any wild animal.
sporades (spor'ă-dēz), *n.pl.* stars not included in any constellation.
sporadic (spō-rad'ik), *adj.* occurring separately or apart from others of the same kind; single. Also sporadical.
sporadically (-ăl-li), *adv.* in a sporadic manner.
sporadic disease (diz-ēz'), *n.* a disease, usually epidemic, attacking only a few in a particular district and not spreading.
spore (spōr), *n.* a minute grain in cryptogamous plants which performs the function of a seed; a minute ovoid body in certain organisms which gives rise to new organisms by germination.
sporran (spor'ăn), *n.* the furry pouch worn in Highland costume in front of the kilt.
sport (spōrt), *n.* diversion; jest; mirth; mockery; play; outdoor recreation, as hunting, shooting, &c.; athletics and games of skill for which prizes are given or money staked; an animal or plant which deviates in its organism from the normal condition: *v.i.* to play or frolic; trifle; practice field diversions: *v.t.* to divert; exhibit or wear in public.
sportful ('fool), *adj.* full of sport; indulging in mirth or play; merry; frolicsome.
sporting ('ing), *p.adj.* pertaining to,

characteristic of, or engaging in, sport or sports.

sporting man (man), *n.* [*pl.* sporting men], a fast man; gambler; a sportsman.

sportive ('iv), *adj.* frolicsome; merry.

sportively (-li), *adv.* in a sportive manner.

sportiveness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sportive; disposition to mirth.

sportsman (spōrts'mân), *n.* [*pl.* sportsmen ('men)], one who pursues the sports of the field, as hunting, &c. *Fem.* sportswoman.

sportsmanship (-ship), *n.* skill or practice in field sports.

sporule (spor'ūl), *n.* a granule with a spore.

spot (spot), *n.* a blot or mark; discolored place or stain; blemish; disgrace or reproach; locality; place; small part of a different color; dark place on a luminous disc, as of the sun or a planet; mark on a billiard table where the red ball is placed; spot-stroke: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* spotted, *p.pr.* spotting], to mark with spots; discolor; stain; disgrace or blemish; mark or note so as to recognize; detect.

spot light ('līt), *n.* an adjustable calcium light for throwing a shifting light on a stage, so as to keep a player within its rays.

spot-stroke ('strōk), *n.* a particular stroke off the red ball when on the spot.

spotter ('ĕr), *n.* a detective.

spottiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being spotted.

spotty ('i), *adj.* marked with, or full of, spots.

spousals (spou'zâls), *n.pl.* marriage; nuptials.

spouse (spouz), *n.* a married person.

spout (spout), *n.* the projecting mouth of a vessel; pipe for conducting a liquid; lift or shoot: *v.t.* to throw out forcibly and abundantly, as from a pipe; pawn: *v.i.* issue with violence, as from a pipe.

sprag (sprag), *n.* a young salmon or cod.

sprain (sprān), *n.* an excessive strain of the muscles or ligaments of a joint without dislocation: *v.t.* to overstrain (the muscles or ligaments of a joint) without dislocation.

sprang, *p.t.* of spring.

sprat (sprat), *n.* a small fish.

sprawl (sprawl), *v.i.* to stretch the body carelessly when in a horizontal position; lie; stretch or toss out the limbs or move awkwardly; open irregularly, as cavalry; spread in an irregular manner, as a plant.

spray (sprā), *n.* a small shoot or branch of a tree, or a collection of them; small particles of water driven or dashed in the air; jet of fine medicated water, perfume, &c.: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sprayed, *p.pr.* spraying], to throw spray upon.

spread (spred), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* spread, *p.pr.* spreading], to extend in all directions; propagate; unfurl; open; emit; scatter; set or furnish with provisions: *v.i.* to be extended or propagated: *n.* extent; table furnished with provisions; feast.

spread-eagle ('ē-gl), *adj.* defiantly bombastic: *n.* the figure of an eagle with its wings elevated and its legs extended: the heraldic emblem of the United States.

spree (sprē), *n.* a merry frolic; carousal.

sprig (sprig), *n.* a small twig or shoot; scion; headless brad or nail; ornament in the form of a spray: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sprigged, *p.pr.* sprigging], to work or adorn with sprigs; drive brads into.

spright (sprīt), *n.* a sprite.

sprightliness ('li-nes), *n.* vivacity.

sprightly ('li), *adj.* [*comp.* sprightlier, *superl.* sprightliest], vivacious; brisk; animated; airy; gay: *adv.* with vivacity.

spring (spring), *v.i.* [*p.t.* sprang, *p.p.* sprung, *p.pr.* springing], to arise; originate; appear; shoot up; leap; bound; dart; start or rise up suddenly; fly back; issue or proceed; warp: *v.t.* to start or rouse; cause to spring up; explode; crack; strain; cause to close suddenly; leap over; cause to open: *n.* a leap or bound; an elastic body used for various mechanical purposes; a flying

back with elastic force; source; a fountain of water; one of the four seasons of the year when plants begin to grow; crack in a mast, &c.

springbok ('bok), *n.* the South African gazelle.

springe (sprinj), *n.* a gin or noose.

springiness (spring'i-nes), *n.* elasticity; sponginess.

springing ('ing), *n.* the act or process of leaping; growth, the point at which an arch unites with its support.

springtide ('tīd), *n.* the tide which happens at or near the new and full moon; springtime.

springy ('i), *adj.* elastic; light; spongy.

sprinkle (spring'kl), *v.t.* to scatter in small drops; baptize with a few drops of water; cleanse or purify: *v.i.* to rain in small drops: *n.* a sprinkling.

sprinkling (spring'kling), *adj.* scattering in small drops: *n.* a small quantity distributed in small drops; a small quantity distributed or scattered, as of people, &c.

sprint (sprint), *n.* a run for a short distance at full speed: *v.i.* to run at full speed.

sprit (sprit), *v.i.* to bud or sprout: *n.* a sprout or shoot; a small spar which raises diagonally the peak of the sail of a boat.

sprout (sprout), *v.i.* to germinate; shoot, as the seed of a plant: *n.* a shoot; bud: *pl.* Brussels sprouts.

spruce (sprōōs), *n.* a fir tree of the genus Picea; wood of the spruce tree; a fermented beverage made from spruce leaves, &c.: *adj.* smart; trim; neat; dandified: *v.t.* to dress with affected neatness.

sprucely ('li), *adv.* in an spruce manner.

spruceness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being spruce.

sprung, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of spring.

spry (sprī), *adj.* nimble; sharp.

spume (spūm), *n.* froth; foam: *v.i.* to foam.

spumy ('i), *n.* frothy; foamy.

spun, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of spin.

spunk (spungk), *n.* touchwood; mettle.

spunky ('i), *adj.* mettlesome; plucky.

spur (spēr), *n.* a rowel with sharp points worn on the heel of boots for inciting a horse; any incentive to action; largest root of a tree; something projecting; stiff, sharp spine on a cock's leg, &c.: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* spurred, *p.pr.* spurring], to prick with a spur; incite to action; hasten: *v.i.* to travel with haste; push on.

spurious (spū'ri-us), *adj.* not genuine; counterfeit; illegitimate; false.

spurn (spērn), *v.t.* to drive away, as with the foot; reject with contempt; treat with disdain: *v.i.* to manifest contempt in rejecting anything: *n.* disdainful rejection.

spurrier (spur'i-ēr), *n.* a spur maker.

spurt (spērt), *v.i.* to issue forth suddenly or violently in a stream or jet; make a sudden brief effort: *v.t.* to throw out in a stream or jet: *n.* a sudden or forcible ejection of a liquid; brief, sudden effort.

sputter (sput'ēr), *v.i.* to throw out moisture in scattered drops; speak rapidly and indistinctly; spit: *v.t.* to emit in small particles with a crackling or spluttering noise: *n.* moist matter thrown out in small drops.

sputum (spū'tum), *n.* saliva; spittle.

spy (spī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* spied, *p.pr.* spying], to discover, especially at a distance; gain sight of; detect; explore; examine secretly: *v.i.* to scrutinize; play the spy: *n.* a person who in time of war enters the enemy's camp to gain information as to its movements, &c.; one who keeps watch on others; secret agent.

spy-glass ('glăs), *n.* a small telescope.

squab (skwob), *n.* a person of short, fat figure; kind of sofa; stuffed cushion; nestling of a pigeon: *adj.* short and fat; bulky: *adv.* with a heavy fall.

squab-pie ('pī), *n.* pigeon-pie.

squabble ('l), *v.i.* to wrangle or dispute in a noisy manner: *v.t.* to disarrange: said of type set up: *n.* a noisy wrangle; dispute.

squad (skwod), *n.* a small party of

soldiers assembled for drill, &c.; any small party.

squadron ('run), *n.* a division of a regiment of cavalry, comprising two troops; detachment of war vessels employed on some particular service.

squalid (skwol'id), *adj.* extremely dirty; foul; poverty-stricken.

squall (skwawl), *n.* a sudden and violent gust of wind, often accompanied with rain, sleet, &c.; a loud scream: *v.i.* to scream or cry violently.

squally ('i), *adv.* gusty.

squaloid (skwā'loid), *adj.* shark-like.

squalor (skwol'ēr or skwā'lōr), *n.* foulness; dirt.

squamoid (skwā'moid), *adj.* scaly.

squamose ('mōs), *adj.* covered with, or like, scales. Also squamous.

squander (skwon'dēr), *v.t.* to spend lavishly or wastefully; dissipate: *v.i.* to be wasteful or prodigal.

square (skwār), *n.* a parallelogram having 4 equal sides and 4 right angles; anything nearly resembling a square; an area of 4 sides having houses on each side; square body of troops; a mathematical instrument for measuring right angles; product of a number multiplied by itself: *adj.* having 4 equal sides and 4 equal angles; forming a right angle; having a straight front; true; upright; honest; just; well-set; stout: *v.t.* to form with 4 equal sides and 4 equal angles; multiply by itself; reduce to a given standard; adjust; regulate; make even; place at right angles with the keel: *v.i.* to accord or agree (with *with*); fit; assume a boxing attitude (with *up*).

squarely ('li), *adv.* in a square form.

squareness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being square.

square measure (mezh'ēr), *n. the* square of a lineal measure.

square-rigged ('rigd), *adj.* having the sails extended on yards suspended horizontally by the middle.

square-root ('rōōt), *n.* that number or quantity which, multiplied by itself, produces the given number or quantity, as 2 is the square root of 4.

squash (skwosh), *v.t.* to crush, especially into a flat mass or pulp: *n.* something soft and easily crushed; something unripe and soft; unripe pea cod; shock of soft bodies; sudden fall of a soft body; a gourd.

squashiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being squashy.

squashy ('i), *adj.* easily crushed; soft.

squat (skwot), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* squatted, *p.pr.* squatting], to sit down on the hams or heels; cover or lie close, as an animal; to settle on public land; settle on the land of another without a title: *adj.* sitting on the hams and heels; crouching: *n.* the posture of one who squats; small vein of ore.

squatter ('ēr), *n.* one who squats; one who settles on new or uncultivated land without a title; in Australia and New Zealand, one who leases land for pasturing sheep from the Government.

squaw (skwaw), *n.* a North American Indian woman or wife.

squawk (skwawk), *v.i.* to utter a loud, harsh noise: *n.* a harsh squeak.

squeak (skwēk), *v.i.* to utter a short, shrill, sharp cry; make a sharp disagreeable noise; break silence; confess: *n.* a short, shrill, sharp cry; a sharp disagreeable noise.

squeal (skwēl), *v.i.* to cry with a sharp, shrill, prolonged sound; to turn informer: *n.* a sharp, shrill, prolonged sound.

squeamish (skwēm'ish), *adj.* sickish at stomach; easily disgusted; nice to excess in taste; fastidious about trifles; scrupulous.

squeegee (skwē'jē), *n.* a hoe-shaped implement with an india-rubber edge or plate for cleaning pavements, &c.

squeezable (skwēz'ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being squeezed.

squeeze (skwēz), *v.t.* to press between two bodies; crush; embrace forcibly; compress; force by compression; cause to pass: *v.i.* to press; push between close bodies: *n.* the act of squeezing; compression between bodies; facsimile in some soft substance; a forcible embrace.

squelch (skwelch), *v.t.* to crush; silence: *n.* a heavy blow.

squib (skwib), *n.* a kind of firework;

petty lampoon; sarcastic publication: *v.i.* to use or write squibs or sarcastic reflections; contend in petty dispute.

squid (skwid), *n.* a name for various 10-armed cephalopods; cuttlefish.

squill (skwil), *n.* a genus of plants allied to the lily, used in medicine.

squint (skwint), *adj.* looking obliquely: said of the eyes: *v.i.* to see or look obliquely; have the vision distorted: *v.t.* to cause to squint: *n.* the act or habit of looking obliquely.

squirm (skwērm), *v.i.* to wriggle; writhe.

squirrel (skwĕr'el), *n.* a small, agile, reddish-brown rodent with a long bushy tail.

squirt (skwĕrt), *v.t.* to eject in a stream from a small orifice; spurt: *n.* a small stream or jet; an instrument for ejecting water, &c.

stab (stab), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stabbed, *p.pr.* stabbing], to pierce with, or as with, a pointed weapon; kill or wound; injure secretly, or by malicious falsehood or slander: *v.i.* to pierce; inflict a wound: *n.* a thrust or wound with a sharp-pointed weapon; a malicious injury done secretly.

stability (stā-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being stable or firm; firmness of character; strength of purpose or resolution; fixedness. Also stableness.

stable ('bl), *adj.* fixed; firm; constant: *n.* a building for lodging horses, cows, &c.: *v.t.* to put or keep in a stable: *v.i.* to dwell or shelter, as in a stable.

stabling ('bling), *n.* the act of putting into a stable; accommodation.

stack (stak), *n.* a large quantity of hay, corn, wood, &c., piled up in circular or regular form; number of chimneys standing together: *v.t.* to pile into a stack.

stadium (stā'di-um), *n.* [*pl.* stadia (-ă)], a Greek linear measure = 606¾ ft.; the course for foot-races at the Olympic games: hence a race-course.

staff (stăf), *n.* [*pl.* staves, staffs (stāvz, stăfs)], a stick carried for support in walking or for defense; support; prop; pole, handle, or bar; wand as a badge of office; stanza or a series of verses; the five lines and four spaces between them on which music is written; flagstaff; an establishment of officers attached to an army or its commander; number of persons engaged in any undertaking or work.

stag (stag), *n.* the male of the red deer; male of the ox kind, castrated at a certain age; an outside irregular dealer in stocks.

stag-beetle ('bē-tl), *n.* a beetle having, in the male, mandibles resembling a stag's horn.

stage (stāj), *n.* an elevated platform, especially in a theater; place of scenic entertainments or representations; the theatrical profession; place of rest on a journey; field of action; degree of progress; coach: *v.t.* to put on the stage, as a play.

stager (stā'jĕr), *n.* a horse for drawing a stage coach; one who has long acted on the stage of life; a person practiced in cunning; one who is experienced; a player.

stagger (stag'ĕr), *v.i.* to totter or reel; begin to doubt, weary or give way; hesitate: *v.t.* to cause to totter or reel; shock; make less confident: *n.* a sudden reeling or tottering: *pl.* a disease of horses and cattle; vertigo.

staging ('stāj'ing), *n.* a temporary structure of boards and posts; business of running and managing stage coaches; style of play production.

stagnancy (stag'nân-si), *n.* the state or quality of being stagnant.

stagnant ('nânt), *adj.* not flowing, or running in a stream; motionless; not brisk; torpid; dull.

stagnate ('nāt), *v.i.* to cease to flow or run; be motionless; become torpid, inactive, or dull; become impure or foul.

stagnation (-nā'shun), *n.* the state or quality of being stagnant.

stagy (stā'ji), *adj.* characteristic of the stage; unreal.

staid (stād), *adj.* sober; sedate; regular; steady; not volatile.

stain (stān), *v.t.* to blot; spot; tinge with color; dye; soil with guilt or

POSTAGE STAMPS OF FOREIGN NATIONS
PLATE II

53 GIBRALTAR (1889), 10 Centimos.
54 BRITISH EAST AFRICA (1890), 1 Anna.
55 CAPE OF GOOD HOPE (1894), 1 Penny.
56 BELGIUM (1893), 2 Centimes.
(With or without Sunday delivery.)
57 LAGOS (1887), 2½ Penny.
58 LUBECK (1859), 4 Shillings.
59 SOUTH AUSTRALIA (1893), 2½ Penny.
60 SIAM (1895), 1 Att.
61 BARBADOES (1896), 1 Farthing.
62 HAYTI (1894), 1 Cent.
63 SALVADOR (1892), 2 Pesos.
64 HANKOW (1893), 2 Cents.
65 GRENADA (1896), 3 Pence.
66 SARAWAK (1889), 2 Cents.
67 MONACO (1890), 15 Centimes.
68 BRAZIL (1894), 10 Reis.
69 KEWKIANG (1894), Half-cent.
70 CHILE (1883), 5 Centavos.
71 JAMAICA (1886), Half-penny.
72 NATAL (1895), Half-penny.
73 ABYSSINIA (1894), ½ Guerche.
74 TURKEY (1876), 10 Paras.
75 SAMOA (1877), 2 Shillings.
76 LIBERIA (1892), 16 Cents.
77 CURACAO (1889), 1 Cent.
78 LUXEMBOURG (1895), 2 Centimes.
79 U. S. OF COLOMBIA (1890), Half-centavo.
80 MOZAMBIQUE (1894), 5 Reis.
81 HONDURAS (1891), 2 Pesos.
82 FUNCHAL (1892), 5 Reis.
83 MEXICO (1864), 4 Reals.
84 CEYLON (1892), 2 Cents.
85 ROUMANIA (1879), Half-bani.
86 ITALY (1890), 2 Centesimi.
87 HAMBURG (1866), 4 Shillings.
88 PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (1893), 1 Millisemo.
89 GREECE (1896), 1 Lepta.
90 RUSSIA (1889), 4 Kopecs.
91 ITALY (1856), 40 Centesimi.
92 HAWAII (1894), 2 Cents.
93 SAN MARINO (1894), 25 Centesimi.
94 DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (1895), 1 Centavo.
95 GAMBIA (1889), 1 Penny.
96 DENMARK (1874), 5 Ore.
97 ALSACE (1871), 5 Centimes.
98 NICARAGUA (1869), 10 Centavos.
99 PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND (1872), 1 Cent.
100 SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC (1894), 1 Penny.
101 BADEN (1862), 3 Kreutzer.
102 CHINA (1885), 1 Candareen.
103 HELIGOLAND (1876), 1 Pfennige.
104 ORANGE FREE STATE (1894), 1 Penny.
105 EGYPT (1894), 3 Milliemes.
106 PERU (1894), 1 Centavo.
107 NEW BRUNSWICK (1860), 1 Cent.
108 LABUAN (1894), 2 Cents.
109 NORWAY (1888), 2 Ore.

COPYRIGHT 1910 BY F. E. WRIGHT

infamy; tarnish; pollute: *v.i.* to take stains; become stained: *n.* discoloration; spot of color different from the ground; spot or blot; taint of guilt or infamy; cause of reproach.

stair (stār), *n.* one of a series of steps for ascending to a higher level; a step: *pl.* a flight of steps.

staircase ('kās), *n.* a set of steps in a house with railings, &c.

staith (stāth), *n.* an elevated staging upon a wharf with a line of rails for discharging coals, &c.

stake (stāk), *n.* a post or strong stick sharpened at one end and fixed in the ground; palisade; post to which a person condemned to be burnt was secured: hence martyrdom; that which is pledged, wagered, or put to hazard; prize contested for; small anvil: *v.t.* to fasten or support with stakes; defend with, or mark out the limits of, with stakes; wager or pledge.

stalactite (stal-ak'tīt), *n.* an icicle-like incrustation of carbonate of lime, &c., formed by percolation in caverns, &c.

stalagmite (-ag'mīt), *n.* a cone of carbonate of lime, &c., formed on the floor of a cavern in a similar manner to a stalactite.

stale (stāl), *adj.* not fresh or new; vapid; tasteless; worn out by use or familiarity; trite; common; decayed; past the prime: *v.t.* to make stale; wear out: *v.i.* to discharge urine: said of horses.

stalemate ('māt), *n.* the position of a king in chess, when he cannot move without being placed in check: *v.t.* to subject to stalemate; bring to a stand.

staleness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being stale.

stalk (stawk), *v.t.* to pursue stealthily and under cover so as to kill, as game: *v.i.* to walk with high and proud steps; walk behind a stalking-horse: *n.* the stem or main axis of a plant; support which attaches a flower or fruit to a plant or tree; anything like a stalk; a high, proud, stately step.

stalking-horse ('ing-hôrs), *n.* a horse, or figure of a horse, behind which a hunter conceals himself from his game; a mask.

stall (stawl), *n.* that part of a stable where a horse or ox is kept and fed; a bench or table where goods are exposed for sale; small house or shed where business is carried on; seat of a church dignitary in the choir of a cathedral; canonry; reserved seat in a theater, &c.: *v.t.* to place or keep in a stall: *v.i.* to kennel, as dogs.

stallage ('āj), *n.* rent paid for a stall; right of erecting a stall at a fair.

stallion (stal'yun), *n.* an uncastrated male horse kept for breeding.

stalwart (stawl'wērt), *adj.* sturdy; strong; tall and stout; brave; daring.

stamen (stā'men), *n.* the male organ of a flower.

stamina (stam'in-â), *n.pl.* tone and vigor of the animal system; backbone; power of endurance.

staminal ('in-âl), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting in, stamens or stamina; tonic.

staminiferous (-if'ēr-us), *adj.* bearing stamens.

stammer (stam'ēr), *v.i.* to hesitate or falter in speaking, especially from an impediment in speech; stutter: *v.t.* to utter or pronounce with difficulty or hesitation: *n.* difficulty in pronouncing or speaking; stutter.

stammering (-ing), *n.* imperfect utterance in speech: *adj.* hesitating in speech.

stamp (stamp), *v.t.* to strike with the sole of the foot by thrusting it downwards; crush or pulverize; impress; fix deeply; make valid; affix a stamp to; coin: *v.i.* to strike or beat the foot forcibly on the ground: *n.* the act of stamping; die; the impression made; official mark on dutiable things; small piece of paper having a certain device and value impressed upon it by government, required legally to be affixed to a letter, document, &c.; currency; character or reputation; authority.

stampede (stam-pēd'), *n.* a sudden panic seizing a herd of animals caus-

ing them to run violently away; any sudden flight or rush: *v.t.* to cause to take to sudden flight: *v.i.* to start off in a panic.

stanch (stânch), *adj.* firm; constant; trustworthy; zealous: *v.t.* to stop the flowing of, as blood. Also staunch.

stanchion (stan'shun), *n.* a support or post of iron or wood.

stand (stand), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stood, *p.pr.* standing], to be erect; occupy a certain position; cease to move; be at rest or fixed; continue; remain without injury or ruin; be safe; not to fail or yield; be obstinate; be firm; be placed; become a candidate; hold a course at sea; continue in force; stagnate: *v.t.* to endure; sustain; abide by; set in an erect position; pay for: *n.* a stop or halt; interruption; station for the hire of vehicles; raised platform for spectators; small table; state of perplexity or difficulty; resistance.

standard ('ẽrd), *n.* an ensign or flag, especially a national ensign; that which is established by authority as a fixed rule or measure; established rule or model; criterion; a standing tree not supported by a wall; proportion of weights of fine metal and alloy established by authority.

standing ('ing), *n.* the act of stopping or of being erect on the feet; duration; maintenance of position; reputation; rank or status: *adj.* remaining erect: stagnant; lasting; established or settled; fixed.

stanhope (stan'hōp or 'up), *n.* a light two-wheeled carriage without a top.

stannary (stan'å-ri), *n.* [*pl.* stannaries (-riz)], a tin mine or works: *adj.* pertaining to tin mines.

stannic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or got from, tin.

stanniferous (-if'ẽr-us), *adj.* yielding tin.

stannous ('us), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or containing tin.

stanza ('zå), *n.* a number of lines or verses connected with and adjusted to each other, usually ending in a pause; part of a poem containing every variation of measure in the poem.

stanzaic (-zā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, stanzas.

stapes (stā'pēz), *n.* the stirrup bone of the ear.

staple (stā'pl), *n.* the chief production or industry of a country or district; settled market or emporium; principal element or topic; unmanufactured or raw material, as cotton, flax, or wool fiber; loop of metal for holding a bolt, &c.: *adj.* chief; regularly produced; established in commerce: *v.t.* to sort according to its staple, as cotton, &c.

stapler ('pler), *n.* one who deals in staple commodities; a wool sorter.

star (stär), *n.* any celestial body, especially one that is self-luminous; anything resembling a star; a planet supposed to influence a person's destiny; an ornamental rayed badge; an asterisk (*); a person of distinguished eminence, especially in the theatrical profession: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* starred, *p.pr.* starring], to set or adorn with stars: *v.i.* to shine as a star; be preëminent; appear as principal actor among inferior players.

starboard ('bōrd), *n.* the right-hand side of a vessel looking towards the bow: *adj.* pertaining to, or lying on the right side of a vessel: *v.t.* to put to the right or starboard side of a vessel.

star chamber (chām'bẽr), *n.* an ancient civil and criminal court at Westminster, notorious for its despotism and injustice during the reign of Charles I.

starch (stärch), *n.* a widely diffused vegetable substance: used for laundry purposes, &c.: *v.t.* to stiffen with starch; make stiff.

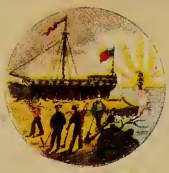
starched (stärcht), *adj.* stiffened with starch; formal; precise.

starchy (stärch'i), *adj.* consisting of starch; stiff; formal; precise.

stare (stär), *n.* a fixed look with wide-open eyes; a starling: *v.i.* to look with fixed eyes wide open; look earnestly; be very conspicuous; stand out prominently: *v.t.* to gaze at.

stark (stärk), *adj.* stiff; strong: *adv.* wholly or completely.

MAINE



NEW HAMPSHIRE

VERMONT

MASSACHUSETTS

CONNECTICUT

NEW JERSEY

PENNSYLVANIA

RHODE ISLAND

MARYLAND

NEW YORK

DELAWARE

VIRGINIA

WEST VIRGINIA

NORTH CAROLINA

SOUTH CAROLINA

GEORGIA

FLORIDA

ALABAMA

MISSISSIPPI

LOUISIANA

TEXAS

KENTUCKY

TENNESSEE

COPYRIGHT, 1910, BY F. E. WRIGHT

OHIO

INDIANA

ILLINOIS

MICHIGAN

WISCONSIN

MINNESOTA

IOWA

MISSOURI

CALIFORNIA

ARKANSAS

KANSAS

NEBRASKA

SOUTH DAKOTA

OKLAHOMA

NORTH DAKOTA

OREGON

NEVADA

WASHINGTON

IDAHO

UTAH

MONTANA

WYOMING

COLORADO

OF THE AMERICAN UNION

COPYRIGHT, 1910, BY F. E. WRIGHT

COATS OF ARMS OF THE STATES OF THE AMERICAN UNION

starling (stär'ling), *n.* a passerine bird of the genus Sturnus; piles driven round the piers of a bridge for its protection.
starred (stärd), *p.adj.* decorated with stars; influenced by the stars.
starriness (stär'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being starry.
starry ('i), *adj.* abounding in, consisting of, or proceeding from, stars; star-shaped.
starstone ('stōn), *n.* a variety of sapphire.
start (stärt), *v.i.* to be moved or twitched suddenly, as by sudden alarm, &c.; shrink; move abruptly; set out; commence a race, career, &c.; loosen: *v.t.* to originate or set going; rouse suddenly from concealment; empty; dislocate; punish with a rope's end: *n.* the act of starting; outset; a sudden motion or twitch; sudden fit or excitement; quick spring; starting post.
starthroat (stär'thrōt), *n.* a humming-bird.
startle (stärt'l), *v.i.* to move suddenly, as by an alarm; to feel sudden alarm: *v.t.* to frighten suddenly; shock.
starvation (stär-vā'shun), *n.* the state of being starved.
starve (stärv), *v.i.* to suffer extreme hunger; perish with hunger or cold: *v.t.* subdue by famine; destroy by want of any kind.
starveling ('ling), *adj.* hungry; weak; lean: *n.* a thin, weak, pining animal or plant.
stasis (stā'sis), *n.* arrest of the circulation of blood in the vessels.
state (stāt), *n.* circumstances or condition; position or situation; case; quality; pomp; principal persons constituting the government of a country; legislature; whole body of people united under one government; civil power: *adj.* pertaining to the body politic; used on state occasions; ceremonial: *v.t.* to express the details of; represent fully in words; narrate.
State, *n.* one of the federated commonwealths composing the United States.
stated ('ed), *adj.* fixed; regular.
statedly (-li), *adv.* at fixed times.
stateliness ('li-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being stately; majestic appearance.
stately ('li), *adj.* [*comp.* statelier, *superl.* stateliest], grand; majestic; dignified; displaying state or dignity.
statement ('ment), *n.* the act of stating; that which is stated; narrative or recital.
stater (stā'tēr), *n.* a gold coin of ancient Greece.
statesman (stāts'mân), *n.* [*pl.* statesmen ('men)], one who is skilled in public affairs and the art of government; politician.
statesmanship (-ship), *n.* the qualification or skill of a statesman.
state-trial ('trī-âl), *n.* a trial for political offenses.
static (stat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to bodies at rest or in equilibrium; acting by mere weight without producing motion. Also statical: *n.pl.* that branch of mechanics which treats of the equilibrium, pressue, weight, &c., of bodies at rest.
statically ('i-kâl-li), *adv.* in a statical manner.
station (stā'shun), *n.* place where a person or thing stands; position; rank or condition of life; class or order; place on a railway for passengers or goods; district police office; military quarters; post for war-vessels: *v.t.* to place in a certain post, rank, or situation; appoint or assign.
stationary (-ā-ri), *adj.* fixed; not moving; not improving.
stationer ('shun-ēr), *n.* one who sells paper, pens, pencils, writing materials, &c.
stationery (-ēr-i), *n.* stationer's articles.
statist (stā'tist), *n.* a statistician.
statistic (stā-tis'tik), *adj.* pertaining to statistics. Also statistical.
statistically (-âl-li), *adv.* by statistics.
statistician (stat-is-tish'ân), *n.* one skilled in statistics.
statistics (stā-tis'tiks), *n.* the science of the classification and arrangement of facts relating to the condition of a people or class, do-

mestic economy, health, longevity, &c.

stator (stā'tĕr), *n.* the part of a dynamo or motor which remains at rest.

statuary (stat'ū-ā-ri), *n.* a sculptor; the art of carving statues; statues collectively.

statue ('ū), *n.* the representation of a living being sculptured or modeled in some solid material: *v.t.* to form a statue of; place, as a statue.

statuesque (-ū-esk'), *adj.* having the characteristics of a statue; immobile.

statuette (-ū-et'), *n.* a little statue.

stature ('ūr), *n.* the natural height.

status (stā'tus), *n.* condition; social standing or place; rank.

status quo (kwō), present or previous condition or position.

statutable (stat'ū-tā-bl), *adj.* made or introduced by statute; according to law or statute.

statutably (-tā-bli), *adv.* conformably to statute.

statute ('ūt), *n.* a law expressly enacted by the legislature of a country or state; written law; an act of a corporation or of its founders, designed to be a permanent rule.

statutory ('ū-tō-ri), *adj.* enacted by statute; depending on statute for its authority.

stave (stāv), *n.* [*pl.* staves (stāvz)], one of the thin narrow strips of wood forming the sides of a cask; a pole or piece of wood of some length; the five parallel lines and the four contained spaces on and within which the notes and rests are written [Music]: *pl.* of staff: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* staved, stove, *p.pr.* staving], to break a hole in; burst; pour out; delay or put off.

stay (stā), *n.* a large, strong rope which stiffens and supports a mast; stop or stand; prop or support; abode or continuance in a place: *pl.* pair of corsets: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stayed, *p.pr.* staying], to hold up or support; sustain; endure; restrain; delay; tack: *v.i.* to remain or abide; wait; rest; stand still; continue; cease; hold out or last.

stead (sted), *n.* the place or room which another had or might have.

steadfast ('fâst), *adj.* firmly fixed or established; steady; constant; uniform.

steadily ('i-li), *adv.* in a steady manner.

steadiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being steady.

steady ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* steadier, *superl.* steadiest], fixed; regular; firm; constant in feeling or purpose; resolute; undeviating; unwavering; uniform: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* steadied, *p.pr.* steadying], to make or keep steady or firm; make constant or resolute; regulate: *interj.* be fixed.

steak (stāk), *n.* a slice of beef, &c., for broiling.

steal (stēl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* stole, *p.p.* stolen, *p.pr.* stealing], to take by theft or feloniously; take without leave or right; withdraw or convey clandestinely; gain secretly and gradually: *v.i.* to commit theft; slip in and out unperceived.

stealth (stelth), *n.* secret means employed to accomplish an object; underhand procedure.

stealthily ('i-li), *adv.* in a stealthy manner.

stealthiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being stealthy.

stealthy ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* stealthier, *superl.* stealthiest], done or performed by stealth; clandestine; sly.

steam (stēm), *n.* vapor into which water is changed when heated to boiling-point; vapor; any exhalation: *v.i.* to emit steam; rise or pass off in steam; move by steam: *v.t.* to apply steam to.

steamer ('ĕr), *n.* a vessel propelled by steam; road locomotive; an apparatus for steaming articles.

steaminess ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being steamy; mistiness.

steamy ('i), *adj.* consisting of, or like, steam.

stearate (stē'ā-rāt), *n.* any salt of stearic acid.

stearic (-ar'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or obtained from stearin.

stearin ('ā-rin), *n.* a constituent of most animal and some vegetable fats; tallow.

steatite ('ā-tīt), *n.* soapstone.
steed (stēd), *n.* a horse, especially one which is spirited.
steel (stēl), *n.* iron refined and combined with carbon; any instrument of steel; anything made of steel; anything of extreme hardness; a chalybeate medicine: *adj.* made of, or resembling, steel: *v.t.* to overlay, edge, or tip with steel; make hard or invulnerable; render like steel.
steeliness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being steely.
steeling ('ing), *n.* the process of overlaying, edging, or pointing with steel; acierage.
steely ('i), *adj.* made of, or like, steel; hard; inflexible; colored like steel.
steelyard ('yârd), *n.* a kind of balance, consisting of a single weight moved along a graduated beam.
steening (stēn'ing), *n.* a lining of stone, brick, &c., of a well or similar structure.
steep (stēp), *adj.* rising or descending with great inclination; precipitous: *n.* a precipitous place: *v.t.* to soak in a liquid; dip; imbue.
steepen ('n), *v.i.* to become steep or steeper.
steeple (stē'pl), *n.* a tower or turret tapering to a point; spire.
steeple-chase (-chās), *n.* a kind of cross-country horse-race.
steepled ('pld), *adj.* furnished with, like, or adorned with, a steeple.
steer (stēr), *n.* a young male of the ox kind; bullock: *v.t.* to direct the course of (a vessel) with the helm; control; guide: *v.i.* to direct a ship in its course; move; be governed.
steerage ('āj), *n.* the act or practice of steering; that part of a ship allotted to the poorer passengers.
steerage-way (-wā), *n.* rate of motion through the water of a vessel sufficient to enable her to feel the effect of the helm.
steere (stēr), *v.t.* to give a certain angle of elevation to (the bowsprit of a vessel).
steering ('ing), *n.* the angle of elevation of a bowsprit with the horizon.
stegomyia (steg'o-mī-ya), *n.* the genus of mosquitoes which transmit the germs of yellow fever.
steinbock (stīn'bok), *n.* a small antelope of South Africa. Also steenbok.
stellar (stel'ăr), *adj.* pertaining to stars; astral; starry. Also stellary.
stellate ('āt), *adj.* star-like; radiated.
stem (stem), *n.* the principal axis of a tree or plant; anything resembling a stem; race; pedigree; progeny; branch of a family; the forepart of a vessel; the unchangeable part of an inflected word; the upright or downright line joined to the body of a note [Music]: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stemmed, *p.pr.* stemming], to resist or check; dam up: *v.i.* to move forward against an obstacle.
stemple ('pl), *n.* a crossbar of wood in a mining shaft for ascending and descending.
stench (stench), *n.* a strong offensive odor.
stencil (sten'sil), *n.* a thin plate of metal with a pattern, &c., cut out, used for marking, &c.: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stenciled, *p.pr.* stenciling], to mark or color with a stencil.
stenograph ('ō-grâf), *n.* writing in shorthand: *v.t.* to write or report in shorthand.
stenographer (ste-nog'râ-fẽr), *n.* a shorthand writer. Also stenographist.
stenographic (sten-ō-graf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or written in, shorthand.
stenography (ste-nog'râ-fi), *n.* the art of writing in shorthand.
Stentor (sten'tẽr), *n.* a person with a very powerful voice: from the Greek herald in the Trojan war.
stentorian (-tō'ri-ăn), *adj.* extremely loud.
step (step), *n.* the distance measured by the foot in walking or running; pace; small distance; footstep; action; measure; procedure; gait; stair; round of a ladder: *pl.* portable framework of stairs: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stepped, *p.pr.* stepping], to make a movement by a single change of the position of the foot; walk;

advance or retire by pacing; go or come as by chance; walk slowly: *v.t.* to set, as the foot; measure by steps; fix, as a mast: *prefix* denoting *relation by marriage only.*

steppe (step), *n.* a name for the vast barren plains of Russia.

stere (stār), *n.* in the metric system, a unit of cubic measure = 35.31 cubic feet.

stereo, a *prefix* meaning *solid, firm,* as *stereo*gram, a picture representing objects on a plane surface as if in relief: *n.* an *abbr.* of stereotype. Also stereograph.

stereometer (ster-e-om'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the solid contents of a body; an instrument for determining specific gravity.

stereometry (-om'e-tri), *n.* the art of measuring the cubical contents of bodies; the art of determining the specific gravity of bodies.

stereopticon (-op'ti-kon), *n.* a magic-lantern showing photographic slides as if in relief.

stereoscope (ster'e-ō-skōp), *n.* a binocular optical instrument by means of which two pictures appear as one and stand out in relief.

stereoscopic (-skop'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or adapted to, the stereoscope. Also stereoscopical.

stereotype ('e-ō-tīp), *n.* a metal plate cast from a mold taken from a page of movable types: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stereotyped, *p.pr.* stereotyping], to cast or print in stereotype; fix permanently: *adj.* pertaining to, or done by, stereotype.

sterile ('il), *adj.* barren; producing little or no crop; destitute of ideas.

sterility (-il'i-ti), *n.* barrenness; infecundity.

sterilization (-zā'shun), *n.* the act or process of rendering sterile; state of being sterile.

sterilize ('il-īz), *v.t.* to make sterile; deprive of the power of reproduction, as bacteria.

sterling ('ling), *adj.* pure; unadulterated; genuine; noting English money of standard value; of high merit.

stern (stērn), *adj.* harsh or severe in countenance or manners; austere; unrelenting; steadfast; being in the stern: *n.* the after part of a vessel.

sternal ('ăl), *adj.* pertaining to the sternum.

sternum ('um), *n.* the breast bone.

sternsheets ('shēts), *n.* that part of a boat furnished with seats for passengers.

sternway ('wā), *n.* movement of a vessel backwards.

stertorous (stēr'tō-rus), *adj.* characterized by deep snoring.

stet (stet), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stetted, *p.pr.* stetting], to mark with the word *stet* (let it stand) on a proof, indicating that something marked for omission is to remain.

stethometer (steth-om'e-tēr), *n.* an apparatus for measuring the external movements of the walls of the chest during respiration.

stethoscope ('ō-skōp), *n.* an instrument for examining the chest, or ascertaining diseases of the chest by sound produced in the thorax.

stethoscopic (-skop'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or by means of, the stethoscope. Also stethoscopical.

stethoscopy ('ō-skō-pi), *n.* examination by the stethoscope.

steve (stēv), *v.t.* to stow in a ship's hold.

stevedore ('e-dōr), *n.* one who loads or unloads a vessel in port, or stows cargo in a ship's hold.

stew (stū), *v.t.* to boil slowly or with a simmering heat: *v.i.* to be boiled slowly or gently: *n.* a dish prepared by stewing; a store-pond: *pl.* a brothel.

steward ('ērd), *n.* one who manages the domestic concerns of a family or institution; manager of a large estate or farm; person employed at a hotel, club, or on board ship to superintend culinary affairs; a college official who superintends the kitchen arrangements; a fiscal agent; an officer of the royal household; manager at races, sports, &c.

stewardess (-es), *n.* a woman who attends to female passengers on board ship.

stewardship (-ship), *n.* the office of a steward; management.

sthenic (sthen'ik), *adj.* characterized by morbid activity of the heart and blood vessels.
stiacciato (stē-ät-chä'tō), *n.* in sculpture, the lowest kind of relief.
stibial (stib'i-ăl), *adj.* like antimony.
stibialism (-izm), *n.* antimonial poisoning.
stibium ('i-um), *n.* antimony.
sticcado (stik-ä'dō), *n.* a musical instrument of wooden bars of graduated lengths, played with a small mallet.
stick (stik), *n.* a small branch or shoot cut off a tree; walking stick; staff; printer's composing-stick; thrust or stab with a pointed instrument; an incompetent or dull speaker: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stuck, *p.pr.* sticking], to stab or thrust; pierce; fasten; fix in; make to cohere; attach; set with something pointed; compose or set up (type): *v.i.* to be fixed; remain; cleave; adhere; be fastened by piercing; be stayed; hesitate (with *at*).
stickiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sticky.
stickle ('l), *v.i.* to wrangle or contend pertinaciously, especially on insufficient grounds, for something of little importance.
stickleback (-bak), *n.* a spiny-backed fish.
sticky ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* stickier, *superl.* stickiest], adhesive; glutinous; viscous.
stiff (stif), *adj.* not easily bent; rigid; inflexible; stubborn; not liquid or fluid; strong; violent; not natural or easy; constrained; affected; formal; severe; not written with ease.
stiffen ('n), *v.t.* to make stiff; make more thick or viscous; make torpid: *v.i.* to become stiff; grow more obstinate.
stiffening (-ing), *n.* the act of making stiff; material for making anything stiff.
stiff-necked ('nekt), *adj.* inflexibly obstinate; stubborn.
stifle (stīf'l), *v.t.* to suffocate; smother; extinguish; deaden; suppress or conceal: *v.i.* to be suffocated: *n.* the first joint above a horse's thigh, next the buttock.
stigma (stig'mă), *n.* [*pl.* stigmas, stigmata ('măz, 'mă-tă)], a mark made with a branding-iron; mark of infamy or disgrace; the receptive upper part of the pistil of a flower on which the pollen which fertilizes it falls: *pl.* the counterparts of the marks of the wounds in Christ's body, supposed to be impressed on the bodies of certain saints (stigmata).
stigmatize ('mă-tīz), *v.t.* to mark with a stigma or brand; hold up to disgrace, reproach, or infamy.
stile (stīl), *n.* a set of steps to pass from one side of a fence or wall, &c., to the other; the gnomon of a sun-dial; an upright piece in framing or paneling.
stiletto (sti-let'ō), *n.* a small dagger with a thin, rounded, and pointed blade; pointed instrument for making eyelet holes.
still (stil), *adj.* at rest; without motion; quiet; calm; silent; not effervescent: *adv.* to this time; nevertheless; always; after that: *v.t.* to make still; calm; lull; pacify; render motionless: *n.* an apparatus for distilling liquids.
stilt (stilt), *n.* a pole of wood with a rest for the foot: used in pairs in walking: *v.t.* to set or raise on stilts.
stilted ('ed), *adj.* inflated; pompous.
stilton (stil'tun), *n.* a rich kind of cheese.
stimulant (stim'ū-lânt), *adj.* serving to stimulate; producing transient increase of vital energy: *n.pl.* medicines or alcoholic beverages having such an effect.
stimulate ('ū-lāt), *v.t.* to excite or rouse; animate; goad; encourage; excite greater vitality in: *v.i.* to act as a stimulus.
stimulative ('ū-lā-tiv), *adj.* having the power of stimulating: *n.* anything that stimulates.
stimulator (-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, stimulates.
stimulus ('ū-lus), *n.* [*pl.* stimuli (-lī)], that which stimulates; a spur; anything exciting to action; incentive; stimulant.

sting (sting), *n.* the sharp-pointed, poisonous weapon with which certain animals and insects are furnished; one of the stiff, sharp-pointed, hollow hairs of certain plants; anything that gives acute mental or physical pain; the thrust of a sting: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stung, *p.pr.* stinging], to pierce or wound with, or as with, a sting; cause acute pain to; goad.

stingaree ('gâ-rē), *n.* the sting-ray.

stinging ('ing), *p.adj.* piercing, as with a sting; acutely painful; pungent; adapted for stinging.

stingy (stin'ji), *adj.* [*comp.* stingier, *superl.* stingiest], close and covetous; meanly avaricious; miserly; niggardly.

stink (stingk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stunk, *p.pr.* stinking], to emit a strong, offensive odor: *v.t.* to cause to stink: *n.* a strong, offensive odor; disgusting smell; an unpleasant exposure.

stinking ('ing), *p.adj.* emitting a stink.

stint (stint), *v.t.* to restrain within certain limits: *v.i.* to stop or cease: *n.* a limit; quantity assigned.

stipe (stīp), *n.* the stalk of a frond or of a pistil; stem of a fungus. Also stipes.

stipend (stī'pend), *n.* salary, especially clerical income.

stipendiary (-pen'di-â-ri), *adj.* receiving stipend or salary: *n.* one who performs services for a salary.

stipple (stip'l), *v.t.* to engrave by means of dots; paint by small, short touches.

stippler ('lẽr), *n.* a brush used for stippling.

stipulate ('ū-lāt), *v.t.* to arrange or settle definitely or by special mention.

stipulation (-ū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of stipulating; contract, agreement, or bargain; a special condition in a contract.

stipulator ('ū-lā-tẽr), *n.* one who stipulates, contracts, or covenants.

stipule ('ūl), *n.* a small leaf-like appendage at the base of petioles.

stir (stẽr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stirred, *p.pr.* stirring], to put into motion; move; incite; agitate; animate; rouse; instigate: *v.i.* to move or exert one's self; be in motion; change place; rise in the morning: *n.* bustle; agitation; tumult; noise; public disturbance; excitement.

stirabout ('ā-bout), *n.* oatmeal porridge.

stirk (stẽrk), *n.* a young bull or heifer.

stirps (stẽrps), *n.* [*pl.* stirpes ('pēz)], family; race; stem; root.

stirrer (stẽr'ẽr), *n.* one who stirs.

stirring ('ing), *n.* the act of moving: *adj.* busy; bustling; exciting; stimulating.

stirrup (stir'up or stẽr'up), *n.* an iron hoop suspended by a strap in which a horseman sets his foot when he mounts or rides.

stitch (stich), *n.* a single pass of a needle and thread through anything made by sewing; link of yarn in knitting; sudden sharp, local pain; a furrow: *v.t.* to form stitches in; unite by stitches; form (land) into furrows: *v.i.* to practice stitching.

stitching ('ing), *n.* the act of sewing; work sewn; formation of land into furrows.

stithy (stith'i), *n.* a smith's forge; anvil.

stive (stīv), *v.t.* to make close, hot, or sultry; stuff up; pack or press closely together: *v.i.* to be stifled.

stiver ('ẽr), *n.* a Dutch coin, value 2 cents: hence anything of little value.

stoa (stō'â), *n.* a portico or porch.

stoat (stōt), *n.* a weasel.

stoccade (sto-kād'), *n.* a thrust in fencing.

stock (stok), *n.* the trunk or stem of a tree or plant; pillar; log, or post; trunk into which a graft is inserted; a blockhead; race, family, or lineage; fund; capital; share of a public debt; store; cattle; stiff cravat; part of a firearm to which the barrel and lock are attached; foundation of soups, &c.; a kind of flower: *pl.* a wooden frame in which the legs of criminals were confined; public funds; shares of capital in a corporate company; frame on which a ship is built: *v.t.* to store up; fill; supply: *v.i.* to take in or obtain supplies: *adj.* kept in stock; permanent.

stockade (-ād'), *n.* a line of posts used as a barrier for defense or enclosure for cattle: *v.t.* to surround with, or defend by, a stockade.
stockfish ('fish), *n.* salted and dried fish.
stockinet (-i-net'), *n.* an elastic textile fabric.
stocking ('ing), *n.* a close-fitting covering for the foot and leg.
stockjobber ('job-ēr), *n.* one who deals or speculates in stocks and shares.
stockstill ('stil), *adj.* motionless.
stodgy (stoj'i), *adj.* wet.
stoic (stō'ik), *n.* a disciple of the Greek philosopher Zeno, who taught that a wise man should be governed by the reason, subdue all passions, and be indifferent to pleasure or pain: one who proposes such doctrines: *adj.* pertaining to the Stoics; indifferent to pleasure or pain. Stoical.
stoically (-li), *adv.* in a stoical manner.
stoichiometry (stoi-kī-om'e-tri), *n.* the science of estimating the atomic weights, &c., of chemical elements and their compounds.
stoicism (stō'i-sizm), *n.* the doctrines and maxims of the stoics; real or assumed insensibility to pleasure or pain.
stoke (stōk), *v.t.* maintain and tend the fire in: as, to *stoke* a furnace: *v.i.* to act as a stoker.
stoker ('ēr), *n.* one who supplies fuel to, and attends to the furnace of an engine; a fireman.
stola (stō'lâ), *n.* [*pl.* stolæ ('lē)], a long, loose garment worn by Roman matrons.
stole (stōl), *n.* a stola; a long, narrow scarf fringed at the ends, worn by bishops, priests, and deacons of the Roman Catholic Anglican Churches: *p.t.* of steal.
stolen, *p.p.* of steal.
stolid (stol'id), *adj.* stupid; dull; impassive.
stolidity ('i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being stolid; intellectual dulness.
stolon (stō'lon), *n.* a trailing branch or creeping sucker which sends down roots.
stoma ('mâ), *n.* [*pl.* stomata (stō'mâ-tâ)], a minute breathing pore or aperture.
stomach (stum'âk), *n.* the principal organ of digestion in the body; appetite; inclination; haughtiness: *v.t.* to resent; put up with.
stomacher ('â-kēr), *n.* an ornamental breast covering, worn by women.
stomachic (stō-mak'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, exciting or strengthening the stomach: *n.* a strengthening medicine for the stomach.
stomatic (stō-mat'ik), *n.* a medicine for diseases of the mouth.
stomp, another form of stamp.
stone (stōn), *n.* a hard mass of earthy or mineral matter; gem; material of stone used for building, &c.; calculus; hard seed shell of certain fruits; a weight of varying value, usually 14 lb. avoirdupois; insensibility; hardness: *v.t.* to pelt or kill with stones; free from stones, as fruit.
stone age (āj), *n.* the period of civilization when stone weapons, implements, &c., were used prior to introduction of bronze.
stone-blind ('blind), *adj.* quite blind.
stonechat ('chat), *n.* a small British bird.
stonecutting ('kut-ing), *n.* hewing or dressing stone.
stoneware ('wār), *n.* a coarse kind of pottery baked hard and glazed.
stonewort ('wērt), *n.* a plant of the genus Chara.
stonily ('i-li), *adv.* in a stony manner.
stoniness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being stony.
stony ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* stonier, *superl.* stoniest], pertaining to, of the nature of, or like, stone; rocky; hard; cruel; inflexible; pitiless.
stood, *p.t.* of stand.
stool (stōōl), *n.* a seat without a back for one person, usually supported with 3 legs; the seat used in evacuating the bowels; evacuation of the bowels.
stoop (stōōp), *v.i.* to bend the body downward and forward; descend

from rank or dignity; submit; condescend; sweep down on prey: *n.* inclination downward and forward; descent from dignity; condescension; fall of a bird upon its prey; stairway, veranda, or porch with seats; a flagon.

stop (stop), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stopped, *p.pr.* stopping], to hinder, check, or impede; render impassable; intercept; desist from; regulate the sounds of; deduct; suspend: *v.i.* to cease from any motion or action; reside temporarily: *n.* the act of stopping; state of being stopped; cessation; a device for arresting or limiting musical sounds; series of organ pipes; mark used in punctuation: *interj.* stay! cease!

stopgap ('gap), *n.* a temporary expedient.

stoppage ('āj), *n.* the act of stopping; state of being stopped; obstruction; deduction from pay.

stopper ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, stops; that which closes a vent or hole.

stopping ('ing), *n.* the act of halting; stoppage; something that fills up, or closes.

stopple ('l), *n.* a cork or plug: *v.t.* to close with a stopple.

storage (stōr'āj), *n.* safe keeping of goods in a warehouse, &c.; price for storage.

storax (stō'raks), *n.* a balsamic resin.

store (stōr), *n.* a large number or great quantity; stock accumulated; abundance or plenty; warehouse; shop: *pl.* naval and military arms, ammunition, clothing, provisions, &c.: *v.t.* to furnish or supply with stores; gather in quantities; accumulate; hoard up; warehouse.

storied ('id), *adj.* furnished with stories; told in a story.

stork (stôrk), *n.* a large wading bird with long legs and large pointed bill.

storm (stôrm), *n.* a violent atmospheric disturbance; tempest; heavy fall of rain, snow, or hail; violent commotion or agitation; tumult; calamity; violent assault on a fortified place: *v.t.* to attack with violence or open force: *v.i.* to blow violently; be angry or rage.

stormily ('i-li), *adv.* in a stormy manner.

storminess ('i-nes), *n.* tempestuousness.

storming ('ing), *n.* the taking of a fortified place by a violent and open assault: *p.adj.* violently angry or raging.

stormy ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* stormier, *superl.* stormiest], characterized by, or proceeding from, storms; tempestuous; violent.

Storthing (stōrt'ing), *n.* the Norwegian Parliament.

story (stōr'i), *n.* [*pl.* stories ('iz)], a fictitious narrative; pretty tale; short romance; history; stage or floor of a building; division of a house reached by one flight of stairs.

stoup (stōōp), *n.* a flagon; receptacle for holy water; a liquid measure.

stout (stout), *adj.* corpulent; thickset; stormy; lusty; brave; resolute: *n.* a strong kind of porter.

stovaine (stō'vāne), *n.* an anæsthetic injected into spinal cord, producing insensibility, in lower or upper extremities.

stove (stōv), *n.* an apparatus for enclosing a fire for cooking or heating; hothouse: *v.t.* heat or dry, as in a stove: *p.t.* of stave.

stow (stō), *v.t.* to fill by packing closely; lay up; pack.

stowage ('āj), *n.* the act of stowing; state of being stowed; accommodation for stowing things; money paid for stowage.

stowaway ('ā-wā), *n.* one who conceals himself on a vessel leaving port to obtain a free passage.

strabismus (strā-biz'mus), *n.* squinting.

strabotomy (-bot'ō-mi), *n.* a surgical operation for the removal of squinting.

straddle (strad'l), *v.t.* to stand or sit astride of: *v.i.* to stand or walk with the legs wide apart.

straggle (strag'l), *v.i.* to wander from the direct course or way; ramble; rove; roam idly about; be dispersed or scattered; occur at intervals.

stragulum ('ū-lum), *n.* the mantle of a bird.

strahlite (sträl'īt), *n.* actinolite.
straight (strāt), *adj.* not crooked; right, as a line stretched between two points; direct; upright; undiluted: consistent in support of a candidate or party: *adv.* in a straight manner; direct; at once.
straighten ('en), *v.t.* to make straight.
straightforward (-fôr'wērd), *adj.* not deviating; honest; open.
straight-spoken ('spō-ken), *adj.* plain-spoken.
straightway ('wā), *adv.* at once.
strain (strān), *n.* stock; lineage; race; descent; tune or melody; manner of speech or action; a violent effort; injury by overexertion: *v.t.* to put to its utmost strength; draw out with force; stretch; injure by overtasking; make uneasy or unnatural; filter: *v.i.* to make violent efforts; be filtered.
strainer ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, strains; an apparatus for filtering.
strait (strāt), *adj.* narrow; not broad; confined; distressful; difficult: *n.pl.* a narrow passage of water connecting two seas; difficulty; poverty.
straiten ('en), *v.t.* to make narrow; contract; confine; put into difficulties; embarrass: *v.i.* to become narrow.
strait-jacket ('jak-et), *n.* a kind of garment for confining mad or delirious persons. Also strait-waistcoat.
strait-laced ('lāst), *adj.* laced tightly; strict in manners or morals.
strake (strāk), *n.* the iron tire by which the felloes of a wheel are secured; continuous line of planking of a vessel from stem to stern; a trough for washing broken ore.
stramonium (strā-mō'ni-um), *n.* the thorn-apple, commonly called jimson-weed.
strand (strand), *n.* the shore of a sea, ocean, or large lake; one of the divisions or twists of a rope: *v.t.* to drive or force upon the sea-shore; run aground; bring into a state of embarrassment: *v.i.* to be lifted or be driven ashore.
strange (strānj), *adj.* belonging to another country; not domestic; novel; unusual; reserved; inexperienced; unfamiliar.
strangely ('li), *adv.* in a strange manner.
strangeness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being strange.
stranger ('ēr), *n.* a foreigner; guest or visitor; one who is unknown or acquainted; one not admitted to fellowship.
strangle (strang'gl), *v.t.* to choke; suffocate by compressing the windpipe; suppress or stifle: *pl.* a disease in horses.
strangulation (-gū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of strangling; state of being strangled; suffocation; close constriction.
strangury ('gū-ri), *n.* painful voiding or urine by drops.
strap (strap), *n.* a long, narrow piece of leather or cloth; razor-strop: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* strapped, *p.pr.* strapping], to fasten or bind with a strap; beat with a strap.
strapper ('ēr), *n.* one who uses a strap; a person unusually tall.
strapping ('ing), *adj.* tall; strong; well-made; handsome.
strass (stras), *n.* a kind of colorless glass used as the base of artificial paste gems.
strata, *pl.* of stratum.
stratagem (strat'â-jem), *n.* a device or scheme for defeating an enemy, especially in war; an artifice or plan for deception of any kind, or for gaining some advantage.
strategic (strâ-tej'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or effected by, strategy or artifice. Also strategical: *n.pl.* the science of military warfare; direction of a campaign.
strategy (strat'e-ji), *n.* strategics; use of artifice or stratagem in carrying out some design.
stratification (-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the process of being arranged or deposited in layers.
stratified ('i-fīd), *adj.* arranged in strata.
stratiform ('i-fôrm), *adj.* strata-like.
stratify ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stratified, *p.pr.* stratifying], to form, de-

posit, or arrange, in strata or layers.

stratum (strā'tum), *n.* [*pl.* strata ('tă)], a bed of earth or rock, consisting generally of a series of layers; an artificial layer.

stratus ('tus), *n.* a cloud apparently resting horizontally on the earth's surface.

straw (straw), *n.* the stalk of grain; bundle of such stalks when cut and thrashed; anything proverbially worthless; mere trifle.

strawberry ('ber-i), *n.* [*pl.* strawberries (-iz)], a plant of the genus Fragaria and its well-known fruit.

straw-worm ('wĕrm), *n.* the caddis-worm.

strawy ('i), *adj.* pertaining to, made of, or like, straw.

stray (strā), *v.i.* to wander from limits or the direct path; deviate; err: *v.t.* to mislead: *adj.* gone astray; wandering.

streak (strēk), *n.* a line of color different from the ground color; stripe: *v.t.* to form, or mark with, streaks; stripe.

streaky ('i), *adj.* having streaks; with alternate layers of fat and lean.

stream (strēm), *n.* a current of water or other fluid; anything flowing out of a source; river, rivulet, or brook; drift or tendency: *v.i.* to issue or flow in a stream; run in a current; issue forth.

streamer ('ĕr), *n.* a long narrow flag or pennon; the aurora borealis.

streamlet ('let), *n.* a little stream; a rivulet; a rill.

stream-tin ('tin), *n.* diluvial ore in tin mines.

streamy ('i), *adj.* abounding in, or full of, streams; flowing in streams.

street (strēt), *n.* a public road in a city or town lined with houses on either side.

street Arab (ar'ab), *n.* a neglected child who lives in the streets.

street-car ('kär), *n.* a car that runs on a street-railway.

street-railway (-rāl'wā), *n.* a railway laid on the surface of the streets, distinguished from a railroad, elevated road, or sub-way road.

strength (strength), *n.* the state or quality of being strong; active or passive power; muscular force; vigor; power of endurance or resistance; toughness; numbers or amount of any body, as an army; vigor of style; intensity, as of light or color; legal or moral force; potency of liquors.

strengthen ('en), *v.t.* to make strong; confirm; cause to increase in power or security: *v.i.* to become stronger.

strenuous (stren'ū-us), *adj.* urgent or eagerly pressing; ardent; zealous; strong; vigorous; bold; earnest; valiant.

stress (stres), *n.* urgency; strain; pressure; force; importance; weight; violence; force of utterance.

stretch (strech), *v.t.* to draw out to a greater length or width; extend or expand; strain; exaggerate: *v.i.* to be extended; reach; sail by the wind under press of canvas: *n.* the act of stretching; state of being stretched; strain; effort; extension; direction; utmost extent of meaning.

stretcher ('ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, stretches; a footboard used in rowing; a frame or litter for carrying the sick or dead.

strew (strōō), *v.t.* to spread by scattering; scatter loosely.

striæ (strī'ē), *n.pl.* fine thread-like lines; slight furrows; fillets between the channels of columns.

striate ('āte), *adj.* marked, or formed with, striæ.

stricken (strik'en), *p.adj.* far advanced: *p.p.* of strike.

strict (strikt), *adj.* vigorous; exact; severe; nice to an extreme; careful; rigidly interpreted; straight and narrow.

stricture ('ūr), *n.* a morbid contraction of any passage of the body, especially of the urethra; censure or adverse criticism.

stride (strīd), *n.* a long step; straddle: *v.i.* to walk with long steps; straddle: *v.t.* to pass by long steps.

strident (strī'dent), *adj.* harsh; shrill; grating or creaking.

stridulation (strid-ū-lā'shun), *n.* the power possessed by certain male in-

sects of making shrill sounds by the friction of parts of their bodies.

stridulous ('ū-lus), *adj.* producing a shrill, harsh, creaking sound.

strife (strīf), *n.* contention for superiority; discord; conflict; quarrel; enmity; war.

striga (strī'gå), *n.* [*pl.* strigæ ('jē)], the fluting of a column: *pl.* small, upright, stiff hairs, swelled at their bases.

strigil (strij'il), *n.* an instrument for scraping, used by the ancients after the bath.

strike (strīk), *v.t.* [*p.t.* struck, *p.p.* struck, stricken, *p.pr.* striking], to hit with a blow or with force; dash; collide; pass quickly; lower or take down; notify by sound; affect strongly or sensibly; produce by a blow or friction; coin or mint; ground; light upon; make, as a bargain: *v.i.* to make a quick blow or thrust; hit; sound by being struck; pay homage, as by lowering a flag or sail in token of respect or submission; cease from work: *n.* cessation of work for higher wages; an instrument for leveling a measure, as of grain; four bushels; direction of the outcrop of a stratum.

striking ('ing), *adj.* affecting with strong emotions; impressive; forcible; wonderful; surprising.

string (string), *n.* a small cord or line; cord of a musical instrument; cord on which things are filed; series of things connected: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* strung, *p.pr.* stringing], to furnish with strings; put in tune; thread on a string; file; deprive of strings.

stringency (strin'jen-si), *n.* the state or quality of being stringent.

stringent (strin'jent), *adj.* severe; rigid; strict; binding; tense.

stringiness (string'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being stringy.

stringy ('i), *adj.* consisting of, or like, string; filamentous; viscid.

strip (strip), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stripped, *p.pr.* stripping], to make naked; deprive of a covering; skin or peel; rob or pillage; bereave; take away; milk dry: *v.i.* to undress: *n.* a long narrow piece; trough for washing ore; waste, as destruction of fences.

stripe (strīp), *v.t.* to variegate with lines of different colors; form the stripes upon; lash or whip: *n.* a line or long narrow division of anything of a different color to the ground; stroke or weal made by a whip, &c.; party badge or color.

stripling (strip'ling), *n.* a youth.

strive (strīv), *v.i.* to make exertions or efforts; labor hard or earnestly; aim; struggle; contend in emulation.

strobile (strob'il), *n.* the cone or fruit of the pine-tree.

strocal (strō'kål), *n.* a glassmaker's shovel.

strode, *p.t.* of stride.

stroke (strōk), *n.* a knock or blow; calamity or affliction; sudden effect; hostile blow or attack; touch of a pencil or pen; sound of a clock; length of the rectilinear motion of a piston, &c.; sweep of an oar; the principal oarsman in a boat who sets the time to the rowers: *v.t.* to rub gently with the hand in one direction; soothe.

stroll (strōl), *v.i.* to wander on foot; ramble or rove idly: *n.* a leisurely ramble.

stroller ('ėr), *n.* one who strolls; an itinerant player; vagrant.

stroma (strō'mâ), *n.* [*pl.* stromata ('mâ-tâ)], the basis of an organ or tissue.

strong (strông), *adj.* having strength; robust; healthy; vigorous; having power of endurance; powerful; violent; muscular; affecting the senses; ardent; well-fortified; rising to higher prices.

stronghold ('hōld), *n.* a fortress.

strontia (stron'shi-å), *n.* an oxide of strontium.

strontium ('shi-um), *n.* a metallic element forming the base of strontia.

strop (strop), *n.* a strip of leather for sharpening razors: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stropped, *p.pr.* stropping], to sharpen on a strop.

strophe (strō'fē), *n.* that part of a song or dance in the ancient Greek drama performed by the chorus in

turning from the right to the left; the first of two stanzas.

strophic (strof'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, strophes.

stroud (stroud), *n.* a kind of coarse blanket used by the North American Indians.

struck, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of strike.

structural (strukt'ū-rāl), *adj.* pertaining to structure.

structure ('ūr), *n.* an edifice or building; manner or form of building; form; make; arrangement of parts or organization of a vegetable or animal substance.

struggle (strug'l), *v.i.* to use violent efforts with contortions of the body; strive with effort; be in pain or agony; contend: *n.* a violent effort with contortions of the body; pain or agony; labor; contest.

strum (strum), *v.t.* & *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* strummed, *p.pr.* strumming], to play badly and noisily on a stringed instrument.

struma (strōō'mâ), *n.* scrofula.

strumous ('mus), *adj.* scrofulous.

strumpet (strum'pet), *n.* a prostitute.

strung, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of string.

strut (strut), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* strutted, *p.pr.* strutting], to walk with affected dignity: *n.* a proud step or walk with the head erect; a support of timber.

Struthio (strōō'thi-ō), *n.* a genus of birds, containing the ostriches.

strychnic (strik'nik), *adj.* pertaining to, derived from, or containing, strychnine.

strychnine ('nin), *n.* a highly poisonous alkaloid extracted from *nux vomica.*

stub (stub), *n.* the stump of a tree; a stub-nail: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stubbed, *p.pr.* stubbing], to grub up by the roots; root out; strike against some fixed obstacle: as, to *stub* one's toe.

stubbed ('d), *adj.* short and thick. Also stubby.

stubbiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being stubby.

stubble ('l), *n.* short stalks or stumps of grain left in the ground after reaping.

stubborn ('ern), *adj.* inflexibly headstrong; obstinate; contumacious; refractory; not easily worked or melted, as a metal.

stub-nail ('nāl), *n.* a short, thick nail.

stucco (stuk'ō), *n.* [*pl.* stuccoes ('ōz)], plaster used as a coating for walls or internal decorations; work executed in stucco: *v.t.* to overlay, or decorate, with stucco.

stuck, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of stick.

stuck-up (stuk'up), *adj.* conceited.

stud (stud), *n.* an ornamental knob or button; large-headed ornamental nail; an upright beam or scantling; collection of breeding horses and mares; place where they are kept; horses kept for racing, hunting, &c.: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* studded, *p.pr.* studding], to adorn with, or as with, studs; set with detached ornaments or prominent objects.

studding ('ing), *n.* material for studs or joists; studs or joists collectively.

studding-sail ('ing-sāl), *n.* a light sail set at the side of a square sail to increase its area in light winds.

student (stū'dent), *n.* one who is engaged in study; scholar; one devoted to books or learning; systematic observer.

studhorse (stud'hôrs), *n.* a stallion.

studied ('id), *adj.* qualified by study; well-read; precise or formal; premeditated.

studio (stū'di-ō), *n.* an artist's workroom.

studious ('i-us), *adj.* devoted to study or the acquisition of knowledge; diligent; designed; deliberate; careful (with *of*).

study (stud'i), *n.* the application of the mind to acquisition of knowledge; any particular branch of learning; sketched ideas of a painter, &c., for his future instruction or improvement; a room set apart for a study: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* studied, *p.pr.* studying], to apply the mind closely to a subject; endeavor diligently: *v.t.* to examine closely in order to learn thoroughly; con over; devote one's thoughts to.

stufa (stōō'fâ), *n.* a jet of steam issuing from a fissure in the earth.

stuff (stuf), *n.* materials out of which anything is made; textile fabrics; furniture; goods; refuse matter; nonsense: *v.t.* to fill by crowding something into; press or pack; fill with seasoning; fill the skin of (a dead animal) for preservation in its natural form: *v.i.* to eat gluttonously.

stuffiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being stuffy.

stuffy ('i), *adj.* close or ill-ventilated; sulky.

stultification (stul-ti-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of stultifying; the state of being stultified.

stultifier ('ti-fī-ēr), *n.* one who stultifies.

stultify ('ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stultified, *p.pr.* stultifying], to render foolish; make nugatory.

stumble (stum'bl), *v.i.* to trip up or fall in walking; light (with *on* or *upon*); slide into error or crime: *n.* a trip in walking or running; failure or blunder.

stump (stump), *n.* that part of a tree which remains in the ground after the trunk is cut down; part remaining after amputation, &c.; an artist's soft pencil or rubber; one of three posts of the wicket at cricket: *v.t.* to lop off; reduce to a stump; defeat: *v.i.* travel about making speeches for electioneering purposes; to walk clumsily.

stump-orator (-or'â-tēr), *n.* one who harangues the people on some current question, usually political.

stump-speech ('spēch), *n.* an electioneering speech.

stumpy ('i), *adv.* full of stumps; short and thick.

stun (stun), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stunned, *p.pr.* stunning], to render senseless by, or as by, a blow; confuse with noise; surprise completely; astonish.

stung, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of sting.

stunk, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of stink.

stunning ('ing), *adj.* remarkably fine or large.

stunt (stunt), *v.t.* to check in growth or progress: *v.i.* to become stunted: *n.* a check in growth; something stunted; an allotted task; a performance.

stupe (stūp), *n.* flax, flannel, &c., steeped in warm water or medicaments, used as a compress, &c.

stupefacient (-e-fā'shi-ent), *n.* a narcotic.

stupefaction (-fak'shun), *n.* the act of stupefying; state of being stupefied; insensibility; torpor; stupidity.

stupefactive ('tiv), *adj.* causing stupefaction.

stupefier ('e-fī-ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, stupefies.

stupefy ('e-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stupefied, *p.pr.* stupefying], to deprive of sensibility; make stupid; dull.

stupendous (-pen'dus), *adj.* overcoming the senses by its vastness; astonishing.

stupid ('pid), *adj.* deficient in understanding; insensible; dull; silly; nonsensical.

stupidity ('i-ti), *n.* extreme dulness of perception or understanding; crass ignorance; folly.

stupor ('pēr), *n.* suspension or great diminution of sensibility; numbness; lethargy; intellectual insensibility.

sturdily (stēr'di-li), *adv.* in a sturdy manner.

sturdiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sturdy.

sturdy ('i), *adj.* hardy; robust; stout; strong; stubborn; vigorous; forcible.

sturgeon ('jun), *n.* a large, cartilaginous fish of the genus Acipenser, the roes of certain species of which are made into caviare, and isinglass from the air-bladder.

stutter (stut'ēr), *v.i.* to speak with hesitation or stammering: *v.t.* to utter in a stammering manner: *n.* hesitation or stammering in speech. Also stuttering.

sty (stī), *n.* a pen or enclosure for swine; a filthy or mean place; a kind of boil upon the eyelid: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stied, *p.pr.* staying], to shut up in a filthy or mean place.

Stygian (stij'i-ân), *adj.* pertaining to the Styx, the river of Hades, over which the dead were ferried

by the boatman Charon: hence infernal; hellish.

style (stīl), *n.* a pointed instrument used by the ancients for writing upon wax tablets; the gnomon of a dial; appellation or title; distinctive manner of writing with regard to the choice of words, &c.; manner of speaking; characteristic mode of expression or execution; method of reckoning time; fashion; manner; the stalk between the ovary and stigma of a flower; a probe: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* styled, *p.pr.* styling], to designate or name.

styliform ('i-fôrm), *adj.* like a style.

stylish ('ish), *adj.* fashionable; modish.

stylist ('ist), *n.* a master of literary style.

stylobate ('ō-bāt), *n.* an uninterrupted base below a range of columns.

stylograph ('ō-grâf), *n.* a stylographic pen.

stylographic (-grâf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or used in, a stylographic pen, or stylography.

stylography (stī-log'râ-fi), *n.* a method of writing or tracing by means of a style.

styloid ('loid), *adj.* resembling a style or pen; pertaining to a particular bone.

styptic (stip'tik), *adj.* stopping bleeding.

styracine (stir'â-sin), *n.* a crystalline substance obtained from storax. Also styracin.

suable (sū'â-bl), *adj.* capable of being, or liable to be, sued.

suant ('ânt), *adj.* uniform; level.

suasible (swā'si-bl), *adj.* easily persuaded.

suasion ('zhun), *n.* persuasion.

suasive ('siv), *adj.* persuasive.

suave (swāv), *adj.* pleasant in manner.

suavity (swav'i-ti), *n.* urbanity; gentleness.

sub, *prefix* meaning *under, beneath, below, slightly.*

subacid (sub-as'id), *adj.* slightly acid.

subaltern (-awl'tērn), *n.* a commissioned officer under the rank of captain: *adj.* inferior.

subalternate (-tēr'nāt), *adj.* successive.

subdue (-dū'), *v.t.* to overcome or conquer; vanquish; reduce; lower; tone down.

subjacent (sub-jā'sent), *adj.* lying under or below; situated lower but not directly beneath.

subject ('jekt), *adj.* under the power or control of another; subordinate; disposed; liable: *n.* one who is under the power or control of another; that which is treated in writing, speaking, &c.; theme; topic; design; a dead body for dissection; substance; material; theme of a proposition: the Ego, as distinguished from the non-Ego or object; theme of a movement [Music]: *v.t.* sub-jekt') to bring under the power or control of; render subordinate; enslave; subjugate; render liable; expose.

subjection (-jek'shun), *n.* the act of subjecting; state of being subjected.

subjective ('tiv), *adj.* pertaining to the subject as opposed to the object; derived from one's own consciousness.

subjectively (-li), *adv.* in a subjective manner.

subjectiveness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being subjective. Also subjectivity.

subjectivism ('iv-izm), *n.* the philosophical doctrine that knowledge is relative or purely subjective.

subjoin (-join'), *v.t.* to affix.

subjugate ('jū-gāt), *v.t.* to conquer by force; bring under dominion.

subjugation (-gā'shun), *n.* the act of subjugating; state of being subjugated.

subjugator ('jū-gā-tēr), *n.* one who subjugates.

subjunctive (-jungk'tiv), *adj.* noting a form of the verb expressive of contingency, condition, or hypothesis.

sublimate ('li-māt), *v.t.* to convert (a solid) by heat into vapor, which on cooling returns to the solid state; refine and exalt.

sublimation (-mā'shun), *n.* the act of sublimating.

sublime (-līm'), *adj.* awakening feel-

ings of awe and reverence; high in place or excellence; exalted in nature; elevated in manner or style: *n.* that which is awe-inspiring in works of nature or art as distinguished from the beautiful (with *the*): *v.t.* to dignify or exalt; render noble: *v.i.* to be capable of sublimation.

sublimely ('li), *adv.* in a sublime manner.

sublimity (-lim'i-ti), *n.* loftiness of style or sentiment; elevation; moral grandeur; excellence. Also sublimeness.

submerge (-mẽrj'), *v.t.* to place under water; overwhelm: *v.i.* to be, or lie, under water.

submersion (-mẽr'shun), *n.* the act of submerging; state of being submerged. Also submergence.

submission (-mish'un), *n.* the act of submitting or yielding; obedience.

submissive (-mis'iv), *adj.* yielding to authority; obedient; humble.

submissively (-li), *adv.* in a submissive manner.

submissiveness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being submissive.

submit (-mit'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* submitted, *p.pr.* submitting], to yield to the authority of another; surrender; resign; refer to judgment or discretion; comply with: *v.i.* to be subject; yield.

submitter ('ẽr), *n.* one who submits.

submultiple (-mul'ti-pl), *n.* a number or quantity which is contained in another a certain number of times exactly, as 4 is the submultiple of 28.

subordinate (-ôr'di-nāt), *adj.* inferior in rank, value, power, or importance: *n.* one who is inferior to another in rank, &c.: *v.t.* to place in a lower order; render subject.

subordinately (-li), *adv.* in a subordinate manner.

subordination (-nā'shun), *n.* the act of subordinating or placing in a lower order; subjection; state of being subordinate; inferiority of rank, position, &c.

suborn (-ôrn'), *v.t.* to procure or induce to commit perjury; procure by indirect means or by secret collusion.

subornation (-ôr-nā'shun), *n.* the act of inducing a person to commit perjury by bribes or persuasion.

subpœna (-pē'nâ), *n.* a writ commanding the attendance of a person in court as a witness under a penalty: *v.t.* to serve with a subpœna.

subscribe (-skrīb'), *v.t.* to write or annex (one's name) to a paper or document; give or promise (a sum of money) for some object by writing one's name; publish (a book) by subscription: *v.i.* to give consent.

subscription (-skrip'shun), *n.* the act of subscribing; name subscribed; signature; sum of money subscribed.

subsequence ('sē-kwens), *n.* the act or state of being subsequent.

subsequent ('sē-kwent), *adj.* following or coming after in time or order; posterior.

subserve (-sẽrv'), *v.t.* to be subservient to; promote; serve instrumentally.

subsesqui, *prefix*, meaning *combination* in the proportion of *two* to *three*.

subsessile (-ses'il), *adj.* having very short foot-stalks.

subside (-sīd'), *v.i.* to sink or fall to the bottom; tend downwards; settle; abate; become tranquil or calm.

subsidence ('ens), *n.* the act of subsiding or sinking down; downward tendency.

subsidiarily (-sid'i-â-ri-li), *adv.* so as to assist.

subsidiary ('i-â-ri), *adj.* auxiliary; furnishing additional supplies: *n.* an auxiliary.

subsidize ('si-dīz), *v.t.* to furnish with a subsidy.

subsidy ('si-di), *n.* [*pl.* subsidies (-diz)], pecuniary aid granted by one government to another, especially for war expenses; public grant or subvention to aid an enterprise for the public convenience.

subsist (-sist'), *v.i.* to have existence; to retain the present state; inhere; have the means of livelihood.

subsistence ('ens), *n.* means of support; maintenance; livelihood; inherence.

substance ('stâns), *n.* matter or material; characteristic and essential

part of anything; purport; wealth or property.

substantial (-stan'shâl), *adj.* belonging to, or having, substance; containing the essential parts; solid; material; corporeal; having considerable wealth or property: *n.pl.* essential parts.

substantially (-li), *adv.* in a substantial manner; essentially.

substantiate ('shi-āt), *v.t.* to establish the truth of by proof or competent evidence.

substantival (-stan-tī'vâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a substantive.

substantive ('stân-tiv), *adj.* expressing existence; real; essential: *n.* that part of speech which expresses the existence of anything material or immaterial; noun.

substantively (-li), *adv.* in a substantive maner; essentially; as a substantive or noun.

substitute ('sti-tūt), *v.t.* to put in the place of another; change: *n.* one who, or that which, is put in the place of another.

substitution (-tū'shun), *n.* the act of substituting; state of being substituted.

subsume (-sūm'), *v.t.* to include under a more general class or under something else.

subtangent (-tan'jent), *n.* the part of the axis of a curve intercepted between the tangent and the ordinate.

subtend (-tend'), *v.t.* to extend under or be opposite to.

subter, a *prefix* meaning *under.*

subterfuge ('tĕr-fūj), *n.* an evasion or artifice; trick; shift.

subterranean (-rā'ne-ân), *adj.* below the surface or beneath the earth. Also subterraneous.

subtile (sub'til or sut'l), *adj.* thin; delicately constructed; fine; delicate; refined; acute; cunning; artful.

subtilely (-li), *adv.* in a subtile manner.

subtileness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being subtile. Also subtility.

subtle (sut'l), *adj.* artful; insinuating; crafty.

subtlety (-ti), *n.* acuteness of intellect; cunning; shrewdness. Subtleness.

subtract (-trakt'), *v.t.* to withdraw or take away, as a part from a whole; deduct.

subtraction (-trak'shun), *n.* the act of subtracting.

subtractive ('tiv), *adj.* tending, or having power, to subtract.

subtrahend ('trâ-hend), *n.* the quantity or number to be subtracted from another.

subtriple (-trip'l), *adj.* containing a third.

subulate (sū'bū-lāt), *adj.* awl-shaped.

suburb (sub'ĕrb), *n.* an outlying district of a city or town; environs (usually *pl.*).

suburban (-ĕr'bân), *adj.* pertaining to, in, or living within, the suburbs.

subvention (-ven'shun), *n.* a government grant or subsidy.

subversion (-vĕr'shun), *n.* the act of subverting; overthrow; ruin.

subversive ('siv), *adj.* tending to subvert.

subvert (-vĕrt'), *v.t.* to turn upside down; ruin; overthrow; corrupt.

subvertible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being subverted.

subway ('wā), *n.* an underground passage or railroad.

suc, another form of sub.

succeed (suk-sēd'), *v.t.* to take the place of; follow: *v.i.* to follow in order; obtain one's wishes; be successful; accomplish something attempted; end with advantage; prosper.

success (-ses'), *n.* the prosperous termination of any enterprise; prosperity.

successful (-fool), *adj.* ending in success; prosperous; fortunate.

successfully (-li), *adv.* in a successful manner.

succession ('shun), *n.* the act of following in order; lineage; act or right of coming in the place of another; rotation, as of crops.

successional (-âl), *adj.* pertaining to, or implying, succession; consecutive.

successive ('iv), *adj.* following in uninterrupted order; legitimate; consecutive.
successively (-li), *adv.* consecutively.
successor ('ĕr), *n.* one who succeeds or follows in the place or character of another.
succinct (-singkt'), *adj.* tersely expressed.
succor ('ĕr), *v.t.* to help or relieve when in difficulty or distress; aid: *n.* relief; aid.
succotash ('ō-tash), *n.* a dish of green maize and beans boiled together.
succula ('ū-lâ), *n.* an axis or cylinder without a drum, with staves to move it round.
succulence ('ū-lens), *n.* juiciness.
succulent ('ū-lent), *adj.* juicy: said of plants replete with juices.
succumb (-kum'), *v.i.* to yield; submit.
succursal (-kĕr'sâl), *adj.* annexed and assistant, as a chapel of ease.
such (such), *adj.* the same that, or as referred to; denoting a particular person or thing; certain; very great.
suck (suk), *v.t.* to draw in with the mouth: *v.i.* to draw milk from the breast: *n.* the act of sucking; milk drawn from the breast.
sucker ('ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, sucks; piston of a pump; a tube through which anything is drawn; shoot of a plant from the lower part of the stem; a sweet.
sucking ('ing), *adj.* drawing with the mouth or with an instrument; very young.
suckle ('l), *v.t.* to nurse at the breast.
suckling ('ling), *n.* an unweaned child or animal.
sucrose (sū'krōs), *n.* cane-sugar.
suction (suk'shun), *n.* the act or process of sucking; act of drawing fluids by the removal of the atmospheric pressure.
suctorial (-tō'ri-âl), *adj.* adapted to, or living by, sucking.
sudarium (sū-dā'ri-um), *n.* the cloth on which Christ is said to have miraculously impressed his image when He wiped his face with it on the way to Calvary.
sudation ('shun), *n.* the act of sweating.
sudatorium (-tō'ri-um), *n.* a sweating-bath.
sudden (sud'n), *adj.* happening unexpectedly; instantaneous; without notice; quick.
sudoriferous (sū-dor-if'ĕr-us), *adj.* secreting perspiration.
sudorific (-if'ik), *adj.* causing perspiration: *n.* a medicine producing such an effect.
Sudra (sōō'drâ), *n.* the lowest of the four great castes into which the Hindus are divided. Also Soodra.
suds (sudz), *n.pl.* soapy water.
sudsy (sud'zi), *adj.* like suds.
sue (sū), *v.t.* to prosecute at law: *v.i.* to entreat; beg; petition; pay court; institute legal proceedings (with *for*).
suet ('et), *n.* the hard fat around the kidneys and loins of sheep and oxen.
suffer (suf'ĕr), *v.t.* to feel with a sense of pain; undergo; bear; be affected by; allow; tolerate: *v.i.* to feel pain or punishment; be in distress; endure loss or injury.
sufferable (-â-bl), *adj.* that may be allowed or tolerated; permissible.
sufferance (-fĕr'ans), *n.* patience under pain; toleration; negative consent; permission.
suffering ('ing), *n.* the state of enduring physical or mental pain; distress; loss or injury endured.
suffice (-īs'), *v.i.* to be sufficient: *v.t.* to satisfy.
sufficiency (-ish'en-si), *n.* the state or quality of being sufficient; competence; self-confidence; conceit.
sufficient ('ent), *adj.* equal to any end or purpose; adequate; competent.
suffix ('iks), *n.* a letter or syllable added at the end of a word; affix: *v.t.* (suf-iks') to add, as a letter or syllable at the end of a word.
suffocate ('ō-kāt), *v.t.* to choke by stopping respiration; smother; stifle.
suffocation (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of suffocating; state of being suffocated.
suffrage ('rāj), *n.* vote, or right to vote; franchise; voice or vote given

on a controverted subject: *pl.* united prayer of a congregation.

suffragette ('ra-jet), *n.* a woman who demands the suffrage, or right to vote.

suffuse (-fūz'), *v.t.* to spread over as with a fluid or a color.

sugar (shoog'ẽr), *n.* a sweet crystalline substance obtained from the sugar-cane, beet, &c.; any substance resembling sugar; flattery: *adj.* pertaining to, like, made of, or yielding, sugar; sweet: *v.t.* to sprinkle or mix with sugar; sweeten; flatter.

sugariness ('ẽr-i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sweet or like sugar.

sugary ('ẽr-i), *adj.* like, composed of, or fond of, sugar; sweet.

suggest (sug-jest' or suj-est'), *v.t.* to introduce indirectly to the mind or thoughts; hint; insinuate; allude or refer to: *v.i.* to make suggestions.

suggestion (-jes'chun), *n.* the act of suggesting; thing suggested; hint.

suggestive ('tiv), *adj.* containing, or full of, suggestion.

suggestively (-li), *adv.* by way of suggestion.

suicidal (su'i-sīd-âl), *adj.* pertaining to, or partaking of, suicide.

suicidally (-i), *adv.* in a suicidal manner.

suicide ('i-sīd), *n.* a person who kills himself; self-murder; ruin of one's own interests.

suint (swint), *n.* a peculiar fatty substance obtained from sheep's wool.

suit (sūt), *n.* a set of things correspondent to each other, as of the same kind; petition or prayer; courtship; one of four sets of a pack of cards; an action or process at law for the recovery of a right or claim: *v.t.* to be fitted to; fall in with; accommodate; please: *v.i.* to correspond or accord; agree.

suitability (-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being suitable. Also suitableness.

suitable ('â-bl), *adj.* fitting; appropriate.

suitably ('â-bli), *adv.* in a suitable manner.

suite (swēt), *n.* a retinue or company; series; set, as of rooms, furniture, &c.

suitor (sūt'ẽr), *n.* a petitioner; supplicant; lover; party to a lawsuit.

sulcate (sul'kāt), *adj.* grooved.

sulk (sulk), *v.i.* to be sulky.

sulkily ('i-li), *adv.* in a sulky manner.

sulkiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being sulky.

sulky ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* sulkier, *superl.* sulkiest], silently sullen: *n.* a kind of two-wheeled carriage.

sullen (sul'en), *adj.* morosely silent; gloomily angry; dismal; heavy.

sully ('i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sullied, *p.pr.* sullying], to tarnish or soil; dirty; stain: *n.* a tarnish or stain.

sulphate ('fāt), *n.* a salt of sulphuric acid.

sulphide ('fīd), *n.* a compound of sulphur with a metal or other element.

sulphite ('fīt), *n.* a salt of sulphurous acid.

sulphur ('fẽr), *n.* a non-metallic element, brittle and of a yellow color, insoluble in water, but fusible by heat.

sulphurate (-āt), *v.t.* to combine with, or subject to the action of, sulphur: *adj.* pertaining to, or of the color of, sulphur.

sulphurator ('fẽr-â-tẽr), *n.* an apparatus for bleaching by the fumes of sulphur.

sulphureous (-fū'rē-us), *adj.* consisting of, impregnated with, or having the qualities of, sulphur. Also sulphurous.

sulphuret, same as sulphide.

sulphuretted ('fū-ret-ed), *adj.* combined with sulphur.

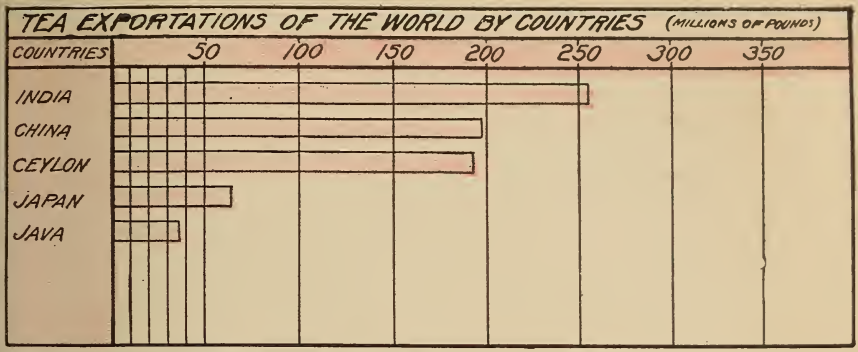
sulphuric (-fū'rik), *adj.* obtained from, or containing, sulphur.

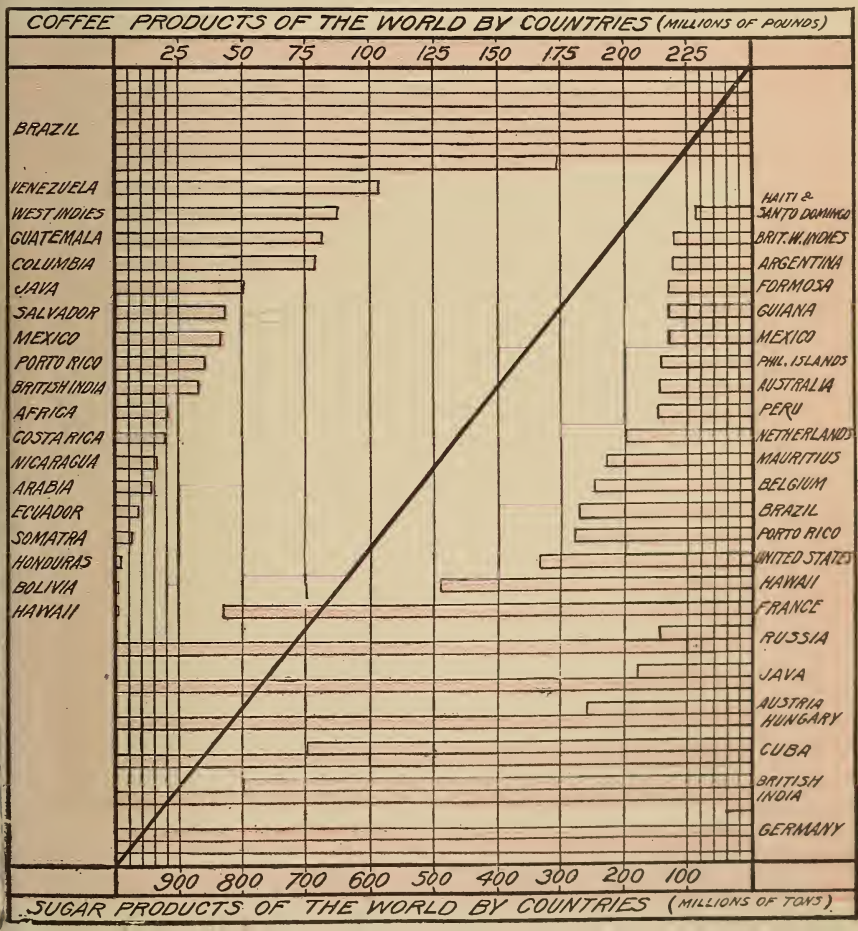
sulphuric acid (as'id), *n.* a heavy, corrosive liquid composed of sulphur, oxygen, and water; oil of vitriol.

sulphurous acid ('fū-rus as'id), *n.* an acid composed of 2 parts of oxygen and 2 parts of sulphur.

sulphury ('fẽr-i), *adj.* like sulphur.

sultan ('tân), *n.* the title of a Mohammedan sovereign, especially the


TEA EXPORTATIONS OF THE WORLD BY COUNTRIES (MILLIONS OF POUNDS)
COUNTRIES
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
INDIA
CHINA
CEYLON
JAPAN
JAVA


COFFEE PRODUCTS OF THE WORLD BY COUNTRIES (MILLIONS OF POUNDS)
25
50
75
100
125
150
175
200
225
BRAZIL
VENEZUELA
WEST INDIES
GUATEMALA
COLUMBIA
JAVA
SALVADOR
MEXICO
PORTO RICO
BRITISH INDIA
AFRICA
COSTA RICA
NICARAGUA
ARABIA
ECUADOR
SOMATRA
HONDURAS
BOLIVIA
HAWAII
HAITI & SANTO DOMINGO
BRIT. W. INDIES
ARGENTINA
FORMOSA
GUIANA
MEXICO
PHIL. ISLANDS
AUSTRALIA
PERU
NETHERLANDS
MAURITIUS
BELGIUM
BRAZIL
PORTO RICO
UNITED STATES
HAWAII
FRANCE
RUSSIA
JAVA
AUSTRIA HUNGARY
CUBA
BRITISH INDIA
GERMANY
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
SUGAR PRODUCTS OF THE WORLD BY COUNTRIES (MILLIONS OF TONS)

sovereign of the Ottoman Empire. *Feminine* sultana.

sultanate ('tân-āt), *n.* the rule or dominion of a sultan.

sultanship ('tân-ship), *n.* the office, rank, or dignity of a sultan.

sultrily ('tri-li), *adv.* oppressively.

sultriness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sultry.

sultry ('tri), *adj.* [*comp.* sultrier, *superl.* sultriest], very hot, close, and oppressive; close and heavy with a moist heat.

sum (sum), *n.* the aggregate of two or more things taken together; whole; total; quantity of money; substance; compendium; utmost degree; arithmetical problem for solution: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* summed, *p.pr.* summing], to add into one amount; condense into few words.

sumac (sū'mak), *n.* a plant or shrub the dried leaves and roots of which are used in tanning, dyeing, and medicine.

summarily (sum'â-ri-li), *adv.* in a short way or method; concisely.

summarize ('â-rīz), *v.t.* to state concisely.

summary ('å-ri), *adj.* brief; laconic; compendious; done in a short way or method: *n.* an abridgment; compendium.

summation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of forming a total; aggregate.

summer ('ēr), *n.* that part of the year which comprises the hottest months, June, July, and August; a large piece of timber to receive the ends of the joists; horizontal girder: *v.i.* to pass the summer: *v.t.* to feed or keep during the summer.

summit ('it), *n.* the top or highest point.

summon ('un), *v.t.* to cite or call by authority; command to appear in court; invite; rouse to exertion: *n.pl.* a citation to appear in court on a certain day; document containing such a citation; authoritative call.

sumpit (sum'pit), *n.* the poisoned arrow used with a sumpitan.

sumpitan ('pi-tân), *n.* a kind of long blowpipe, used by the Malays.

sumptuary (sump'tū-â-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or regulating, expense.

sumptuary laws (lawz), *n.pl.* laws to limit excessive expenditure on dress or other luxuries.

sumptuous ('tū-us), *adj.* expensive; costly; luxurious; magificent.

sun (sun), *n.* the luminous body around which the earth, and other planets, &c., of the solar system revolve: the source of light and heat to the earth; any center of a system of worlds; anything like the sun in splendor or power; sunshine: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sunned, *p.pr.* sunning], to expose to the sun's rays; warm or dry in the sun.

Sunday ('dā), *n.* the first day of the week, the Christian Sabbath, or Lord's Day: *adj.* pertaining to Sunday.

sunder ('dĕr), *v.t.* to divide or rend.

sundew ('dū), *n.* a plant of the genus Drosera, whose leaves secrete a dew-like viscid fluid.

sundries ('driz), *n.pl.* numerous small or miscellaneous articles or matters.

sundry ('dri), *adj.* various; several.

sung, *p.p.* of sing.

sunk, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of sink.

sunken (sungk'en), *adj.* lying on the bottom of the sea; fallen or pressed down.

sunn (sun), *n.* an East Indian plant, the fiber of which is used as a substitute for hemp.

Sunna ('å), *n.* a collection of oral laws and precepts of Mohammed handed down by tradition, and esteemed as of equal value with the Koran by the Sunnites.

sunniness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sunny.

Sunnites ('īts), *n.pl.* the orthodox Mohammedans who regard the Sunna as equally binding with the Koran.

sunny ('i), *adj.* pertaining to, like, proceeding from, or exposed to, the sun; bright; warm; cheerful.

sunshine ('shīn), *n.* the light or rays of the sun; warmth; brightness.

sunstroke ('strōk), *n.* a kind of apoplexy, caused by the intense heat of the sun's rays.

sun-up ('up), *n.* sunrise.

sup (sup), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* supped,

p.pr. supping], to take into the mouth with the lips; sip: *v.i.* to take supper: *n.* a small mouthful, as of a liquid; sip.

super, *prefix* meaning *over, above, beyond, in excess.*

superannuate (sū-pĕr-an'ū-āt), *v.t.* to pension on account of old age or infirmity.

superannuation (-ū-ā'shun), *n.* the state of being superannuated; pension granted to one who is superannuated.

superb (sū-pĕrb'), *adj.* grand; proud; stately; elegant; first-rate; sumptuous.

supercargo (sū-pĕr-kär'gō), *n.* a person or officer in a merchant vessel who superintends the cargo and commercial affairs of a ship during its voyage.

superciliary (-sil'i-å-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated above, the eyebrow.

supercilious ('i-us), *adj.* haughty; proud; disdainful; dictatorial; overbearing.

supercilium (-sil'i-um), *n.* the eyebrow.

supererogation (-ĕr-ō-gā'shun), *n.* the performance of more than is required by duty.

supererogatory (-e-rog'å-tō-ri), *adj.* performed beyond what is required by duty.

superficial (-fish'âl), *adj.* pertaining to, or being on the surface; slight; not deep; unlearned.

superficiality (-i-al'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being superficial; slight knowledge. Also superficialness.

superficies (-fish'i-ēz), *n.* superficial area or exterior face of a body.

superfluity (-flōō'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* superfluities (-tiz)], superabundance; excess.

superfluous ('flōō-us), *adj.* more than enough or necessary; excessive.

superfrontal (-fron'tâl), *n.* that part of an altar-cloth which hangs over the frontal.

superheat (-hēt'), *v.t.* to heat to an extreme degree; heat (steam) until it resembles a perfect gas.

superinduce (-in-dūs'), *v.t.* to bring in or upon as an addition to something else; superadd.

superintend (-in-tend'), *v.t.* to have, or exercise the charge or oversight of; direct or control.

superintendence (-ten'dens), *n.* supervision; oversight; control.

superintendent ('dent), *n.* one who superintends; overseer.

superior (sū-pē'ri-or), *adj.* higher or above in place, position, rank, dignity, office, or excellence; stronger; surpassing others; unconquered; preferable; beyond the power or influence of; placed above another organ: *n.* one who is superior to others; one of higher rank or position; head of a religious house.

superiority (-i-or'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being superior; preëminence; advantage.

superlative (-pĕr'la-tiv), *adj.* superior to all others; highest in degree: *n.* a word expressing the highest degree of anything.

superlatively (-li), *adv.* in a superlative manner.

superlativeness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being superlative.

supernal ('nâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated in, a higher place or region; celestial.

supernatural (-nat'ū-râl), *adj.* beyond, or exceeding, the powers or laws of nature.

supernaturalism (-izm), *n.* the state or quality of being supernatural; the doctrine that revelation is the only means by which man acquires the knowledge of God.

supernaturalist (-ist), *n.* one who believes in the doctrine of supernaturalism.

supernaturally (-li), *adv.* in a supernatural manner.

supernumerary (-nūm'ĕr-å-ri), *n.* [*pl.* supernumeraries (-riz)], a person or thing beyond the stated or required number: *adj.* exceeding the number stated or required.

superphosphate (-fos'fāt), *n.* a phosphate containing the greatest quantity of phosphoric acid capable of entering into combination with the base.

superroyal (-roi'âl), *adj.* noting a

size of paper larger than royal, 27½ × 20½ in.

superscribe (-skrīb'), *v.t.* to write or inscribe, or engrave on the outside or top.

superscription (-skrip'shun), *n.* the act of superscribing; the address or direction.

supersede (-sēd'), *v.t.* to set aside or render null and void by superior power; come into, or take, the place of.

superstition (-stish'un), *n.* reverence for, and belief in, the supernatural, or objects which are not worthy of worship; false worship or religion; extreme observance of religious rites or ceremonies.

superstitious ('us), *adj.* pertaining to, characterized by, proceeding from, or addicted to superstition; overscrupulous and extreme in religious rites or ceremonies.

superstructure (-struk'tūr), *n.* anything built or founded on something else; a building.

supertonic (-ton'ik), *n.* in music, the note next above the keynote.

supervene (-vēn'), *v.i.* to come upon as something extraneous; occur.

supervise (-vīz'), *v.t.* to oversee.

supervision (-vish'un), *n.* the act of supervising; superintendence.

supervisor (-vīz'ĕr), *n.* an overseer.

supervisory (-vī'zō-ri), *adj.* exercising supervision.

supine (sū-pīn'), *adj.* lying on the back; indolent; careless; inattentive; negligent: *n.* a Latin verbal noun, ending in *um*, and *u*.

supinely ('li), *adv.* in a supine manner.

supineness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being supine.

supper (sup'ĕr), *n.* the evening meal.

supplant (-plant'), *v.t.* to displace and take the place of, as by craft; supersede.

supple ('l), *adj.* flexible; yielding; servile: *v.t.* to make supple: *v.i.* to grow pliant.

supplement ('lē-ment), *v.t.* to add something to; fill up or supply: *n.* something added to render anything more complete or supply defects or errors; appendix; the quantity by which an arc or angle falls short of a semicircle.

supplemental (-men'tăl), *adj.* serving as a supplement; additional. Supplementary.

suppleness (sup'l-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being supple; pliancy.

suppliant (sup'li-ănt), *adj.* beseeching; entreating; suing: *n.* one who supplicates; humble petitioner. Also supplicant.

supplicate (-kāt), *v.t.* to ask or beg humbly and earnestly; address in prayer; beseech; implore.

supplication (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of supplicating; humble and earnest prayer or entreaty.

supplicatory ('li-kā-to-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of, supplication.

suppli r (-lī'ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, supplic .

supply (-lī'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* supplied, *p.pr.* supplying], to furnish with what is required; provide; serve instead of; fill: *n.* [*pl.* supplies (-liz')], the act of supplying; thing supplied; amount of money or food required for daily necessaries, as of an army, &c. (usually *pl.*).

support (-pōrt'), *v.t.* to sustain; bear up; endure; uphold; favor; second; incur; carry on; provide for or nourish: *n.* the act of supporting; that which supports; maintenance; livelihood; aid.

suppose (-pōz'), *v.t.* to imagine; admit without proof; assume as true; think.

supposition (-pō-zish'un), *n.* the act of supposing; thing supposed; assumption.

suppositious (-poz-i-tish'us), *adj.* supposed or imaginary; not genuine; counterfeit.

suppository (-poz'i-tō-ri), *n.* a medicated mass, usually in the form of a cone, for introduction into some cavity of the body, where it dissolves.

suppress (-pres'), *v.t.* to subdue; crush; keep in or down; quell; conceal; restrain the publication of; arrest the normal secretions of.

suppression (-presh'un), *n.* the act

of suppressing; stoppage; concealment; omission.

suppressive (-pres'iv), *adj.* tending to suppress.

suppressor ('ĕr), *n.* one who suppresses.

suppurate ('ū-rāt), *v.i.* to generate pus.

suppuration (-rā'shun), *n.* the act of generating pus; pus generated in a sore.

suppurative ('ū-rā-tiv), *adj.* tending to produce, or accompanied by, suppuration: *n.* a medicine to promote suppuration.

supra, a *prefix* meaning *above, beyond, over,* as *supra*lapsarian.

supremacy (sū-prem'ă-si), *n.* the state or quality of being supreme; highest authority.

supreme (-prēm'), *adj.* highest in power or authority; most excellent; extreme; utmost.

supremely ('li), *adv.* in a supreme manner.

sur, a *prefix,* meaning *over, beyond, above, upon,* as *sur*charge (ser-chärj'), *n.* an excessive charge, load, or burden; an overcharge beyond what is just and right: *v.t.* to charge more than is due; overload.

surah (sōō'rā), *n.* a soft, twilled silk fabric.

surat (sōō-rat'), *n.* a kind of short coarse cotton.

surbase (sēr'bās), *n.* a cornice, or series of moldings, on the top of the base of a pedestal, &c.

surcingle ('sing-gl), *n.* a girth, belt, or girdle for passing around the body of a horse and securing the saddle or some burden, &c.; girdle of a cassock.

surcoat ('kōt), *n.* a coat worn over another coat or garment.

surd (sērd), *n.* a mathematical quantity that cannot be expressed by rational numbers, or has no root, as $\sqrt{3}$: *adj.* not expressible by rational numbers; involving surds; uttered with the breath.

sure (shōōr), *adj.* fit to be depended upon; certain; reliable; infallible; firm; safe: *adv.* certainly; securely.

surely ('li), *adv.* certainly; without risk, hazard, or doubt.

sureness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sure; certainty.

surety ('ti), *n.* [*pl.* sureties ('tiz)], certainty; security against loss or damage; guarantee; hostage; one who becomes jointly bound with another; bail.

suretyship (-ship), *n.* the state of being surety; obligation of being bound to answer for another.

surf (sērf), *n.* the swell of the sea that breaks and foams upon the shore or the rocks.

surface (sēr'fās), *n.* the exterior part or upper face of anything; superficies; outside.

surf-boat (sērf'bōt), *n.* a strong, light boat for landing through the surf.

surfeit (sēr'fit), *n.* excess in eating or drinking; sickness caused by such excess: *v.t.* to feed to excess and sickness.

surf-man (sērf'mân), *n.* a boatman of a surf-boat.

surfy ('i), *adj.* covered with surf.

surge (sērj), *n.* a large wave or billow; great roll; swell: *v.i.* to roll or rise high.

surgeon (sēr'jun), *n.* a medical practitioner, especially one who practices surgery.

surgeonсy (-si), *n.* the post of a surgeon in the army or navy.

surgery ('jēr-i), *n.* the act and art of treating injuries or diseases by manual operations; place where a surgeon operates or keeps his medicines.

surlily (sēr'li-li), *adv.* in a surly manner.

surliness ('i-nes), *n.* surly behavior.

surly ('li), *adj.* [*comp.* surlier, *superl.* surliest], gloomily morose; rough; uncivil; churlish; snarling; ill-natured.

surmise (-mīz'), *n.* guess or conjecture; suspicion: *v.t.* to imagine without certain knowledge; suspect; conjecture; fancy.

surmount (-mount'), *v.t.* to rise above; overcome; conquer; vanquish; exceed.

surname ('nām), *n.* a name added to the baptismal names; family name: *v.t.* to give the family name to.

surpass (-pȧs'), *v.t.* to exceed; excel; go beyond in excellence or badness.

surplice ('plis), *n.* the outer linen vestment with wide sleeves, worn by the officiating clergy and choristers of the Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches.

surplus ('plus), *n.* that which remains over and above what is required; excess: *adj.* exceeding what is required.

surprise (-prīz'), *n.* the act of taking unawares; astonishment; sudden emotion, confusion, or perplexity: *v.t.* to take unawares; confuse or perplex; assail unexpectedly; astonish.

surprise party ('par-ti), *n.* a party who visit the house of a mutual friend unexpectedly, each bringing some article of food for supper.

surprising (-prīz'ing), *adj.* causing surprise or astonishment; extraordinary.

surrender (-ren'dĕr), *v.t.* to yield to the power of another; give up on compulsion; cede; resign: *v.i.* to yield; give up one's self into the power of another: *n.* the act of yielding into the power or possession of another; a yielding or giving up.

surreptitious (-rep-tish'us), *adj.* done by stealth or fraud; unauthorized.

surrogate (sur'ō-gāt), *n.* the deputy of a bishop, who is authorized to issue marriage licenses.

surround (-round'), *v.t.* to enclose on all sides; encompass; environ; invest: *n.* a precipitous place where animals are surrounded and driven over and captured.

surroyal (-roi'ăl), *n.* the crown antler of a stag.

surtax (sĕr'taks), *n.* an additional tax: *v.t.* (sĕr-taks') to impose a surtax on.

surtout (-tōō'), *n.* a wide-skirted coat reaching below the knees.

surveillance (vāl'yȧns), *n.* watch; oversight; inspection.

survey (-vā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* surveyed, *p.pr.* surveying], to inspect or take a view of; overlook; examine; measure and estimate, as land: *n.* (sĕr'vā), the act of surveying; particular view or examination; customs district.

surveying ('ing), *n.* the art or business of measuring land.

surveyor ('ĕr), *n.* one who surveys; one whose business it is to measure land.

survival (-vī'văl), *n.* continuance beyond the life of another; any ancient use, custom, or belief continuing to the present day.

survive (-vīv'), *v.t.* to live longer than; outlive: *v.i.* to remain alive.

survivor ('ĕr), *n.* one who outlives another; the longer-lived of two joint tenants, &c.

survivorship (-ship), *n.* the state of outliving another; a reversionary benefit contingent upon some surviving life.

sus, *prefix*, another form of sub.

susceptibility (sus-sept-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being susceptible; impressibility; sensibility; capability. Also susceptibleness.

susceptible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of admitting something additional, or any change, influence, affection, &c.; easily acted upon; impressible. Also susceptive.

susceptibly ('i-bli), *adv.* in a susceptible manner.

suslik ('lik), *n.* a squirrel-like rodent.

suspect (-pekt'), *v.t.* to have a suspicion of; imagine to exist; conjecture; mistrust: *n.* (sus'pekt) a person suspected to be guilty of some crime.

suspend (-pend'), *v.t.* to make to hang by anything; delay; interrupt; cause to cease for a time; debar temporarily.

suspender ('ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, suspends: *pl.* braces.

suspense (-pens'), *n.* a state of uncertainty, doubt, or anxiety; indecision; act of withholding the judgment; temporary cessation of a man's right.

suspensible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being suspended, or held from sinking.

suspension (-pen'shun), *n.* the act of suspending; state of being sus-

pended; a keeping in doubt; uncertainty; delay; interruption; temporary privation of power, office, privilege, or rights; continuation of a note from one chord to another [Music].

suspensor ('sĕr), *n.* something that suspends; a suspensory.

suspensory ('sō-ri), *adj.* that suspends: *n.* a suspensory band, or pouch.

suspicion (-pish'un), *n.* the act of suspecting; distrust; want of confidence; imagination of something wrong on slight or insufficient proof; hint; very small quantity.

suspicious ('us), *adj.* full of, inclined to, or cherishing, suspicion; open to, or exciting, suspicion; doubtful.

sustain (-tān'), *v.t.* to hold up or support; maintain; keep; support; nourish; bear; endure; strengthen.

sustained (-tānd'), *adj.* maintained at a certain pitch or level; uniform.

sustenance ('ten-ăns), *n.* that which supports life; food; maintenance or support.

sustentation (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of sustaining; support or maintenance.

sutler (sut'lĕr), *n.* a person who follows an army and sells provisions, liquor, &c., to the troops.

Sutras (sōō'trăz), *n.pl.* certain aphorisms summarizing the teaching of the Brahmans, and giving the essence of their doctrines in short, connected sentences.

suttee (sut-ē'), *n.* a Hindu widow who immolates herself on the funeral pile of her deceased husband; a form of widow sacrifice, formerly common among the Hindus, in which the wife was burnt with her deceased husband on his funeral pile.

suttceism ('izm), *n.* the practice or rite of self-immolation among Hindu widows.

sutural (sū'tū-răl), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated at, a suture.

suture ('tūr), *n.* the drawing together of the edges of a wound by sewing; lines of junction of the bones of the skull; seam at the union of two margins of a plant.

suzerain (sū'ze-rān), *n.* a feudal lord, to whom fealty is due; superior or paramount ruler.

suzerainty (-ti), *n.* the office, or dignity, of a suzerain; paramount authority.

swab (swob), *n.* a mop for cleaning decks, floors, &c.; clumsy person or lubber: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* swabbed, *p.pr.* swabbing], to rub or clean with a swab.

swaddle (swod'l), *v.t.* to swathe or bind tightly, especially infants.

swaddling ('ling), *adj.* binding tightly.

swag (swag), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* swagged, *p.pr.* swagging], to sink down by its own weight; hang heavily; sag: *n.* an unequal, hobbling motion; thieves' booty.

swagger ('ĕr), *v.i.* to bully or bluster; strut haughtily or with affected superiority: *n.* an affected or insolent manner of walking; noisy boastfulness.

swain (swān), *n.* a peasant; rustic lover; sweetheart.

swallow (swol'ō), *n.* a well-known migratory passerine bird; any species of swift resembling the swallow; groove round a tackle-block; the gullet or esophagus; voracity; as much as can be swallowed at once: *v.t.* to take into the stomach through the esophagus; absorb; engulf; engage entirely; retract; put up with: *v.i.* to perform the act of swallowing.

swallow-tailed (-tāld), *adj.* like a swallow's tail; having tapering or forked skirts.

swam, *p.t.* of swim.

swamp (swomp), *n.* wet or boggy land; soft, low land saturated with water: *v.t.* to plunge, overwhelm, or sink in, or as in, a swamp; overset or sink in water; plunge into inextricable difficulties; ruin.

swampy ('i), *adj.* consisting of, or like, a swamp.

swan (swon), *n.* a web-footed bird of the genus Cygnus, with a very long neck, and remarkable for its grace in swimming.

swanskin (swon'skin), *n.* a kind of soft, fine-twilled flannel; very thick, closely-woven woolen cloth used by printers.

swap (swop), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* swapped, *p.pr.* swapping], to exchange or barter: *n.* barter; a blow or stroke: *adv.* hastily; suddenly.

sward (swawrd), *n.* the grassy surface of land.

swarded ('ed), *adj.* covered with sward.

sware, old *p.t.* of swear.

swarm (swawrm), *v.i.* to throng together in a crowd; collect and rise from the hive: said of bees; breed multitudes; to climb a tree, &c., by embracing it with the arms and legs alternately (with *up*): *n.* a cluster of insects, especially bees; crowd or multitude in motion.

swarthily (sworth'i-li), *adv.* with a swarthy hue.

swarthiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being swarthy. Also swartness.

swarthy ('i), *adj.* of a dark or tawny hue; dark-skinned. Also swart, swarth.

swash (swosh), *n.* a dashing or splashing of water: *v.i.* to dash or splash water about.

swashing ('ing), *adj.* crushing; slashing.

swashy ('i), *adj.* soft like fruit too ripe.

swath (swawth), *n.* a line or ridge of grass or grain as cut down by the mower; sweep of a scythe in mowing.

swathe (swāth), *v.t.* to bind with a bandage or roller; wrap: *n.* a bandage or roller.

sway (swā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* swayed, *p.pr.* swaying], to move backwards and forwards; influence by power or moral force; bias; govern: *v.i.* to incline on one side; be drawn by weight: *n.* the swing or sweep of a weapon; cast of the balance; anything moving with power and bulk; rule; dominion; authority; control; inclination or weight on one side.

swear (swār), *v.i.* [*p.t.* swore, sware, *p.p.* sworn, *p.pr.* swearing], to make a solemn declaration by appealing to God for the truth of what is affirmed; give evidence on oath; use profane language: *v.t.* to utter or affirm by appeal to God; cause to take, or bind by, an oath.

sweat (swet), *n.* the moisture which exudes from the pores of the skin; toil; exertion: *v.i.* to exude moisture through the pores of the skin; perspire; labor; drudge: *v.t.* to cause to sweat; oppress by employing at an unfair rate of wages.

sweatshop (swet'shop), *n.* a house or apartment whose residents do home work for dealers at unfairly low wages.

Swedenborgian (swē-den-bôr'ji-ân), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the doctrines of Swedenborg, a Swedish mystic, the founder of the New Jerusalem Church.

sweep (swēp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* swept, *p.pr.* sweeping], to brush, rub over, or clean, with a broom, &c.; drive or carry along or off with force; strike with a long stroke; touch in passing: *v.i.* to pass with violence, speed, or pomp; pass with celerity or force; move along with a long reach: *n.* the act of sweeping; general destruction; range; extent; direction of a curve; rapid survey with the eye; extent of a stroke; chimney-sweeper; large oar; blackguard.

sweepstakes ('stāks), *n.pl.* the whole money or other things staked or won at a horse-race or in gaming.

sweet (swēt), *adj.* pleasing to the senses, as smell, taste, &c.; tasting like sugar; luscious; fragrant; melodious; soft; gentle; kind; obliging; loved; not stale or putrid; fresh; not salted: *n.* a term of endearment: *n.pl.* confectionery; homemade wines.

sweetbread ('bred), *n.* a calf's pancreas.

sweet-briar ('brī-ēr), *n.* a thorny shrub of the rose kind; eglantine.

sweet-corn ('kôrn), *n.* a kind of maize of a sweet taste, extensively used as a table food.

sweeten ('n), *v.t.* to make sweet; render mild, kind, grateful, or pleas-

ing; render less painful, difficult, or laborious; palliate: *v.i.* to become sweet.

sweet-flag ('flag), *n.* an aromatic plant with sword-shaped leaves; calamus.

sweetheart ('hart), *n.* a lover; one who is the object of a lover's affection.

sweetish ('ish), *adj.* somewhat sweet.

sweetmeat ('mēt), *n.* a confection made wholly or partly of sugar.

sweet-potato (-po-tā'tō), *n.* a plant and its edible root; yam.

sweet-william (-wil'yăm), *n.* a beautiful flowering plant of the pink kind.

swell (swel), *v.i.* [*p.t.* swelled, *p.p.* swelled, swollen, *p.pr.* swelling], to expand or enlarge; increase in bulk; heave; be inflated; rise and increase by degrees; be puffed up; grow in violence: *v.t.* to heighten; cause to rise or increase; inflate; dilate: *n.* extension of bulk; act or state of swelling; gradual increase of sound; succession of large waves; gradual elevation of land; a distinguished personage; fop: *adj.* dandified.

swelling ('ing), *p.adj.* becoming inflated; turgid: *n.* the act of increasing in bulk; tumor or any morbid enlargement.

swelter ('tĕr), *v.t.* to perspire profusely; faint with excessive heat.

sweltry ('tri), *adj.* sultry.

swept, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of sweep.

swerve (swĕrv), *v.i.* to turn aside from any prescribed line or rule of duty; deviate; incline.

swerving ('ing), *n.* deviation.

swift (swift), *adj.* moving far in a short time; rapid; quick; ready; sudden: *adv.* rapidly: *n.* a bird allied to the swallow; a species of moth; the common newt; current of a stream.

swifter ('ĕr), *n.* a rope for confining the bars of the capstan in their sockets; the foremost or aftermost shroud; a rope used as a fender to a boat.

swill (swil), *v.t.* to drink greedily or grossly; inebriate: *n.* drink taken in excessive quantities; liquid food for animals, particularly the refuse or leavings of the kitchen, as given to swine.

swim (swim), *v.i.* [*p.t.* swam, swum, *p.p.* swum, *p.pr.* swimming], to float on water or other liquid; move progressively in the water by the hands and feet; be conveyed along by, or as by, a current; glide smoothly; overflow; be dizzy: *v.t.* to cause to swim or float: *n.* the act of swimming; air-bladder of fishes.

swimmer ('ĕr), *n.* one who swims; water-spider; water-fowl; protuberance on a horse's leg; a kind of dumpling.

swimming ('ing), *n.* the act or art of floating or moving progressively in the water by the hands and feet.

swimmingly ('ing-li), *adv.* in a smooth, easy, gliding manner; with great success or without hindrance.

swindle (swin'dl), *v.t.* to cheat grossly and deliberately under pretense of fair dealing: *n.* a gross fraud.

swindling ('dling), *adj.* cheating grossly.

swine (swīn), *n.* any animal of the genus Sus with bristly skin and long snout; pig.

swing (swing), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* swung, *p.pr.* swinging], to wave or vibrate to and fro; oscillate; practice swinging; float round with the tide; be hanged: *v.t.* to move to and fro; wave loosely; brandish: *n.* the act or state of swinging; contrivance for swinging to and fro; full course.

swinge (swinj), *v.t.* to whip or thrash: *n.* sweep or swing of anything in movement; sway; influence.

swingle (swing'gl), *v.t.* to cleanse (flax) by beating: *v.i.* to dangle: *n.* that part of a flail which strikes the grain.

swingletree (-trē), *n.* the crossbar of a carriage, &c., to the ends of which the traces of the horse are fastened.

swinish (swīn'ish), *adj.* pertaining to, like, or characteristic of, swine; bestial.

swink (swingk), *v.i.* to toil; drudge.

swipe (swīp), *n.* a vigorous blow at cricket or golf; sweeping blow: *pl.* thin or small beer: *v.i.* & *v.t.* to deliver a strong blow; hit out with great force at cricket, &c.; take and carry away; purloin.
swirl (swĕrl), *v.i.* to rush along in, or form, eddies: *n.* a whirling or eddying motion.
swish (swish), *v.t.* to lash; flog.
Swiss (swis), *adj.* pertaining to Switzerland, its language, or its inhabitants.
switch (swich), *n.* a long, thin, flexible rod; a movable rail for transferring a railway carriage, &c., from one line to another; a device for connecting one electric circuit with another: *v.t.* to lash or flog; shunt.
Switzer (swit'sĕr), *n.* Swiss.
swivel (swiv'l), *n.* something fixed in another body so as to turn round in it; twisting link in a chain; a kind of small cannon which turns on a pivot: *v.t.* & *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* swiveled, *p.pr.* swiveling], to turn on a swivel or pivot.
swollen, *p.p.* of swell.
swoon (swōōn), *v.i.* to sink into a fainting fit, with apparent suspension of the vital and mental powers: *n.* the act of swooning; syncope.
swooning ('ing), *n.* the act of fainting.
swoop (swōōp), *v.t.* to fall upon and seize at once, as prey: *v.i.* to catch prey while on the wing: *n.* a sudden falling upon and seizing.
sword (sōrd), *n.* a keen-edged weapon for cutting and thrusting; destruction by war; emblem of authority, power, justice, or vengeance.
swore, *p.t.* of swear.
sworn, *p.p.* of swear: *adj.* bound by an oath.
Sybarite (sib'ă-rīt), *n.* an effeminate voluptuary: from the inhabitants of Sybaris, Italy, an ancient Greek city noted for its luxury.
Sybaritic (-rit'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, like, or characteristic of, a Sybarite.
sycamine (sik'ă-min), *n.* the black mulberry-tree.
sycamore ('ă-mōr), *n.* a tree of the maple family; the fig-mulberry of the East; the buttonwood.
sycee (sī-sē'), *n.* pure native silver cast into small hemispherical ingots by the Chinese, and used as silver currency.
sycophancy (sik'o-fân-si), *n.* obsequious or servile flattery.
sycophant ('o-fânt), *n.* a mean or servile flatterer, especially of great men; parasite.
syenite (sī'e-nīt), *n.* a granitic rock found at Syene in Egypt.
syllabic (sil-ab'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, a syllable.
syllabically (-ăl-li), *adv.* in syllables.
syllabify ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* syllabified, *p.pr.* syllabifying], to form into syllables.
syllable ('ă-bl), *n.* that part of a word which can be uttered distinctly by a single effort of the voice; anything proverbially concise.
syllabub, same as sillibub.
syllabus ('ă-bus), *n.* a table of contents; compendium of the heads of a discourse; abstract.
syllogism ('ō-jizm), *n.* an argument stated in logical form, consisting of three propositions, the first two being called the premises and the last the conclusion which contains the matter to be proved.
syllogistic (-jis'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, a syllogism.
syllogistically (-ăl-li), *adv.* in a syllogistic form.
sylph (silf), *n.* an imaginary being inhabiting the air; fairy.
sylvan (sil'vân), *adj.* pertaining to, inhabiting, or growing in, a wood or grove; rustic; woody; shady.
sym, *prefix,* another form of syn.
symbiosis (sim-bī-ō'sis), *n.* the more or less permanent united life of certain animal and vegetable organisms rendering mutual service to each other.
symbiotic (-ot'ik), *adj.* pertaining to symbiosis.
symbol ('bol), *n.* an emblem or sign representing something else; type; mark or character used as an abbreviation; a creed.

symbolic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, serving as, or of the nature of, a symbol: *n.pl.* the study of creeds. Also symbolical.

symbolically (-âl-li), *adv.* by symbols.

symbolize (-īz), *v.t.* to represent by a symbol: *v.i.* to have a typical resemblance; agree.

symbolism ('bol-izm), *n.* the use of, or the being represented by, symbols; science of creeds.

symmetrical (-met'ri-kâl), *adj.* having corresponding parts or relations; harmonious; proportionate. Also symmetric.

symmetrically (-li), *adv.* in a symmetrical manner.

symmetrize ('e-trīz), *v.t.* to make symmetrical.

symmetry ('e-tri), *n.* the due proportion of the several parts of a body to each other; harmony or adaptation of parts to each other; proportion.

sympathetic (-pâ-thet'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, expressing, or inducing, sympathy; compassionate. Also sympathetical.

sympathetically (-âl-li), *adv.* in a sympathetic manner.

sympathize ('pâ-thīz), *v.i.* to have a mutual feeling with another; be compassionate.

sympathy ('pâ-thi), *n.* mutual feeling of pleasure or pain; compassion; reciprocal action of the organs of a body.

symphonic (-fon'ik), *adj.* agreeing in sound; pertaining to a symphony. Also symphonious.

symphony ('fo-ni), *n.* [*pl.* symphonies (-niz)], harmony of sound; a musical composition for a full band of instruments; instrumental introduction or ending of a vocal composition.

symposium (-pō'zi-um), *n.* [*pl.* symposia (-â)], a banquet; a drinking together; merry-making; an article in a magazine in which various writers express their views on some given topic.

symptom (simp'tom), *n.* that which indicates the existence of something else of which it is the effect; token or sign.

symptomatic (-tō-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, serving as, or indicating, a symptom. Also symptomatical.

symptomatically (-âl-li), *adv.* by symptoms.

syn, a *prefix* meaning *with, together,* as *syn*antherous: *adj.* having stamens united by their anthers.

synæresis (sin-er'e-sis), *n.* the contraction of two vowels into one.

synagogical ('â-goj'i-kâl), *adj.* pertaining to a synagogue.

synagogue ('â-gog), *n.* a religious assembly of Jews for worship; Jewish place of worship.

synchronism (sing'krō-nizm), *n.* concurrence in time of two or more events; tabular arrangement of contemporaneous historical events.

synchronize ('krō-nīz), *v.t.* to cause to agree in time: *v.i.* happen simultaneously.

synchronous ('krō-nus), *adj.* happening at the same time. Also synchronal.

synclinal ('klī-nâl), *adj.* noting a line or axis formed when strata dip in opposite directions and meet in a common central point or line.

syncopate ('kō-pāt), *v.t.* to contract by omitting a letter or letters from the middle of (a word); unite (the last note of one bar to the first note of the next) by a slur.

syncopation (-pā'shun), *n.* the act of syncopating.

syncope ('kō-pē), *n.* the omission of a letter or letters from the middle of a word; fainting caused by interruption of the heart's action.

syncretic (sin-kret'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, syncretism.

syncretism ('kre-tizm), *n.* the attempt to blend opposite and contradictory tenets into one system to produce union and concord.

syndic ('dik), *n.* a government official invested with varying powers in different countries; chief magistrate; municipal or other official.

syndicate ('di-kāt), *n.* a body of syndics; a combination of capital-

ists to promote some special undertaking or speculation.

synecdoche (-ek'do-kē), *n.* a rhetorical figure in which the whole is put for a part, or a part for the whole.

synergy ('ĕr-ji), *n.* correlation between different organs.

synod ('od), *n.* a council or meeting of ecclesiastics for consultation on religious matters; a church council composed of several presbyters.

synodal ('od-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a synod or synods.

synodic (-od'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or transacted by, a synod. Also synodical.

synodically (ăl-i), *adv.* by the authority of a synod.

synœcious (-ē'shus), *adj.* having both male and female flowers on the same receptacle.

synonym ('ō-nim), *n.* a word having nearly the same signification as another.

synopsis (-op'sis), *n.* a general or collective view of any subject; summary.

synoptic (-op'tik), *adj.* giving a general view of the whole or principal parts of a thing. Also synoptical.

synoptically (-ăl-i), *adv.* in a synoptical manner.

syntactic (-tak'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or arranged according to, the rules of syntax. Also syntactical.

syntactically (-ăl-i), *adv.* in a syntactical manner.

syntax ('taks), *n.* that part of grammar which teaches of the proper construction and arrangement of words in a sentence.

synthesis ('the-sis), *n.* [*pl.* syntheses (-sēz)], composition or putting of two or more things together: opposed to analysis; the method or process of deducing and combining complex ideas from simple ones.

synthetic (-thet'ik), *adj.* pertaining to synthesis. Also synthetical.

synthetically (-ăl-i), *adv.* by synthesis.

syntonin ('to-nin), *n.* muscle fibrine.

syntonize (sin-tō'nīz), *v.t.* to attune or direct wireless telegraphic messages in a given direction.

syphilis (sif'i-lis), *n.* venereal disease.

syphilitic (-lit'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with, syphilis.

syphiloid ('i-loid), *adj.* resembling syphilis.

syphon, another form of siphon.

syren, another form of siren.

Syriac (sir'i-ak), *adj.* pertaining to Syria, its inhabitants, or language. Also Syrian.

Syringa (si-ring'gă), *n.* a genus of plants, including the lilac.

syringe (sir'inj), *n.* a small tube with a handle and worked like a pump: *v.t.* to inject or cleanse with a syringe.

syrup (sir'up), *n.* a saturated or medicated solution of sugar in water; liquid refuse of sugar.

system (sis'tem), *n.* combination of parts in a whole; orderly arrangement according to some common law; collection of rules and principles; connected body of principles in science or art; method of transacting business.

systematic (-at'ik), *adj.* methodical; according to system. Also systematical.

systematically (-ăl-i), *adv.* in a systematic manner.

systematize ('tem-ă-tīz), *v.t.* to reduce to a system.

systole ('tō-lē), *n.* the shortening of a long syllable; contraction of auricles and ventricles of the heart for expelling the blood and circulating it through the body.

systyle ('tīl), *adj.* having columns so arranged that they are distant two diameters from each other; having a row of columns set closely together.

syzygy (siz'i-ji), *n.* [*pl.* syzygies (-jiz)], the point at which the moon or a planet is in conjunction with, or in opposition to, the sun; times of new and full moon.

szaibelyite (sā-bel'yīte), *n.* a white hydrous magnesium borate found in small translucent nodules.

szopelka (tzō-pel'kă), *n.* the Russian oboe.

tab (tab), *n.* a shoe latchet; tag; border of a woman's cap.

tabard ('ărd), *n.* a loose garment or mantle worn over armor; herald's coat.

tabaret ('ă-ret), *n.* a strong satin-striped silk used in upholstering.

tabasheer (-shēr'), *n.* a siliceous substance found in the stems of bamboos and certain grasses, used in the East as a medicine.

tabby ('i), *adj.* brindled; having a variegated, wavy, or watered appearance: *n.* a kind of wavy or watered silk; mixture of stone or shell with mortar; tabby-cat: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tabbied, *p.pr.* tabbying], to water or cause to look wavy.

tabby-cat ('i-kat), *n.* a brindled cat.

tabbying ('i-ing), *n.* the process of passing fabrics under a calender to give them a watered, wavy appearance.

tabefaction (-e-fak'shun), *n.* the act or condition of wasting away.

tabernacle ('ĕr-nak-l), *n.* a temporary dwelling, movable residence, or tent; the human body as the temporary dwelling of the soul; the movable structure or place of worship carried by the Israelites in the wilderness; receptacle for the consecrated Host in Roman Catholic Churches; place of worship: *v.i.* to sojourn; take up a temporary residence.

tabernacle-work (-wĕrk), *n.* sculptured tracery or canopy work.

tabes (tā'bēz), *n.* a gradual wasting away of the body; atrophy.

tabinet (tab'in-et), *n.* a mixed woolen and silk fabric, used for window-curtains, &c.

tablature ('lă-tūr), *n.* a painting on walls or ceilings; single piece comprehended in one view; division of the skull into two tables.

table (tā'bl), *n.* a flat smooth board, furnished with legs; flat surface; persons sitting at a repast or entertainment; fare; supply of food; entertainment; tablet; index or syllabus; *pl.* collection of many particulars brought into one view; collection of numbers or figures methodically arranged; the Ten Commandments, consisting of two tables; Holy Eucharist or Lord's Supper; smooth, simple member or ornament, usually rectangular; *pl.* backgammon: *adj.* pertaining to a table: *v.t.* to catalogue or index; lay or place on a table (as a report) for future consideration: *v.i.* to board.

tableau (tă-blō'), *n.* [*pl.* tableaux or tableaus (tă-blōz')], a striking and vivid representation.

tableau vivant (vē-väng'), *n.* a living picture; a picturesque representation by one or more silent and motionless performers suitably costumed and posed.

table d'hôte (tā'bl-dōt), *n.* a meal for several persons at the same hour and at a fixed price; ordinary.

tableland (tā'bl-land), *n.* a plateau.

tablet (tab'let), *n.* small table; medicine in the form of a small flat disk; small flat piece of ivory, &c., for memoranda; ancestral monument; small flat cake, as of soap, sweetmeats, &c.

table-turning (tā'bl-tĕrn-ing), *n.* the movement of tables said to be caused by the agency of spirits.
tablier (tab-li-ā'), *n.* a kind of large apron or small overskirt.
taboo (tȧ-bōō'), *n.* a religious rite formerly prevalent among the Polynesians by which persons and things were rendered sacred and inviolable; ban; prohibition: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tabooed, *p.pr.* tabooing], to forbid approach to, or use of. Also tabu.
tabor (tā'bĕr), *n.* a small drum, beaten with one stick. Also tabour.
taboret (tab'ō-ret), *n.* a small tabor; an ornamental cushioned stool.
taborine (-rin), *n.* a side-drum; a drum-head in a hoop of wood with jingles to increase the noise; tambourine.
tabular (tab'ū-lȧr), *adj.* pertaining to, or in the form of, a table; formed in plates or laminæ; set down, computed, or arranged in, tables or schedules.
tabulate ('ū-lāt), *v.t.* to reduce to, or arrange in, tables or synopses; shape with a flat surface.
tacamahac (tak'ȧ-mȧ-hak), *n.* a kind of resin from the balsam poplar.
tache (tach), *n.* a button; loop; catch, clasp, or other fastening.
tachometer (tȧ-kom'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring velocity.
tachymeter (-kim'e-tĕr), *n.* a surveyor's instrument for making rapid measurements.
tacit (tas'it), *adj.* implied, but not expressed verbally.
taciturn ('i-tĕrn), *adj.* habitually silent.
taciturnity ('i-ti), *n.* habitual silence.
tack (tak), *n.* a small broad-headed nail; supplement or appendage; direction of a vessel in regard to the trim of her sails: *v.t.* to fasten with tacks; fasten slightly; attach: *v.i.* to change the course of a vessel by shifting the position of her sails.
tackle ('l), *n.* the ropes, rigging, &c., of a vessel; apparatus for raising or lowering heavy weights consisting of pulleys and ropes; implements or gear: *v.t.* to harness; seize or lay hold of; deal with or attack vigorously.
tackling ('ling), *n.* the furniture of the masts and yards of a vessel; instruments of action; gear.
tact (takt), *n.* nice discernment and delicate skill in saying and doing exactly what is expedient or suitable in given circumstances.
tactic (tak'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the art of tactics. Also tactical.
tactician (-tish'ȧn), *n.* one skilled in tactics.
tactics ('tiks), *n.* naval and military evolutions; science of disposing and maneuvering naval and military forces for battle.
tactile ('til), *adj.* perceptible by the touch; capable of being touched.
tactility (-til'i-ti), *n.* perceptibility by the touch.
tactual (tak'tū-ȧl), *adj.* pertaining to the organs of touch.
tadpole (tad'pōl), *n.* the young aquatic larva of an amphibian, especially that of the frog.
tael (tāl), *n.* a Chinese money of account, value about $1.05; a weight of 1 1-3 oz.
tafferel, same as taffrail.
taffeta (taf'e-tȧ), *n.* a fine, thin, glossy silken fabric. Also taffety.
taffrail ('rāl), *n.* the upper flat part of the stern of a ship; rail round a ship's stern.
taffy ('i), *n.* molasses candy; toffy; flattery.
tafia ('i-ȧ), *n.* rum distilled from molasses.
tag (tag), *n.* a point of metal at the end of a string or a lace; something small attached to another; anything paltry or mean; a children's game: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tagged, *p.pr.* tagging], to fix a tag to; append or tack on; follow closely and persistently.
taglia (tal'yȧ), *n.* a peculiar combination of pulleys.
tag-rag (-rag), *n.* the rabble.
tahr (tär), *n.* the Himalayan wild goat.
tail (tāl), *n.* the end of the backbone of an animal's body, usually hanging loose; hinder, or inferior part of anything; anything pendant; lumi-

nous appendage of the nucleus of a comet; catkin; limitation: *v.i.* to depart one after another, as a crowd (with *off*).

tailage ('āj), *n.* tax or toll. Also tallage.

tailboard ('bōrd), *n.* the movable board at the rear of a cart.

tailing ('ing), *n.* the part of a projecting stone or brick inserted in a wall; refuse of stamped ore thrown behind the rail of the washing apparatus: *pl.* chaff.

tailor ('ēr), *n.* one whose business is to cut out and make men's clothes and ladies' costumes. *Feminine* tailoress.

taint (tānt), *n.* corruption; infection; spot or stain; disgrace: *v.t.* to imbue or impregnate with anything noxious; infect; corrupt: *v.i.* to be corrupted by incipient putrefaction.

take (tāk), *v.t.* [*p.t.* took, *p.p.* taken, *p.pr.* taking], to lay or seize hold of; obtain; receive mentally; capture; engage or interest; choose; use or require; catch; assume; conduct or lead; transport; tolerate; swallow; note or take down; make or perform (a journey or walk): *v.i.* to have recourse; have the intended effect; please: *n.* the amount or quantity received or caught, especially fish.

taker ('ēr), *n.* one who takes, seizes, or captures; one who accepts a bet.

taking ('ing), *adj.* attractive; alluring; pleasing; infectious: *n.* the act of gaining possession; seizure; agitation: *pl.* receipts.

talapoin (ta'â-poin), *n.* a Buddhist monk of Ceylon, Siam, &c.; kind of monkey.

talaria (tâ-lā'ri-â), *n.pl.* the small wings attached to the ankles of Mercury or Hermes, the messenger of the gods.

talbot (tawl'bot), *n.* a quick-scented hunting-dog, with long pendulous ears.

talc (talk), *n.* a hydrous silicate of magnesia occurring in thin flakes.

tale (tāl), *n.* a narrative or story; fable; anecdote; reckoning; number reckoned.

talent (tal'ent), *n.* among the ancients, a weight, coin, or sum of money of varying value; mental capacity; eminent ability; skill; cleverness; gift.

talented ('ent-ed), *adj.* endowed with talents or eminent ability.

talipes ('i-pēz), *n.* club-foot.

talipot ('i-pot), *n.* the gigantic fan-palm of Ceylon and India. Also taliput.

talisman ('is-mân), *n.* [*pl.* talismans (-mânz)], a magical figure cut in metal or stone supposed to possess magical virtues in averting evil, &c.; something that produces an extraordinary effect.

talismanic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or having the properties of, a talisman; magical.

talk (tawk), *v.i.* to utter words; speak familiarly; converse; prattle: *v.t.* to utter; make a subject of conversation: *n.* familiar converse; colloquy; subject of discourse; rumor; conference.

talkative ('â-tiv), *adj.* addicted to much talking.

talkatively (-li), *adv.* in a talkative manner.

talkativeness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being talkative.

talking ('ing), *n.* the act of conversing: *adj.* loquacious.

tall (tawl), *adj.* high in stature; lofty; extravagant.

tallage, same as tailage.

tallow (tal'ō), *n.* the melted fat of oxen and sheep; candle-grease: *v.t.* to grease or smear with tallow; fatten.

tally ('i), *n.* [*pl.* tallies ('iz)], a stick notched to match another stick, used for keeping accounts; one thing made to match or suit another: *v.t.* to make to correspond: *v.i.* to be fitted; match.

tally-ho (-hō), *interj.* & *n.* the huntsman's cry to incite his hounds; a four-in-hand coach.

tallyman (-mân), *n.* [*pl.* tallymen (-men)], one who sells goods to be paid for by instalments.

tally-shop (-shop), *n.* a shop where goods are sold on the tally-system.

tally-system (-sis-tem), *n.* the prac-

tice of selling goods on credit to be paid for by instalments.

talmi-gold ('mi-gōld), *n.* Abyssinian gold; cheap imitation of gold.

Talmud ('mud), *n.* the book which contains the whole body of the Jewish civil and canonical laws and traditions, with the commentaries and speculations of the Rabbis, consisting of two parts, the Mishnah and Gemara.

Talmudic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or in, the Talmud. Also Talmudical, Talmudistic.

Talmudist ('mud-ist), *n.* one learned in the Talmud.

talon ('on), *n.* the claw of a bird of prey; an ogee molding.

talus (tā'lus), *n.* the ankle-bone; sloping part of a work; sloping heap of broken rocks accumulated at the foot of a cliff.

tamability (tām-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being tamable. Tamableness.

tamable ('â-bl), *adj.* capable of being tamed.

tamale (tâ-mä'lē), *n.* a kind of dumpling, made of minced chicken and corn-meal, seasoned with red pepper, wrapped in corn-husks, and boiled or cooked by steam.

tamandua (tâ-man'dū-â), *n.* the small ant-eater of South America.

tamarack (tam'â-rak), *n.* the American black larch.

tamarin ('â-rin), *n.* a South American monkey with a squirrel-like tail.

tamarind ('â-rind), *n.* a leguminous and lofty tropical tree, yielding long pods which contain a soft acid pulp.

tamarisk ('â-risk), *n.* a tree or shrub of the genus Tamarix, with small pink or white flowers and feathery branches.

tambac, same as tombac.

tambour ('bēr), *n.* a drum-like frame on which a kind of embroidery with threads of gold, silver, and silk are worked in the figures of flowers, &c.; drum; the naked part of certain capitals of drum-like appearance; enclosure of stockade work: *v.t.* to embroider with, or upon, a tambour.

tambourine (-ēn'), *n.* a small hand-drum with little cymbals inserted in the hoop; a sprightly French stage dance.

tame (tām), *adj.* domesticated; spiritless; insipid: *v.t.* to bring from a wild to a domesticated state; subdue.

tameless ('les), *adj.* wild; not capable of being tamed.

taminy ('i-ni), *n.* a kind of woolen or worsted cloth.

tamp (tamp), *v.t.* to block up with clay or similar material the blast-hole in a rock to direct the course of the explosion; drive in or down by repeated gentle strokes.

tampan ('pan), *n.* a venomous South African tick.

tamper ('pēr), *v.i.* to meddle so as to injure or alter anything; use bribery; try small experiments.

tampion ('i-on), *n.* a stopper, especially for the mouthpiece of a cannon. Also tompion.

tam-tam ('tam), same as tom-tom.

tan (tan), *n.* the bark of the oak or other trees bruised and broken by a mill for tanning hides: *adj.* tan-colored: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tanned, *p.pr.* tanning], to convert (a hide) into leather by steeping it in an infusion of bark or tannin; make brown by exposure to the sun; beat: *v.i.* to become sunburnt.

tandem ('dem), *adv.* with two horses or persons one before the other: *n.* a vehicle with two horses harnessed one before the other; a bicycle or tricycle for two, one riding before the other.

tang (tang), *n.* a strong taste or flavor; something that leaves behind a taste peculiar to itself; that part of a knife, fork, tool, &c., which is inserted into the handle; sound or tone: *v.i.* to make a ringing sound.

tangency ('jen-si), *n.* a contact or touching.

tangent ('jent), *adj.* touching: *n.* a straight line that meets or touches a circle or curve, but when produced, does not cut it.

tangential (-jen'shâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or in the direction of, a tangent.

tangentially (-li), *adv.* in the direction of a tangent.

tangerine (-jĕr-ēn'), *n.* a small orange.
tanghin (tang'gin), *n.* a Madagascar tree, from the seeds of which a powerful poison is obtained; the ordeal-tree.
tangibility (tan-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being tangible. Also tangibleness.
tangible ('ji-bl), *adj.* perceptible to the touch; capable of being possessed or realized; evident; real.
tangle (tang'gl), *v.t.* to interweave so as to render difficult to unravel; implicate; embarrass; entangle; complicate: *v.i.* to be entangled: *n.* a knot of things interwoven confusedly in one another; complication; perplexity; a kind of seaweed with long broad fronds.
tangly ('gli), *adj.* interweaved; covered with seaweed.
tangram (tan'gram), *n.* a Chinese toy for forming combinations of figures by small squares.
tank (tangk), *n.* a large cistern or reservoir for storing water or other liquid.
tankard ('ĕrd), *n.* a drinking vessel with a lid.
tannate (tan'āt), *n.* a salt of tannic acid.
tanner ('ĕr), *n.* one who tans hides.
tannery (-i), *n.* [*pl.* tanneries (-iz)], a place where hides are tanned; process of tanning.
tannic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or obtained from, bark.
tannic acid (as'id), *n.* an astringent principle in oak-bark, and gall-nuts. Also tannin.
tanning ('ing), *n.* the process of converting hides into leather.
tansy ('zi), *n.* a bitter aromatic plant with small yellow flowers.
tantalization (-tâl-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of tantalizing; state of being tantalized.
tantalize ('tâl-īz), *v.t.* to tease or torment by exciting hopes or fears which will not be realized; provoke: from the classic fable of Tantalus.
tantalizing (-ing), *adj.* teasing or tormenting.
tantamount (-tâ-mount), *adj.* equivalent in value or signification.
tantivy (-tiv'i), *n.* a gallop: *adv.* swiftly.
tantrum ('trum), *n.* a sudden outburst of temper or passion.
tap (tap), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tapped, *p.pr.* tapping], to strike or touch lightly; broach (a vessel) to let out a fluid; put a new sole or heel on; find a new outlet for; bore into: *n.* a gentle blow, or touch; pat; place where liquor is drawn and retailed; pipe through which liquor is drawn from a cask.
tape (tāp), *n.* a narrow band of linen or cotton cloth.
taper (tā'pĕr), *n.* small wax candle; small light: *adj.* growing smaller or regularly narrowed towards the point, or from the bottom to the top: *v.i.* to become gradually more slender: *v.t.* to narrow to a point.
tapering (-ing), *adj.* gradually diminishing towards a point.
tapestry (tap'es-tri), *n.* a textile fabric of wool or silk ornamented with a raised design, figures, &c., used for hangings: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tapestried, *p.pr.* tapestrying], to hang, or adorn with, tapestry.
tapestry carpet (kär'pet), *n.* a kind of carpet somewhat resembling Brussels.
tapeti ('et-i), *n.* a South American hare.
tapeworm (tāp'wĕrm), *n.* a flat ribbon-like intestinal worm (Tænia solium).
tapioca (tap-i-ō'kå), *n.* a farinaceous food obtained from the root of the cassava.
tapir (tā'pĕr), *n.* a South American quadruped allied to the hog.
tapis (tä-pē'), *n.* a carpet [French].
tappet (tap'et), *n.* a small lever or projection for changing or regulating motion.
tapping ('ing), *n.* a tap; act of tapping; a surgical operation for the relief of dropsy.
taproot ('rōōt), *n.* the main root of a plant.
tapster ('stĕr), *n.* one whose business is to draw liquor from a cask.
tar (tär), *n.* a thick, dark-brown, oily, viscous substance obtained by distillation from pine, or fir trees, coal,

&c.; a sailor: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tarred, *p.pr.* tarring], to smear with, or as with, tar.

tarantass (tar-an-tas'), *n.* a large four-wheeled Russian springless carriage.

tarantella (-an-tel'â), *n.* a wild, rapid Neapolitan dance; music for such a dance.

tarantula ('tū-lâ), *n.* a large spider whose bite was formerly supposed to produce an irresistible mania for dancing.

taraxacin (-aks'â-sin), *n.* the bitter crystalline principle of the root of the dandelion.

tarboosh (tär-bōōsh'), *n.* a kind of red fez with a blue tassel worn by Orientals.

tardily ('di-li), *adv.* slowly.

tardiness ('di-nes), *n.* slowness of pace or motion; reluctance.

tardy ('di), *adj.* [*comp.* tardier, *superl.* tardiest], moving with a slow pace or motion; dilatory; reluctant; late.

tare (tār), *n.* darnel; weight of the cask, package, &c., which contains the commodity which is weighed with it and for which an allowance is made.

target (tär'get), *n.* a small shield; butt or mark set up for rifle and artillery practice.

tariff (tar'if), *n.* a schedule or table of dutiable goods, specifying the customs rates, &c., to be paid or allowed on articles exported or imported; a duty levied according to such a schedule: *v.t.* to fix a duty on.

tarlatan (tär'lâ-tân), *n.* a thin, transparent dress-muslin.

tarn (tärn), *n.* a small mountain lake; marsh.

tarnish (tär'nish), *v.t.* to diminish the luster of; sully: *v.i.* to lose luster; become dull.

taro ('ō), *n.* a plant of the Arum kind, the roots of which are used for food by the South Sea Islanders.

tarpaulin (-paw'lin), *n.* stout waterproof canvas.

tarry (tar'i), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tarried, *p.pr.* tarrying], to stay behind; delay; linger.

tarsal (tär'sâl), *adj.* pertaining to the tarsus.

tarsia ('si-â), *n.* a kind of mediæval Italian wood inlaying.

tarsus ('sus), *n.* [*pl.* tarsi ('sī)], the instep, consisting of several bones: *pl.* the connective cartilages of the eyelids; foot of an insect or crustacean.

tart (tärt), *adj.* sharp to the taste; acid; severe; keen: *n.* small open pie.

tartan (tär'tân), *n.* woolen cloth, checkered with various colors; small Mediterranean coasting vessel: *adj.* made from, or like, tartan.

tartar ('tär), *n.* the white earthy substance deposited on the teeth, &c.

Tartar, *n.* an inhabitant of Tartary (also Tatar); a person of keen, irritable temper.

Tartarean (-tā-re-ân), *adj.* pertaining to Tartarus or Hell; infernal.

tartar emetic (ē-met'ik), *adj.* antimony combined with potassium and tartaric acid.

tartaric acid (-tar'ik as'id), *n.* an acid found in the juice of grapes, berries, &c.

Tartarus ('tâ-rus), *n.* the deep and sunless abyss of the infernal regions; Hades.

tasimeter (tâ-sim'e-tēr), *n.* an electrical instrument for measuring minute variations in temperature, moisture, motion, &c.

task (tâsk), *n.* business or study imposed by another: usually a definite amount; lesson to be learned; duty; burdensome employment: *v.t.* to impose a task upon; burden.

tassel ('l), *n.* a pendent ornament of silk, wool, &c.; a male goshawk; pendent flower or head of certain plants, as maize.

tasseled ('ld), *p.adj.* adorned with tassels.

tasset (tas'et), *n.* armor protecting the front of the thigh.

tastable (tāst'â-bl), *adj.* savory.

taste (tāst), *v.t.* to perceive by the tongue and palate; obtain pleasure from; test by eating or sipping a little; participate in; experience: *v.i.* to try by the palate; have a flavor; enjoy moderately: *n.* the sensation

produced on the tongue and palate by something taken into the mouth; quality or flavor; relish; trial; experiment; intellectual relish or discernment of the sublime or beautiful; choice of pleasures, pursuits, &c.; a sample.

tasteful ('fool), *adj.* savory; characterized by, or showing, good taste.

tastefully (-li), *adv.* in a tasteful manner.

tastily ('i-li), *adv.* with good taste.

tasty ('i), *adj.* showing taste; savory.

tat (tat), *n.* coarse cloth made from jute; pony [East Indian].

tatt (tat), *v.t.* to make by tatting.

tatter ('ĕr), *n.* a loose hanging rag: *pl.* rags: *v.t.* to make ragged; rend.

tatterdemalion (-tĕr-de-māl'yun), *n.* a ragged fellow.

tattie ('i), *n.* a split bamboo door or window screen, over which water is made to trickle to cool the air [East Indian]. Also tatty.

tatting ('ing), *n.* a kind of narrow lace for edging, made with a small hand-shuttle; art of making such kind of lace.

tattle ('l), *v.i.* to talk idly or triflingly; prate; tell tales or secrets: *n.* trifling or idle talk.

tattoo (-tōō'), *n.* a beat of drum, especially for warning soldiers to retire to their quarters; marks or figures made by puncturing the skin with a needle and rubbing a stain or dye into the wounds: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tattooed, *p.pr.* tattooing], to mark permanently (the skin) by puncturing it and staining the wounds.

tattooing ('ing), *n.* the operation or practice of tattooing the body.

tau (taw), *n.* a cross resembling the Greek letter T (tau).

taught, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of teach.

taunt (tänt or tawnt), *adj.* lofty: *n.* bitter or sarcastic reproach; scoff; insulting invective: *v.t.* to reproach with bitter, sarcastic, or insulting language; revile.

tauriform (taw'ri-fôrm), *adj.* having the form of a bull.

taut (tawt), *adj.* tight; stretched; snug; secure.

tautog (taw-tog'), *n.* a North American edible fish.

tautological (-tō-loj'ik-ăl), *adj.* of the nature of tautology.

tautologically (-li), *adv.* in a tautological manner.

tautology (-tol'o-ji), *n.* repetition of the same thing or idea in different words; sameness of words or of meaning.

tavern (tav'ĕrn), *n.* an inn or public-house; a hotel.

taw (taw), *v.t.* to dress (skins) to make them into leather: *n.* a game at marbles; a marble to be played with.

tawdrily ('dri-li), *adv.* gaudily.

tawdriness ('dri-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being tawdry.

tawdry ('dri), *adj.* showy or fine without elegance; gaudily dressed.

tawniness ('ni-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being tawny.

tawny ('ni), *adj.* of a yellowish-brown color.

taws (tawz), *n.pl.* a leathern strap with one end cut into fringes, used as an instrument of punishment [Scotch]. Also tawse.

tax (taks), *n.* a rate or duty on income or property; excise; impost; burdensome or oppressive duty: *v.t.* to impose a rate or duty upon for state or municipal purposes; burden or oppress; accuse.

taxability (-ă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being taxable.

taxable ('ă-bl), *adj.* subject or liable to taxation.

taxation (ā'shun), *n.* the act of taxing; rate or tax imposed; system of raising revenues.

taxicab (taks'i-kab), *n.* an auto-cab that records the time and length of trip.

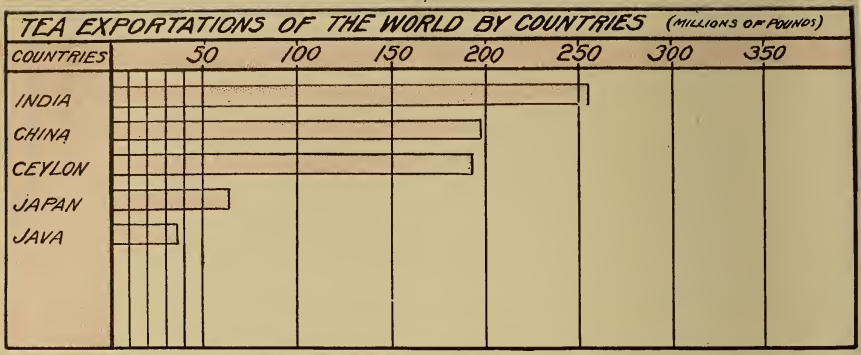
taxidermist ('i-dĕr-mist), *n.* one who is skilled in taxidermy.

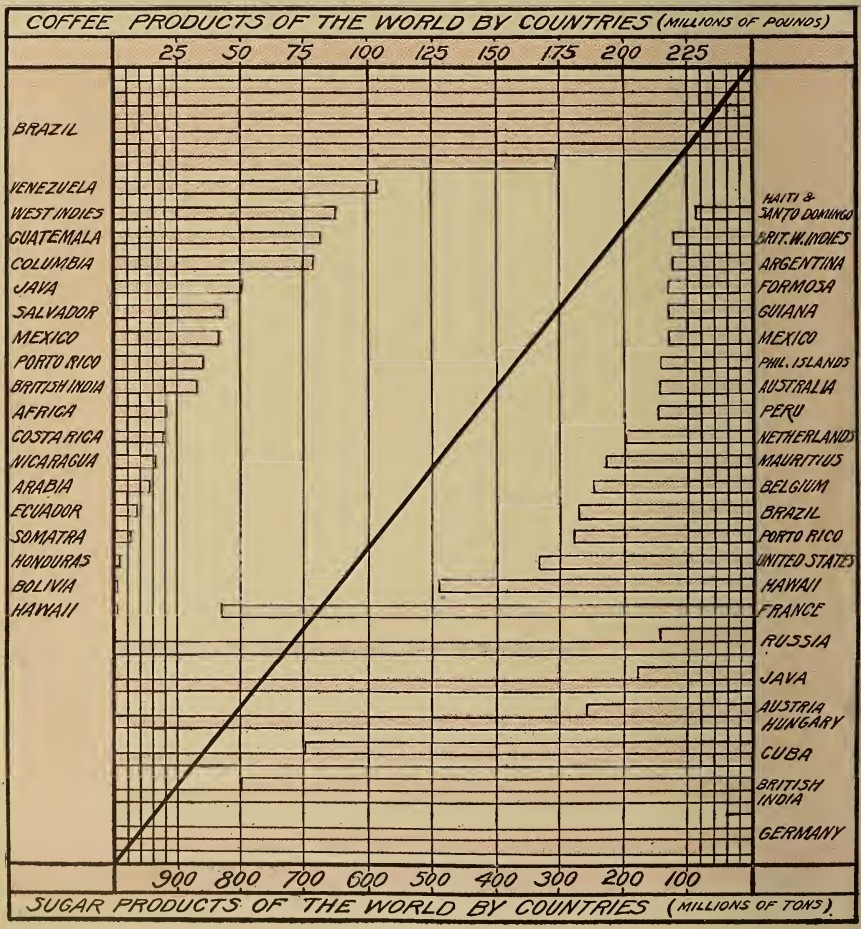
taxidermy ('i-dĕr-mi), *n.* the art of stuffing and arranging specimens of natural history.

taximeter (-mē'tĕr), *n.* the recording device in a taxicab.

taxonomy (-on'ō-mi), *n.* that department of natural history which treats of the laws and principles of classification.

tazza (tät'så), *n.* an ornamental cup


TEA EXPORTATIONS OF THE WORLD BY COUNTRIES (MILLIONS OF POUNDS)
COUNTRIES
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
INDIA
CHINA
CEYLON
JAPAN
JAVA


COFFEE PRODUCTS OF THE WORLD BY COUNTRIES (MILLIONS OF POUNDS)
25
50
75
100
125
150
175
200
225
BRAZIL
VENEZUELA
WEST INDIES
GUATEMALA
COLUMBIA
JAVA
SALVADOR
MEXICO
PORTO RICO
BRITISH INDIA
AFRICA
COSTA RICA
NICARAGUA
ARABIA
ECUADOR
SOMATRA
HONDURAS
BOLIVIA
HAWAII
HAITI & SANTO DOMINGO
BRIT. W. INDIES
ARGENTINA
FORMOSA
GUIANA
MEXICO
PHIL. ISLANDS
AUSTRALIA
PERU
NETHERLANDS
MAURITIUS
BELGIUM
BRAZIL
PORTO RICO
UNITED STATES
HAWAII
FRANCE
RUSSIA
JAVA
AUSTRIA HUNGARY
CUBA
BRITISH INDIA
GERMANY
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
SUGAR PRODUCTS OF THE WORLD BY COUNTRIES (MILLIONS OF TONS)

or vase with a large shallow bowl, a foot, and sometimes handles.

tea (tē), *n.* the prepared leaves of the tea plant (*Thea Sinensis*); the beverage obtained by the infusion of the dried leaves; afternoon repast at which tea is served; an infusion of other substances, as beef: *v.i.* to take tea.

teach (tēch), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* taught, *p.pr.* teaching], to impart knowledge to; instruct; inform; cause to learn or acquire skill in: *v.i.* to give instruction.

teaching ('ing), *n.* instruction.

teak (tēk), *n.* a very hard durable timber obtained from an Indian tree.

teal (tēl), *n.* a species of small, wild, fresh-water duck.

team (tēm), *n.* two or more horses, &c., harnessed to the same vehicle for drawing; litter; brood; number of persons associated together to form a side in a game, or to perform a certain piece of work.

teamster ('stēr), *n.* the driver of a team.

tear (tēr), *n.* a small drop of the watery fluid secreted by the lachrymal gland of the eye; anything tear-like, or shaped like a tear; a rent (tār): *v.t.* (tār) [*p.t.* tore, *p.p.* torn, *p.pr.* tearing], to separate by violence; rend; disrupt; lacerate: *v.i.* to be rent; rave or rant.

tearful (tēr'fool), *adj.* shedding tears.

tease (tēz), *v.t.* to comb or unravel, as wool or flax; separate the fibers of; irritate or annoy; vex by petty requests or raillery: *n.* one who teases.

teasel ('l), *n.* a biennial plant, with hooked burrs, which are used for raising the nap of woolen cloth. Also teazel.

teat (tēt), *n.* the nipple of the female breast; mammilla.

techily (tech'i-li), *adv.* in a techy manner.

techiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being techy.

technic (tek'nik), *adj.* pertaining to the mechanical arts: relating to art, science, or to a particular profession. Also technical: *n.pl.* those branches of learning which relate to the arts; doctrine of arts in general.

technique (-nēk'), *n.* artistic execution.

technological (-nō-loj'i-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to technology.

technologist (-nol'ō-jist), *n.* one skilled in technology.

technology ('ō-ji), *n.* the science of the industrial arts.

techy (tech'i), *adj.* peevish; irritable.

tectonics (tek-ton'iks), *n.* the science or art of construction.

ted (ted), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tedded, *p.pr.* tedding], to turn or spread for drying, as new-mown hay.

Te Deum (tē dē'um), *n.* an ancient hymn of the Christian Church sung at matins and on occasions of thanksgiving: said to have been composed by Hilary, Bishop of Arles.

tedious (tē'di-us), *adj.* wearisome by continuance or repetition; tiresome.

tedium ('di-um), *n.* wearisomeness.

tee (tē), *n.* the mark aimed at in quoits and curling; nodule of earth from which the ball is struck at golf; umbrella-shaped finial of a Buddhist tope; short piece of connective pipe.

teem (tēm), *v.i.* to be prolific; be full; be stocked to overflowing.

teeming ('ing), *p.adj.* prolific.

teen (tēn), *n.* sorrow: *pl.* years of one's age ending in *teen*.

teeth, *pl.* of tooth.

teething (tēth'ing), *n.* dentition.

teetotal (tē-tō'tăl), *adj.* pertaining to teetotalers or teetotalism.

teetotaler (-ēr), *n.* a total abstainer.

teetotalism (-izm), *n.* entire abstinence from intoxicating liquors.

teetotum (-tō'tum), *n.* a child's toy used in games of chance; a kind of refreshment house for the working classes.

tegmen (teg'men), *n.* [*pl.* tegmina ('mi-nă)], a covering; inner layer of the coating of a seed: *pl.* scaly coat of the leaf-buds of trees.

tegument ('ū-ment), *n.* natural covering or envelope; skin.

tehee (te-hē'), *n.* a titter: *v.i.* to titter.

teil (tēl), *n.* the linden.

teinoscope (tī'nō-skōp), *n.* a prism,

telescope for the correction of the chromatic aberration of light.

telamon (tel'â-mon), *n.* [*pl.* telamones (-mō'nez)], a figure of a man, usually colossal, used as a column or pilaster.

telautograph (tel-aw'to-grâf), *n.* a telegraphic instrument for reproducing writings or drawngs at a distance.

teledu ('ē-dōō), *n.* the stinking badger of Java and Sumatra.

telegram ('e-gram), *n.* a telegraphic communication.

telegraph ('e-grâf) *n.* an instrument or apparatus for communicating intelligence rapidly between certain points, especially by means of electricity: *v.t.* to convey by telegraph.

telegrapher (te-leg'râ-fēr), *n.* one who sends telegraphic messages; telegraphist.

telegraphic (tel-e-graf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, done by means of, or communicated by, telegraph.

telegraphically (-âl-i), *adv.* by telegraph.

telegraphist (te-leg'râ-fist), *n.* one skilled in telegraphy.

telegraphone (tel'ē-graf-ōn), *n.* a voice-reproducing instrument in which local magnetization is the agent, instead of an indented record.

telegraphy (tē-leg'râ-fi), *n.* the science or art of constructing and working telegraphs.

telekino (tel-e-kē'no), *n.* an apparatus for transmission of electrical energy for power without a conducting wire.

telepathy (te-lep'â-thi), *n.* the transference of thought from one person to another by the exercise of the will.

telephone (tel'e-fōn), *n.* an instrument for transmitting sound to a distance by means of electricity: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to communicate by telephone.

telephonic (-fon'ik), *adj.* pertaining to or conveyed by means of, the telephone.

telephonist (te-lef'ō-nist), *n.* one who is skilled in, or operates, a telephone.

telephot (tel'e-fôt), *n.* an attachment for a camera which greatly minimizes distance.

telephotography (tel-e-fō-tog'ra-fi), *n.* the reproduction of distant photographs by aid of the telegraph.

telepost (tel'e-pōst) *n.* a system of telegraphing by aid of a punched tape by which messages are sent with great rapidity.

telescope (tel'ē-skōp), *n.* an optical instrument for viewing objects at a distance: *v.t.* to drive into one another, as railway carriages in collision.

telescopist ('e-skō-pist), *n.* one who is skilled in using the telescope.

telescriptor (tel'e-skrip-tôr), *n.* an electrically operated typewriter.

telestereograph (tel-e-ster'ē-ō-grâf), an apparatus for telegraphic transmission of writing, drawings and photographs.

tell (tel), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* told, *p.pr.* telling], to express or make known by words; narrate; enumerate; explain; communicate; confess.

teller ('ēr), *n.* one who tells, narrates, or communicates; a bank clerk whose duty is to receive and pay money over the counter.

telling ('ing), *n.* the act of relating: *adj.* effective.

telltale ('tāl), *adj.* telling tales: *n.* a person who officiously or maliciously divulges the private concerns of others; an automatic device for counting or indicating.

telluric (tel-ū'rik), *adj.* pertaining to, or derived from, the earth or the metal tellurium.

tellurium ('ri-um), *n.* a rare element usually found associated with other metals.

telotype (tel'ō-tīp), *n.* an electric telegraph that prints the message.

telpherage ('fēr-āj), *n.* a system of automatic haulage by electricity.

temerity (te-mer'i-ti), *n.* foolhardiness; rashness; precipitancy.

temper (tem'pēr), *v.t.* to modify or regulate; qualify; assuage; calm; bring to a due proportion; bring to a proper degree of elasticity or hardness; *n.* due proportion of different

qualities or ingredients; state of a metal as to its hardness or elasticity; mental disposition; equanimity; mood; natural inclinations; heat of mind or passion; irritation.

temperament ('pēr-â-ment), *n.* natural constitution or organization; due mixture of opposite or different qualities.

temperance ('pēr-ăns), *n.* moderation, especially in respect to the appetites or passions; patience; sobriety; total abstinence.

temperate ('pēr-āt), *adj.* moderate; not characterized by passion or indulgence of the appetites; abstemious; calm; not liable to excess of heat or cold.

temperately (-li), *adv.* moderately.

temperateness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being temperate.

temperature ('pēr-â-tūr), *n.* state of a body with respect to sensible heat; degree of any quality.

tempered ('pērd), *adj.* constitutionally disposed; hardened.

tempest ('pest), *n.* wind rushing with great violence, usually accompanied by rain, hail, &c.; hurricane; tumult.

tempestuous (-pes'tū-us), *adj.* very stormy; pertaining to, or like, a tempest; violent.

Templar ('plēr), *n.* one of a religious and military order, especially in the 12th century.

template ('plāt), *n.* a mold or pattern used by masons, bricklayers, &c., in cutting or setting out their work. Also templet.

temple ('pl), *n.* an edifice for the worship of a deity or deities; residence of a divinity; place of public worship; the flat part of either side of the head above the cheek-bones.

temporal ('pō-râl), *adj.* pertaining to time; secular; measured or restricted by time; civil or political.

temporarily ('pō-râ-ri-li), *adv.* for a time.

temporariness (-nes), *n.* the state of being temporary.

temporary (-ri), *adj.* existing or continuing for a limited time or some special purpose.

temporize ('pō-rīz), *v.i.* to comply with the times; yield to current opinion; parley; delay.

tempt (tempt), *v.t.* to put to trial; test; persuade to evil; defy; allure; entice.

temptation (temp-tā'shun), *n.* the state of being tempted; enticement, especially to evil.

tempter (temp'tēr), *n.* one who tempts; the Devil (with *the*). *Fem.* tĕmptress.

tempting ('ting), *adj.* alluring; seductive.

ten (ten), *adj.* one more than 9; twice 5: *n.* the sum of 5 and 5; ten units.

tenability (-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being tenable. Also tenableness.

tenable ('â-bl), *adj.* capable of being held, maintained, or defended.

tenace ('ās), *n.* in whist, the holding by the fourth hand of the best and third best of the suit led.

tenacious (te-nā'shus), *adj.* holding fast or firmly; cohesive; tough; obstinate.

tenacity (-nas'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being tenacious; cohesiveness; adhesiveness.

tenancy (ten'ân-si), *n.* [pl. tenancies (-siz)], the holding of land or tenements on certain conditions and for a specified time; tenure.

tenant ('ânt), *n.* one who holds lands or tenements on certain conditions and for a specified time; occupant: *v.t.* to hold as a tenant.

tenantry (-ri), *n.* tenants collectively.

tench (tench), *n.* a fresh-water fish of the carp kind.

tend (tend), *v.t.* to care for; attend; watch over or protect; accompany; swing at the turn of the tide: said of a vessel: *v.i.* to move in a particular direction; be directed to any end or purpose; contribute.

tendency (ten'den-si), *n.* inclination; aim; direction or course.

tender ('dēr), *adj.* easily impressed or injured; sensitive; soft; not hard; weak and feeble; easily influenced by love, pity, &c.; compassionate; pathetic; gentle; careful: *n.* a vehicle attached to a loco-

motive containing coal and water; smaller vessel attending a larger one; an offer or proposal for acceptance; offer of a sum due in money under specified legal conditions: *v.t.* to offer for acceptance: *v.i.* to make an offer to do certain work or supply certain goods for a specified price.

tenderfoot ('dĕr-foot), *n.* one who is new to life in a mining region or frontier district.

tenderling (-ling), *n.* one of the first horns of a deer; one made tender by excessive care or affection.

tenderness (-nes), *n.* kindness; benevolence; sensibility; pathos; caution; soreness.

tending (tend'ing), *n.* the act of attending; the swinging round of a vessel upon her anchor.

tendinous (ten'din-us), *adj.* pertaining to a tendon; sinewy.

tendon ('dun), *n.* the hard bundle of fibers which connects the muscles to the bones.

tendril ('dril), *n.* the slender, twining part of a plant which attaches itself to a supporting body.

tenement ('e-ment), *n.* a house, shop, land, &c., held by a tenant; dwelling house; suite of rooms; any kind of permanent property, as land, rents, &c.

tenet ('et), *n.* a doctrine, dogma, opinion, or belief held or maintained as true.

tenfold ('fōld), *adj.* & *adv.* ten times as much or as many.

tennis ('is), *n.* a game played with rackets.

tenon ('un), *n.* the end of a timber cut wedge-shaped for fitting into a mortise in another timber: *v.t.* to form tenons in.

tenor ('ẽr), *n.* manner of continuity; general tendency or drift; purport or substance; exact copy of a writing; the highest of adult male voices between bass and alto: *adj.* pertaining to, or adapted for, tenor.

tenor-clef (-klef), *n.* the C clef, when placed on the third line of the staff.

tense (tens), *adj.* drawn tightly; rigid; not lax: *n.* a modification in the inflection of a verb, expressing time of action.

tensely ('li), *adv.* with tension.

tenseness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being tense. Also tensility.

tensile (ten'sīl), *adj.* ductile.

tension ('shun), *n.* the act of stretching or straining; the state of being stretched; mental strain; strong excitement of feeling; expansive or elastic force.

tensor ('sẽr), *n.* a muscle that stretches.

tent (tent), *n.* a temporary shelter or habitation, usually of canvas, supported by poles and ropes; Rechabite lodge; plug or roll of lint for dilating a wound, &c.; a variety of sacramental wine.

tentacle (ten'tâ-kl), *n.* a process or organ in certain invertebrate animals used for feeling, prehension, or locomotion.

tentacular (-tak'ū-lâr), *adj.* pertaining to tentacles.

tentaculum (-tak'ū-lum), *n.* [*pl.* tentacula (-lâ)], a tentacle.

tentative ('tâ-tiv), *adj.* experimental.

tentatively (-li), *adv.* by experiment.

tenter ('tẽr), *n.* a frame for stretching cloth on by hooks; a tenter-hook: *v.t.* to hang or stretch on tenters.

tenter-hook (-hook), *n.* a sharp, hooked nail; anything that painfully strains.

tenth (tenth), *adj.* next in order after the ninth; the ordinal of ten.

tenuity (te-nū'i-ti), *n.* thinness; rarity.

tenuous (ten'ū-us), *adj.* slender; not dense.

tenure ('ūr), *n.* conditions under which a tenement is held; right or manner of holding real estate; manner of holding; term of holding.

tepefaction (tep-e-fak'shun), *n.* the act of warming or making tepid.

tepefy ('e-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tepefied, *p.pr.* tepefying], to make tepid: *v.i.* to become tepid.

tepid ('id), *adj.* moderately warm; lukewarm.

tepidity (tē-pid'i-ti), *n.* moderate warmth. Also tepidness.
ter, a *prefix* meaning *three times.*
teraph (tēr'āf), *n.* [*pl.* teraphim ('ā-fim)], a tutelary household god or image, consulted by the ancient Hebrews as an oracle.
teratology (-ā-tol'ō-ji), *n.* that branch of biology which treats of malformations or deviations from the normal type of animal and plant structure.
terce, same as tierce.
tercel (tēr'sel), *n.* the male of the falcon. Also tassel.
tercentenary (-sen'ten-ā-ri), *adj.* comprising 300 years: *n.* a day or function commemorating some event occurring 300 years before.
tercine ('sin), *n.* the outer coat of the ovule of a plant; chorion.
terebinth ('e-binth), *n.* the turpentine-tree.
terebinthine (-bin'thin), *adj.* pertaining to, of the nature of, or like, turpentine.
tergiversation (-jiv-ēr-sā'shun), *n.* evasion; subterfuge.
term (tērm), *n.* a limit or boundary; limited time; subject or predicate of a proposition; number of a compound mathematical quantity; expression; condition or arrangement; word or expression noting something peculiar to an art or science; time during which the law courts are open; time during which instruction is given in universities, schools, &c.; time when rent is paid [Scotch]: *pl.* conditions or stipulations: *v.t.* to name, designate, or express.
termagant (tēr'mā-gânt), *adj.* noisy and violent: *n.* a noisy, violent woman.
terminal ('mi-nāl), *adj.* pertaining to the end or extremity; arranged according to the terminations: *n.* a limit or boundary; end; one of the ends of a conducting circuit of a dynamo, &c.
terminate ('mi-nāt), *v.t.* to limit or bound; end: *v.i.* to be limited or ended.
termination (-nā'shun), *n.* the act of terminating; a bound or limit; end; conclusion or result; final syllable or letter.
terminator ('mi-nā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, terminates; the dividing line between the illuminated and non-illuminated part of the moon.
terminology (-mi-nol'ō-ji), *n.* the definition of technical terms.
terminus ('mi-nus), *n.* [*pl.* termini (-nī)], a limit or boundary; station at the end of a railway.
termite ('mīt), *n.* the white ant.
tern (tērn), *n.* an aquatic bird allied to the gull: *adj.* arranged in threes.
ternary (tēr'nā-ri), *adj.* proceeding by, or consisting of, threes: *n.* the number 3.
Terpsichorean (tērp-si-kō-rē'ân), *adj.* pertaining to Terpsichore or to dancing.
terra (ter'ā), *n.* the earth; earth.
terrace ('ās), *n.* a raised level space or platform of earth with sloping sides, usually laid with turf; flat roof on an oriental house; large open balcony or gallery; row of houses: *v.t.* to form into a terrace.
terra cotta (kot'ā), *n.* a composition of fine clay and sand used for statues, &c., and hardened by heat; a work of art executed in terra cotta.
terralig (ter'ā-lig), *n.* an artificial fuel without odor or smoke.
terrapin ('ā-pin), *n.* a species of fresh-water tortoise, much esteemed for food.
terraqueous (-ā'kwe-us), *adj.* consisting of land and water.
terrestrial (-es'tri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, existing on, or consisting of, earth; belonging to the present world; not celestial.
terrestrially (-i), *adv.* in a terrestrial manner.
terret ('et), *n.* one of the rings on a harness-pad through which the driving reins pass.
terrible (ter'i-bl), *adj.* exciting or causing fear or awe; dreadful; extreme; severe.
terribleness (-nes), *n.* dreadfulness.
terribly (-bli), *adv.* violently; dreadfully.
terrier ('i-ēr), *n.* a breed of small dogs.

terrify ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* terrified, *p.pr.* terrifying], to frighten or alarm exceedingly.
territorial (-i-tō'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to a territory; limited to a particular district.
territorially (-li), *adv.* as regards territory.
territory ('i-tō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* territories (-riz)], the extent of land within the jurisdiction of a state, sovereign, city, &c.; large tract of land.
Territory, *n.* an undeveloped region, under a temporary government, that ultimately may become a State; e. g. the United States, and Canadian Territories.
terror ('ēr), *n.* extreme fear; fright; one who excites extreme fear.
terrorism (-izm), *n.* a system of government by terror; intimidation.
terrorist (-ist), *n.* one who governs by terror, especially an agent of the revolutionary tribunal during the Reign of Terror in France.
terrorize (-īz), *v.t.* to intimidate or coerce by terror.
terry ('i), *n.* a heavy corded pile fabric.
terse (tērs), *adj.* elegantly and forcibly concise.
tersely ('li), *adv.* in a terse manner.
terseness ('nes), *n.* quality of being terse.
tertian (tēr'shån), *adj.* occurring, or recurring, every third day: *n.* an intermittent fever the paroxysms of which recur every other day.
tertiary ('shi-å-ri), *adj.* of the third order, rank, or formation.
tessellate (tes'el-āt), *v.t.* to lay with squares or checkered work.
tessera ('ē-rå), *n.* [*pl.* tesseræ (-rē)], a cube of marble, glass, &c., used in mosaic work.
test (test), *n.* anything by which the nature of a substance is tried; examination by a cupel; standard; discrimination; proof: *v.t.* to put to the proof; compare with a standard; try; refine in a cupel; examine or try by means of a reagent.
testa (tes'tå), *n.* [*pl.* testæ ('tē)], the outer integument or covering of a seed; shelly covering of certain animals.
testaceous (-tā'shus), *adj.* consisting of, or having, a hard shell.
testacy ('tā-si), *n.* the state or fact of leaving a valid will.
testament ('tå-ment), *n.* a solemn, authentic instrument in writing disposing of the estate of a person deceased; will.
Testament, *n.* one of the two great divisions of the Bible.
testamentary (-men'tå-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, bequeathed by, or done by, a will. Also testamental.
testate ('tāt), *adj.* having left a will.
testator (-tā'tēr), *n.* one who makes and leaves a will. *Fem.* testatrix.
tester ('tēr), *n.* an old English coin, value 6d.; a flat canopy; one who tests.
testes ('tēz), *n.pl.* the testicles.
testicle ('ti-kl), *n.* one of the two glands which secrete the seminal fluid in males.
testify ('ti-fī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* testified, *p.pr.* testifying], to bear witness; make a solemn declaration; give evidence: *v.t.* affirm or declare solemnly on oath; bear witness to.
testily ('ti-li), *adv.* in a testy manner.
testimonial (-ti-mō'ni-ål), *n.* a writing or certificate bearing testimony to character, proficiency, &c.; a present given as a token of respect; acknowledgment of services rendered, &c.: *adj.* pertaining to, or containing testimony.
testimony (-ti-mō-ni), *n.* [*pl.* testimonies (-niz)], evidence; proof; solemn declaration; profession; the two tables of the Law; divine revelation.
testiness (test'i-nes), *n.* peevishness.
testing ('ing), *n.* the operation of refining gold and silver; assay; proof; trial.
testis (tes'tis), *n.* [*pl.* testes ('tēz)], a testicle.
testudinal (-tū'di-nål), *adj.* tortoise-like.
testudinate ('di-nāt), *adj.* arched like a tortoise's shell.
testudo (-tū'dō), *n.* [*pl.* testudines ('di-nēz)], a protective covering used by the ancient Roman soldiers

in besieging a city, by overlapping their shields; a screen to shelter miners in places likely to cave in; an encysted tumor.

testy (tes'ti), *adj.* [*comp.* testier, *superl.* testiest], peevish; morose; irritable.

tetanus (tet'â-nus), *n.* lockjaw.

tetchy, same as techy.

tête-à-tête (tāt-ä-tāt'), *n.* private or confidential conversation; a kind of settee.

tête-de-pont (-de-pông'), *n.* [*pl.* têtes-de-pont], a work thrown up to defend the entrance of a bridge.

tether (te*th*'ẽr), *n.* a rope for confining an animal within certain limits; scope or freedom allowed: *v.t.* to confine, as an animal, within certain limits.

tetra, a *prefix* meaning *four*, as *tetra*branchiate, *adj.* having four branchiæ or gills.

tetrachord (tet'râ-kôrd), *n.* half of the octave scale [Music]; an instrument with four strings.

tetrad ('rād), *n.* the number 4; collection of four things; tetravalent radical or element.

tetragon ('râ-gon), *n.* a plane figure with four sides and four angles.

Tetragrammaton (-gram'â-ton), *n.* the mystic number 4 symbolical among the ancient Jews of the Deity.

tetrahedral (-hē'drāl), *adj.* four-sided.

tetrahedron (-hē'dron), *n.* a solid figure bounded by four triangles.

tetrameter (tē-tram'e-tẽr), *n.* a verse or line consisting of four measures.

tetrapod (tet'râ-pod), *n.* a four-footed insect.

tetrarch (tē'trärk), *n.* a Roman governor whose jurisdiction extended over the fourth part of a province; petty prince.

tetrarchate (-āt), *n.* the office or jurisdiction of a tetrarch. Also tetrarchy.

tetrastyle (tet'râ-stīl), *n.* a building or portico with four columns in front.

tetter ('ẽr), *n.* a cutaneous disease characterized by itching and redness, herpes.

Teuton (tū'ton), *n.* one of the German race.

Teutonic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Teutons or the Teutonic languages, Low German, Scandinavian, and High German.

Teutonism ('on-izm), *n.* a Germanism.

texas (teks'âs), *n.* the pilot-house, &c., on the hurricane deck of a steamer.

text (tekst), *n.* that on which a comment is written; original words of an author; verse, &c., of Scripture forming the subject of a sermon; topic; theme for composition, argument, &c.; text-hand.

text-book ('book), *n.* a standard book of instruction.

text-hand ('hand), *n.* a large hand in writing.

textile (teks'til), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed by, weaving; capable of being woven.

textual ('tū-âl), *adj.* pertaining to, contained in, or serving for, a text.

texture ('tūr), *n.* manner of weaving; web; disposition of the several parts of a body in connection with each other; filaments or fibers interwoven; tissue.

thalamus (thal'â-mus), *n.* the place where a nerve originates or is supposed to originate; receptacle of a flower.

thalassic (thâ-las'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed in, the sea.

thalassography (thal-as-og'râ-fi), *n.* the science of marine organisms.

thaler (tä'lẽr), *n.* a German silver coin, value about 72 cents.

thallium (thal'i-um), *n.* a rare metallic element.

than (*th*an), *conj.* used after the comparative degree of adjectives and adverbs expressing diversity or comparison.

thanage (thān'āj), *n.* the district or jurisdiction of a thane.

thanatoid (than'â-toid), *adj.* death-like.

thanatology (-â-tol'ō-ji), *n.* a treatise on, or the doctrine of, death.

thane (thān), *n.* a title of honor or dignity among the Anglo-Saxons,

held by persons having large territorial possessions.

thaneship ('ship), *n.* the dignity, state, or property of a thane.

thank (thangk), *v.t.* to express gratitude or obligation to.

thankful ('fool), *adj.* grateful.

thankfully (-li), *adv.* gratefully.

thankless ('les), *adj.* ungrateful; not obtaining or deserving thanks.

thanks (thangks), *n.pl.* an expression of gratitude or obligation.

thanksgiving (thangks-giv'ing), *n.* the act of expressing gratitude for favors and mercies; a public celebration of divine goodness; a day so set apart.

Thanksgiving Day (dā), *n.* a day set apart annually, usually the last Thursday in November, for thanksgiving to God for national mercies.

that (*th*at), *pron.* & *adj.* [*pl.* those (thōz)], not this but the other: *conj.* because; since.

thatch (thach), *n.* straw, reeds, &c., used for covering the roofs of cottages, stacks, &c.: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, thatch.

thaumatrope (thaw'mâ-trōp), *n.* an optical toy for showing the persistence of an impression on the eye after the luminous object is withdrawn.

thaumaturgic (-tēr'jik), *adj.* pertaining to, or done by, thaumaturgy: *n.* legerdemain; magical feats.

thaumaturgy ('mâ-tēr-ji), *n.* the act of performing miracles; legerdemain; magic.

thaw (thaw), *v.i.* to melt or become liquid, as ice or snow; become milder or more genial: *v.t.* to dissolve: *n.* the melting of ice or snow by rise of temperature.

thea (thē'ă), *n.* the tea plant.

theater, theatre ('ă-tēr), *n.* a public building where dramatic representations are given; large room arranged for lectures, anatomical demonstrations, &c.; scene or sphere of action.

theatrical (-at'ri-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or adapted for, a theater, or scenic representations; resembling the manner of actors; histrionic, pompous: *n.pl.* dramatic performances.

theatrically (-li), *adv.* in a manner adapted for the stage.

theatrophone ('rō-fōn), *n.* an automatic telephone connected with a theater by which a person may hear a dramatic performance while seated at home.

thebaine ('bâ-in), *n.* a poisonous alkaloid found in opium. Also thebin.

Theban ('bân), *adj.* pertaining to Thebes, or to its inhabitants.

Theban Year (yēr), *n.* the ancient Egyptian year consisting of 365 days, 6 hours.

theca ('kă), *n.* a sheath; seed-case of a fern.

thee (*th*ē), *pron.* objective case of thou.

theft (theft), *n.* the act of stealing; robbery.

theine (thē'in), *n.* the bitter and volatile principle of tea, identical with caffeine in coffee.

theirs (*th*ārz), *pron.pl.* possessive case of they.

theism (thē'izm), *n.* the belief in the existence of a God: opposed to atheism.

theist ('ist), *n.* one who believes in the existence of a God: opposed to atheist.

theistic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to theism or theists. Also theistical.

them (*th*em), *pron.* the objective case of they.

theme (thēm), *n.* the subject or topic of a discourse or dissertation; short essay on a given subject; radical of a noun or verb; series of notes selected as the subject of a new composition [Music].

then (*th*en), *conj.* in consequence; therefore; in that case: *adv.* next; at that or another time; immediately.

thence (*th*ens), *adv.* from that place or time.

theobromine (thē'ō-brō'min), *n.* an alkaloid contained in cacao-beans.

theocracy (-ok'rā-si), *n.* the government of a state by the immediate direction of God; the state thus governed.

theocrasy ('râ-si), *n.* a mixture of the worship of different deities, as of God and idols; the intimate union of the soul with God in contemplation.

theocrat ('ō-krat), *n.* one living under a theocracy.

theocratic (-krat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a theocracy; administered by the immediate direction of God.

theodicy (-od'i-si), *n.* a vindication of the dealings of divine Providence, and the freedom of the human will.

theodolite (-od'ō-līt), *n.* an instrument for measuring horizontal and vertical angles and ascertaining distances and heights.

theodolitic (-lit'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or ascertained by means of, the theodolite.

theogony (-og'ō-ni), *n.* that branch of mythology which treats of the origin or genealogy of ancient deities; a poem treating of such genealogies.

theologian (-ō-lō'ji-ân), *n.* one versed in theology; professor of divinity; a divine.

theological (-loj'i-kâl), *adj.* pertaining to theology.

theology (-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [*pl.* theologies (-jiz)], the science that treats of the existence, nature, and attributes of God, especially of man's relations to God; divinity.

theophany (-of'ă-ni), *n.* a manifestation of God to man by actual experience.

theorbo (-ôr'bō), *n.* a kind of large lute with two necks.

theorem ('ō-rem), *n.* a proposition to be proved.

theoretical (-ō-ret'i-kâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or depending on, theory; not practical; speculative. Also theoretic.

theoretically (-li), *adv.* in or by theory.

theoretics ('iks), *n.pl.* the speculative part of a science.

theorist ('ō-rist), *n.* one who theorizes; speculatist.

theorize ('ō-rīz), *v.i.* to form a theory or theories; speculate.

theory ('ō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* theories (-riz)], an exposition of the abstract principles of a science or art considered apart from practice; hypothesis; philosophical explanation of moral or physical phenomena.

theosophic (-ō-sof'ik), *adj.* pertaining to theosophy or theosophists. Also theosophical.

theosophism (-os'ō-fizm), *n.* pretension to divine wisdom or illumination.

theosophist ('ō-fist), *n.* a believer in theosophy. Also theosoph.

theosophy ('ō-fi), *n.* a system of philosophy which professes to investigate the unexplained laws of nature, the powers of man over nature, and the direct knowledge of God attained by extraordinary illumination.

therapeutic (ther-â-pū'tik), *adj.* curative: *n.pl.* the art or science of curing diseases.

there (*thār*), *adv.* in that place; at that point or stage.

therefore (*thār'* or *thēr'fōr*), *adv.* & *conj.* for that or this reason; for that reason or purpose.

therm, a *prefix* meaning *heat.* Also thermo.

thermæ (thēr'mē), *n.pl.* hot springs or baths.

thermal ('mâl), *adj.* pertaining to heat; warm.

thermetrograph (-met'rō-gráf), *n.* a self-registering thermometer. Also thermometrograph.

thermometer (-mom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the degree of heat or temperature of bodies.

thermometric (-mō-met'rik), *adj.* pertaining to, made, or ascertained by, a thermometer. Also thermometrical.

thermometrically (-âl-i), *adv.* by means of a thermometer.

thermopile ('mō-pīl), *n.* an instrument for indicating slight variations of temperature.

thermoscope ('mō-skōp), *n.* an instrument indicating relative differences in temperature.

thermostat ('mō-stat), *n.* an automatic apparatus for regulating temperature.

thermotic (-mot'ik), *adj.* pertaining

to, or produced by, heat: *n.pl.* the science of heat.

thermotropism ('rō-pizm), *n.* the phenomena exhibited by some plants of turning towards the sun or source of heat.

thesaurus (the-saw'rus), *n.* a storehouse or treasury; lexicon or dictionary.

these, *pl.* of this.

thesis (thē'sis), *n.* [*pl.* theses ('sēz)], an essay or dissertation on some particular subject; subject set a student on which to write prior to granting him a degree; the exercise itself; in logic, an affirmation.

Thespian ('pi-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Thespis, the founder of Greek drama: hence dramatic.

theta (thē'tă), *n.* the Greek *th* (*θ*).

theurgic (-ēr'jik), *adj.* pertaining to theurgy or supernatural magic.

thews (thūz), *n.pl.* muscles; strength.

they, *pl.* of he, she, or it.

thick (thik), *adj.* not thin; compact; dense; not clear or transparent; misty; muddy; indistinct; dull; very intimate; closely set; crowded; following in quick succession: *adv.* closely; indistinctly; to a great depth; fast: *n.* the thickest part.

thicken ('n), *v.t.* to make thick or thicker; render dense; inspissate; make dark or obscure: *v.i.* become thick or thicker.

thickening ('en-ing), *n.* something added to a liquid mass to make it thicker.

thicket ('et), *n.* a close wood or cluster of trees.

thickset ('set), *adj.* closely planted; having a thick body: *n.* a close, thick hedge.

thief (thēf), *n.* [*pl.* thieves (thēvz)], one who takes unlawfully what is not his own.

thieve (thēv), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to steal.

thievish ('ish), *adj.* addicted to theft; dishonest; obtained by stealing.

thigh (thī), *n.* the thick muscular part of the leg between the knee and the trunk.

thill (thil), *n.* the shaft of a cart or other vehicle; floor of a coal mine.

thiller ('ēr), *n.* the shaft horse.

thimble (thim'bl), *n.* a cup-shaped metallic protective cover for the finger in sewing; anything like a thimble; an iron ring belonging to a sail, fitted to receive a rope.

thimble-rig (-rig), *n.* a sleight-of-hand trick in which a pea is pretended to be hidden under one of three thimbles: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -rigged, *p.pr.* -rigging], to cheat by means of the thimble-rig trick.

thin (thin), *adj.* [*comp.* thinner, *superl.* thinnest], having little thickness; slim; slender; not dense or thick; not close or crowded; poor; slight; meager; not full or well grown: *adv.* not thickly: *v.t.* to make thin; attenuate: *v.i.* to grow thin.

thine (*thīn*), *pron.* & *adj.* belonging to, relating to, or being the property of, thee.

thing (thing), *n.* whatever is distinct, or conceived to be distinct, from one's self or other intelligent beings; inanimate matter; part or portion; an object of pity and contempt: *pl.* clothes; furniture; luggage, &c.

think (thingk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* thought, *p.pr.* thinking], to have the mind occupied on some subject; form an opinion by reasoning; believe; judge; intend or purpose; imagine; recollect; consider or reflect; presume: *v.t.* to imagine.

thinkable ('ă-bl), *adj.* conceivable.

thinking ('ing), *adj.* having the faculty of thought; capable of a regular train of thought: *n.* meditation; judgment.

thinness (thin'nes), *n.* the state or quality of being thin.

third (thērd), *adj.* the next after the second: the ordinal of three; noting one of 3 equal parts: *n.* a third part of anything; an interval of three diatonic sounds and two intervals [Music].

thirst (thērst), *n.* the sensation of a desire to drink; great desire for drink; drought; eager desire: *v.i.* to be thirsty.

thirstily ('i-li), *adv.* in a thirsty manner.

thirstiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being thirsty.
thirsty ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* thirstier, *superl.* thirstiest], feeling thirst.
thirteen (thēr'tēn), *adj.* 10 and 3: *n.* the number of 10 and 3.
thirteenth ('tēnth), *adj.* next in order after the twelfth: the ordinal of thirteen.
thirtieth ('ti-eth), *adj.* next in order after the twenty-ninth.
thirty ('ti), *adj.* three times more than 10: *n.* the sum of three tens.
this (*th*is), *pron.* & *adj.* [*pl.* these, (*th*ēz)], that which is present; that which is just now or last mentioned.
thistle (this'l), *n.* a plant with a prickly stem and leaves, of the genus Carduus.
thither (thi*th*'ēr), *adv.* to that place or end.
thole (thōl), *n.* a pin set in the gunwale of a boat to serve as a fulcrum for the oar.
thong (thông), *n.* a thin leather strap or string for fastening something; striking part of a whip.
thoracic (thō-ras'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the thorax.
thorax ('raks), *n.* the chest, containing the heart, lungs, &c.; breastplate or cuirass.
thorite (thō'rīt), *n.* an isometric mineral; a powerful high explosive.
thorium ('ri-um), *n.* a rare metallic element. Also thorinum.
thorn (thôrn), *n.* a prickle or spine; prickly tree or shrub; anything that troubles or annoys; care.
thornback ('bak), *n.* a species of spiny ray or skate.
thorny ('i), *adj.* full of thorns; harassing; annoying.
thorough (thur'ō), *adj.* passing through or to the end; perfect; finished; complete.
thorough bass (bās), *n.* the science of harmony; an accompaniment to a continued bass by means of figures [Music].
thorough-bred (-bred), *adj.* of pure and unmixed breed; completely instructed; accomplished; high-spirited.
thoroughfare (-fār), *n.* a passage from one street opening to another; an unobstructed way for traffic.
thoroughly (-li), *adv.* completely; fully.
thorough-paced (pāst), *adj.* going all lengths; complete.
those, *pl.* of that.
thou (*th*ou), *pron.* [*pl.* you], 2 *per. sing.* of I.
though (*th*ō), *conj.* granting, or supposing that; notwithstanding that; if: *adv.* nevertheless; however.
thought (thawt), *n.* the act of thinking; that which the mind thinks; meditation; study; care or anxiety: *p.t.* & *p.p.* of think.
thoughtful ('fool), *adj.* full of thought; contemplative; attentive; considerate for others; anxious or careful.
thoughtfully ('i), *adv.* in a thoughtful manner; with thought.
thoughtless ('les), *adj.* unthinking; heedless; inattentive; inconsiderate.
thought-reading ('rē-ding), *n.* the act or art of discerning what another person is thinking of; mind-reading.
thought-reader ('rē-dēr), *n.* one who practices thought-reading.
thousand (thou'zând), *adj.* consisting of 1,000: *n.* 1,000; a large number.
thousandth ('zândth), *adj.* next in order after 999th: the ordinal of 1,000.
thraldom (thrawl'dum), *n.* serfdom; slavery.
thrall (thrawl), *n.* a slave; serf.
thrash (thrash), *v.t.* to beat out (grain) from the husk; beat or flog soundly: *v.i.* to perform the operation of thrashing; drudge.
thrasher ('ēr), *n.* one who thrashes; a species of shark, the sea-fox; a thrashing machine.
thrashing ('ing), *n.* the operation of separating grain from the husk; a sound flogging.
thread (thred), *n.* a very thin line or cord of flax, cotton, silk, or other fibrous substance twisted and drawn out; a filament; uniform tenor; something continued in a long course; spiral part of a screw: *v.t.*

to pass through the eye of; pierce through.

threadbare ('bār), *adj.* worn to the threads; poverty-stricken; hackneyed; dull.

threat (thret), *n.* a menace: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to menace.

threaten ('n), *v.i.* to use threats: *v.t.* terrify by menaces.

threatening (-ing), *n.* the act of one who threatens; menace: *adj.* indicating a menace or some impending evil.

three (thrē), *adj.* noting the sum of 2 and 1: *n.* a number the sum of 2 and 1.

threepence (thrip'ens), *n.* a small British silver coin, value 6 cents.

threnody (thren'ō-di), *n.* a dirge.

thresh, same as thrash.

threshold (thresh'ōld), *n.* the sill of a door; entrance; door; place or point of entrance.

threw, *p.t.* of throw.

thrice (thrīs), *adv.* three times; repeatedly.

thrift (thrift), *n.* frugality; economical management; good husbandry; increase of wealth; profit; a plant.

thriftily ('i-li), *adv.* in a thrifty manner.

thriftiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being thrifty.

thrifty ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* thriftier, *superl.* thriftiest], characterized by economy and good management; frugal.

thrill (thril), *v.t.* to pierce; cause to have a shivering, tingling, or exquisite sensation: *v.i.* to penetrate, as something sharp; feel a sharp tingling or exquisite sensation running through the whole body; quiver: *n.* a thrilling sensation; quiver.

thrive (thrīv), *v.i.* [*p.t.* thrived, throve, *p.p.* thrived, thriven, *p.pr.* thriving], to prosper by industry, economy, and good management; increase or prosper in business, &c.; grow rich; grow vigorously or luxuriantly; increase or flourish.

thriving ('ing), *p.adj.* increasing in wealth; prosperous or successful; growing.

thro', *contr.* of through.

throat (thrōt), *n.* the fore-part of the neck of an animal containing the windpipe and gullet; contracting part of a vessel, &c.

throatiness ('i-nes), *n.* guttural utterance.

throaty ('i), *adj.* guttural.

throb (throb), *v.i.* to beat, as the pulse, with more than usual force; palpitate: *n.* a strong pulsation.

throe (thrō), *n.* agony; extreme pain, especially in parturition: *v.i.* to be in agony.

thrombosis (throm-bō'sis), *n.* the obstruction of a blood-vessel by a clot of blood.

throne (thrōn), *n.* a chair of state; sovereign power and dignity: *v.t.* to place upon a throne; exalt.

throng (thrông), *n.* a multitude; crowd: *v.t.* to crowd or press together; annoy with numbers: *v.i.* to come in multitudes.

throstle (thros'l), *n.* the song-thrush; a machine for spinning wool and cotton.

throstling ('ling), *n.* a disease in cattle, characterized by a swelling in the throat.

throttle (throt'l), *v.t.* to strangle or choke by pressure on the windpipe: *n.* the windpipe; a throttle-valve.

throttle-valve (-valv), *n.* a valve in the steam-pipe of a boiler for controlling the flow of steam to any apparatus.

through (thrōō), *prep.* from end to end of; between the sides of; in the midst of; among; by the agency of: *adv.* from end to end; from the beginning to the end.

throve, *p.t.* of thrive.

throw (thrō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* threw, *p.p.* thrown, *p.pr.* throwing], to fling or hurl; cast to a distance; cast in any manner; propel; overturn; put on hastily or carelessly; strip; shape or form roughly; give utterance to; produce; twist or wind: *n.* the act of flinging or hurling; a cast of dice; distance a missile can be thrown; stroke, as of a slide-valve; potter's wheel.

thrum (thrum), *n.* the end of a weaver's thread; coarse yarn: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* thrummed, *p.pr.* thrumming], to fringe or put tufts on; play

idly or unskilfully on (a stringed instrument) with the fingers: *v.i.* to strum; drum.

thrush (thrush), *n.* a sweet-songed bird of the genus Merula; a disease of infants characterized by minute white ulcers in the mouth and fauces; an inflammatory and suppurating affection in the feet of horses.

thrust (thrust), *v.t.* to push or drive with force; urge or impel: *v.i.* to push forward; enter by pushing; intrude; attack with a pointed weapon: *n.* a violent or sudden push; stab.

thrusting ('ing), *n.* the act of pushing with force or violence: *pl.* white whey expressed from the curd.

thud (thud), *n.* a dull sound produced by a body falling on a comparatively soft substance.

thug (thug), *n.* one of a fraternity of robbers and assassins in India who practiced secret murder as an act of propitiation to the goddess Kali; a ruffian.

thuggee (-ē'), *n.* the practice of murder by the thugs. Also thuggism, thuggery.

Thule (thū'le), *n.* the name given by the ancient geographers to the most northern part of the world as then known.

thumb (thum), *n.* the short, thick digit of the human hand: *v.t.* to handle awkwardly; soil with the thumb: *v.i.* to play awkwardly.

thumbscrew ('skrōō), *n.* a screw to turn with the finger and thumb; an instrument of torture for compressing the thumb. Also thumbkins.

thummim ('im), *n.pl.* a mysterious symbol worn on the breastplate of the Jewish high priest signifying perfection.

thump (thump), *n.* a hard, heavy blow: *v.t.* to strike or beat with dull heavy blows: *v.i.* to fall or strike with a dull heavy blow.

thumper ('ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, thumps; something huge; barefaced lie.

thunder (thun'dẽr), *n.* the noise accompanying a flash of lightning; loud noise; an alarming denunciation or threat: *v.i.* to produce thunder; make a loud noise: *v.t.* to utter with a loud and threatening voice.

thunderbolt (-bōlt), *n.* a shaft of lightning; something resembling lightning in suddenness and terror; dreadful denunciation, especially ecclesiastical censure; daring or irresistible hero; a belemnite.

thundering (-ing), *adj.* emitting, or producing a great noise like thunder; very great: *n.* the report accompanying a discharge of lightning.

thunderstruck (-struk), *p.adj.* astonished or struck dumb by sudden amazement, &c.

thundery (-i), *adj.* produced by, or accompanied with, thunder. Also thunderous.

thurible (thū'ri-bl), *n.* a censer.

thurifer ('ri-fẽr), *n.* one who attends the priest at mass, &c., and carries the thurible.

Thursday (thẽrz'dā), *n.* the fifth day of the week.

thus (*thus*), *adv.* in this or that manner; to this degree or extent; so: *n.* (thus) the resin of the spruce fir.

thwack (thwak), *v.t.* to strike with something flat and heavy; thump: *n.* a heavy blow with something blunt and hard; thump.

thwart (thwawrt), *adj.* crosswise; oblique: *prep.* & *adv.* across: *n.* a seat in a boat extending from side to side: *v.t.* oppose; run counter to; frustrate.

thy (*thī*), *pron. poss. case* of thou.

thyine (thī'in), *adj.* noting a kind of wood of the cedar family yielding a resin called sandarach.

thylacine (thīl'ă-sin), *n.* the zebra wolf of New Zealand.

thyme (tīm), *n.* a common aromatic herb of the genus Thymus.

thyroid (thī'roid), *adj.* shield-shaped: noting one of the cartilages of the larynx.

thyrsoid (thẽr'soid), *adj.* thyrsus-shaped.

thyrsus ('sus), *n.* [*pl.* thyrsi ('sī)], a staff or spear entwined with ivy and vine leaves and grapes with a cone at the top, carried at the festivals of Bacchus by his devotees.

thyself, emphatic for thy.

tiara (tī-ā'rȧ), *n.* the triple crown worn by the Pope; a lofty headdress worn by the ancient Persians; the miter of the Jewish high priest; diadem.

tibia (tib'i-ȧ), *n.* the inner and larger of the two leg bones; shin-bone.

tibial ('i-ȧl), *adj.* pertaining to the tibia.

tic (tik), *n.* neuralgia. Also tic-douloureux.

tick (tik), *n.* a name for various parasites which infest dogs, sheep, &c.; a case for holding feathers, &c., for bedding; small mark; small, quick, distinct sound or beat; credit: *v.i.* to make a small, quick, distinct sound; go on credit: *v.t.* to mark off by a tick.

ticket ('et), *n.* a label or card giving its possessor some specific right; label specifying price, &c., of goods; printed list of candidates at an election: *v.t.* to distinguish by, or as by, a ticket.

ticking ('ing), *n.* cloth used for bed-ticks.

tickle ('i), *v.t.* to touch lightly so as to produce a thrilling sensation, usually accompanied by laughter; gratify and amuse: *v.i.* to feel titillation.

tickler ('ler), *n.* one who, or that which tickles; something puzzling or difficult.

ticklish ('lish), *adj.* sensible to slight touches; easily tickled; critical; precarious; difficult; delicate to handle or achieve.

tickseed ('sēd), *n.* a common name for plants of the genera Corispermum and Coreopsis.

tidal (tīd'ȧl), *adj.* pertaining to the tides; ebbing and flowing like the tides.

tide (tīd), *n.* the regular rising and falling of the sea, rivers, &c.; stream; time; season; turning-point; tendency; in mining, period of twelve hours: *v.t.* to drive with the stream: *v.i.* to work in or out of a river or harbor by drifting with the tide.

tidily ('i-li), *adv.* in a tidy manner.

tidiness ('i-nes), *n.* neatness.

tidings ('ingz), *n.pl.* news.

tidology (-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of tides.

tidy ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* tidier, *superl.* tidiest], kept or dressed in proper and habitual neatness; trim; neat; orderly: *n.* an ornamental cover for the back of a chair, &c.: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tidied, *p.pr.* tidying], to make neat or tidy; put in proper order.

tie (tī), *n.* a knot or fastening; bond; obligation; beam or rod for holding two parts together; equality in numbers; knot of hair; curved line placed over or under two or more notes, signifying they are to be slurred, or be sounded as one [Music]: *v.t.* to fasten with, or as with, a cord; bind; restrict; unite, as notes [Music]: *v.i.* to make an equal score.

tier (tēr), *n.* a row or rank, especially one of two or more rows placed one above the other.

tierce (tērs), *n.* a cask of 42 gallons; sequence of three cards; thrust in fencing; a third [Music].

tiercel (tēr'sel), *n.* a male hawk.

tiff (tif), *n.* a fit of anger; slight quarrel; small draught of liquor: *v.i.* to be in a fit.

tiffany ('ȧ-ni), *n.* a thin gauze or silk.

tige (tēzh), *n.* the shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital.

tiger (tī'gēr), *n.* a large, fierce, rapacious quadruped of the genus Felis; a servant-boy in livery.

tiger-flower (-flou-ēr), *n.* a flower of the Iris order, spotted yellow and orange.

tiger-lily (-lil-i), *n.* a handsome lily having flowers spotted with orange.

tiger-wood (-wood), *n.* a valuable wood yielded by a tree of British Guiana.

tight (tīt), *adj.* not loose; close; tenacious; compactly built; fitting close to the body; not leaky; taut; snug; parsimonious; ill-supplied or stringent; drunk: *n.pl.* closely fitting underclothing worn by actors.

tighten ('en), *v.t.* to make tight.

tigress (tī'gres), *n.* the female of the tiger.

tigrine ('grin), *adj.* tiger-like.

tigrish ('grish), *adj.* resembling a tiger; fierce.

tilde (til'de), *n.* a mark (~) placed over *n* in Spanish words to indicate that the vowel following it is to be sounded as *a y*.

tile (tīl), *n.* a thin slab of baked clay, used for roofing, &c.; hat; door of a Masonic lodge: *v.t.* to cover with tiles; guard (the door of a lodge).

tiler ('ēr), *n.* one who roofs houses with tiles; door-keeper of a Masonic lodge. Tyler.

tiliaceous (-i-ā'shun), *adj.* allied to, or like, the limetree.

till (til), *n.* a money drawer in a desk or counter; a glacial deposit of unlaminated clay, sand, and gravel: *prep.* to the time of: *adv.* to the time when: *conj.* to the degree that; until: *v.t.* to prepare (land) for seed, &c.; cultivate.

tillage ('āj), *n.* land prepared for crops; husbandry; agriculture.

tiller ('ēr), *n.* a husbandman; handle or lever for turning the rudder of a vessel; a sprout springing from a root or stump.

tilt (tilt), *n.* a tent; the cloth covering of a cart or wagon; cover of a boat or stern awning; a thrust; a mediæval military exercise or pageant in which the combatants on horseback attacked each other with lances; a tilt-hammer; upheaval of strata to a higher angle: *v.t.* to cover with an awning; point or thrust with, or as with, a lance: forge with a tilt-hammer; raise on end; incline: *v.i.* to run or ride and thrust with a lance.

tilth (tilth), *n.* cultivated land; tillage ground.

tilt-hammer (tilt'ham-ēr), *n.* a heavy hammer used in iron foundries, worked by steam or hydraulic power.

tilting ('ing), *n.* the process by which blister-steel is rendered ductile; inclination forward; act of one who, or that which, tilts.

timber (tim'bēr), *n.* the body or stem of a tree; wood suitable for buildings, carpentry, shipbuilding, &c.; piece of wood for building or already framed; wooded land: *v.t.* to furnish or construct with timber.

timbre ('bēr), *n.* tone or character of musical sound.

timbrel ('brel), *n.* a kind of drum or tabret.

time (tīm), *n.* measure of duration, whether past, present, or future; particular period of duration; age or period during which anything occurred or a person lived; present life or existence; season; era; epoch; proper time; repetition; leisure; musical measure or duration of sounds; tense; hour of travail: *v.t.* to adapt to the time or occasion; do at the proper season; regulate or measure: *v.i.* to keep or beat time.

time-bargain (-bär-gen), *n.* an agreement to buy or sell at a certain time.

timeist. Same as timist.

timeliness ('li-nes), *n.* seasonableness.

timely ('li), *adj.* [*comp.* timelier, *superl.* timeliest], being or occurring in time; opportune.

timid (tim'id), *adj.* wanting in courage; faint-hearted; fearful.

timidity ('i-ti), *n.* want of courage.

timist (tīm'ist), *n.* one who keeps time [Music].

timorous (tim'ēr-us), *adj.* fearful of danger; full of scruples.

timothy grass ('ō-thi grȧs), *n.* a valuable grass used for fodder.

tin (tin), *n.* a silvery-white, soft, malleable, and fusible metal; thin plates of iron covered with tin; a cylindrical vessel of tin; money: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tinned, *p.pr.* tinning], to cover with tin, or with tinned iron; put into tins for preservation.

tinamou ('ä-mōō), *n.* a South American bird, resembling the partridge.

tincal (ting'kȧl), *n.* crude borax.

tinctorial (tingk-tō'ri-ȧl), *adj.* pertaining to, relating to, or imparting, a color.

tincture ('tūr), *n.* a tinge or shade of color; slight taste or quality; solution of any medicine in or by means of spirits of wine; fine or more volatile parts of a substance: *v.t.* to dye or color; tinge.

tinder ('dēr), *n.* any inflammable

material used to kindle a fire from a spark, as rotten wood or scorched linen.

tine (tīn), *n.* a tooth or spike.

tinfoil (tin'foil), *n.* tin beaten into thin leaf.

ting (ting), *n.* a sharp, bell-like sound; that part of a Chinese temple which contains the idol.

tinge (tinj), *v.t.* to stain or color; impregnate with something foreign; dye: *n.* a slight degree of some color, taste, or quality imparted to a substance; tint.

tingle (ting'gl), *v.i.* to feel a thrilling sensation, or pain: *v.t.* to ring; cause to tingle: *n.* a thrilling sensation or pain.

tinker (ting'kẽr), *n.* a mender of metal pots, kettles, &c.: *v.t.* to patch up: *v.i.* meddle in an officious manner.

tinkle ('kl), *n.* a small, quick, sharp, ringing sound: *v.i.* to make such a sound: *v.t.* to cause to give out a tinkle.

tinned (tind), *adj.* covered with tin; packed or put up in tins.

tin-plate ('plāt), *n.* iron-plate coated with tin.

tinsel ('sel), *n.* a kind of cloth overlaid or interwoven with gold and silver; thin glittering metallic plate; anything showy but of little value; something superficial and gaudy: *adj.* showy to excess; superficial; outwardly fine but really worthless: *v.t.* to decorate with, or as with, tinsel; make outwardly gaudy, while valueless in reality.

tint (tint), *n.* a slight coloring distinct from the principal color; hue or shade: *v.t.* to give a slight coloring to.

tintinnabulation (tin-ti-nab-ū-lā'shun), *n.* a tinkling sound, as of bells.

tinto ('tō), *n.* a red Madeira wine.

tintometer (-tom'e-tẽr), *n.* an apparatus for estimating shades of color by comparison with standard shades or tints.

tintype, same as ferrotype.

tiny (tī'ni), *adj.* [*comp.* tinier, *superl.* tiniest], very small; puny.

tip (tip), *n.* a point or top of anything small; end; ferrule or nozzle; anther; gentle stroke; small present; private hint, especially in betting; tilt: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tipped, *p.pr.* tipping], to form a point to; cover the end of; strike lightly; give private hint to; give a small present to; tilt up.

tipcat ('kat), *n.* a game played with a small piece of wood pointed at both ends.

tipper ('ẽr), *n.* a kind of ale.

tippet ('et), *n.* a narrow cape, or covering of cloth or fur for the neck or shoulders.

tipping ('ing), *n.* the peculiar articulation given to the flute by the player's tongue striking the roof of the mouth.

tipple ('l), *v.i.* to drink spirits or strong liquors habitually; drink frequently in small quantities: *n.* liquor.

tipsily ('si-li), *adv.* in a tipsy manner.

tipsiness ('si-nes), *n.* the state of being tipsy.

tipstaff ('stâf), *n.* a constable.

tipster ('stẽr), *n.* one who supplies private information about racehorses, &c.

tipsy ('si), *adj.* intoxicated.

tipsy-cake (-kāk), *n.* sponge cake soaked in wine and stuck over with almonds.

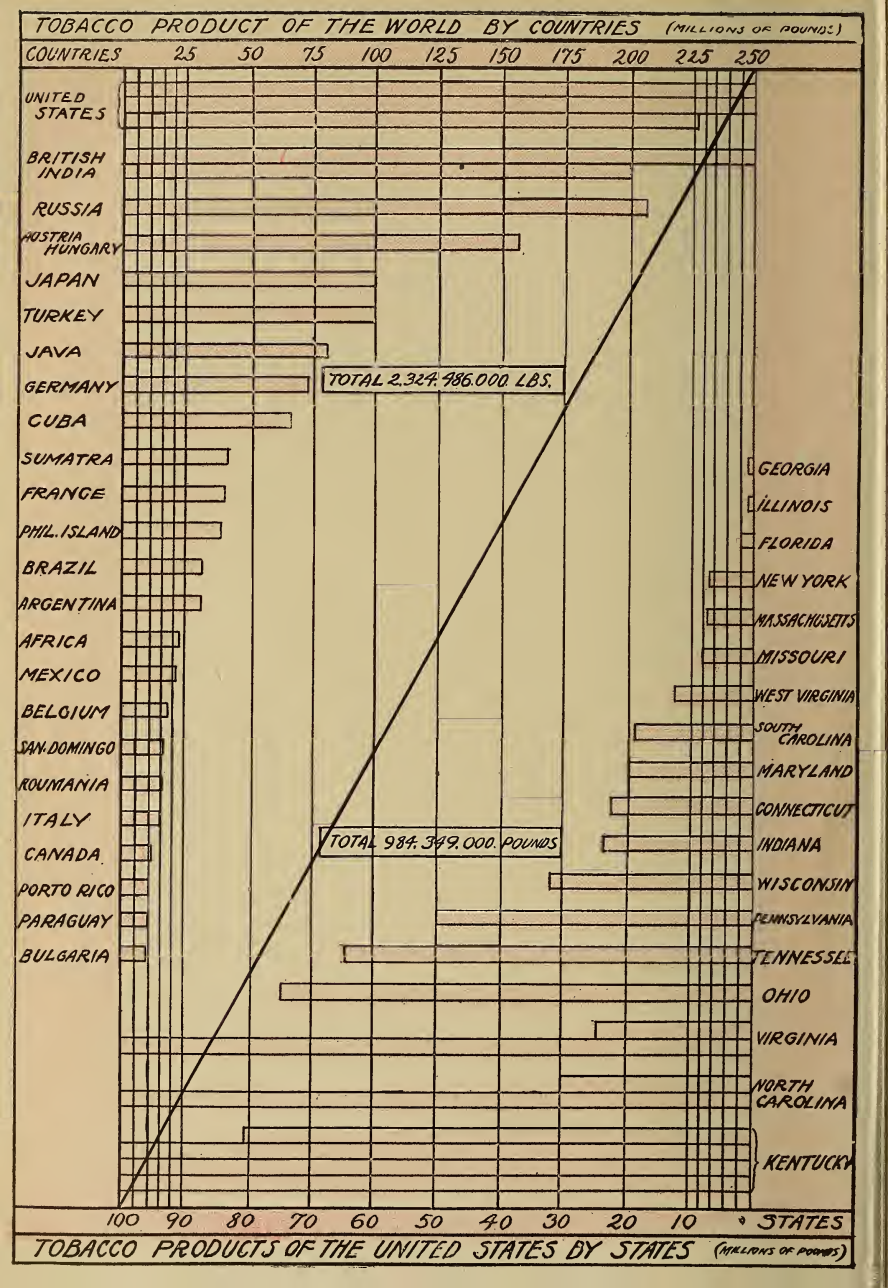
tiptoe ('tō), *n.* the end of a toe: *adv.* on tiptoe; stealthily: *v.i.* to walk or stand on tiptoe; be on the strain, or alert.

tiptop ('top), *n.* the highest point or degree; best of anything: *adj.* most excellent.

tirade (ti-rād'), *n.* a long, violent, declamatory speech; strain of censure or reproof; filling of an interval by the intermediate diatonic notes.

tire (tīr), *n.* a band or hoop of iron or rubber binding the felloes of wheels: *v.t.* to exhaust the strength of by labor; weary or fatigue; exhaust the patience of: *v.i.* to become weary or fatigued.

tiresome ('sum), *adj.* wearisome; tedious; fatiguing; annoying.


TOBACCO PRODUCT OF THE WORLD BY COUNTRIES (MILLIONS OF POUNDS)
COUNTRIES
25 50 75 100 125 150 175 200 225 250
UNITED STATES
BRITISH INDIA
RUSSIA
AUSTRIA HUNGARY
JAPAN
TURKEY
JAVA
GERMANY
CUBA
SUMATRA
FRANCE
PHIL. ISLAND
BRAZIL
ARGENTINA
AFRICA
MEXICO
BELGIUM
SAN. DOMINGO
ROUMANIA
ITALY
CANADA
PORTO RICO
PARAGUAY
BULGARIA
TOTAL 2.324.986.000. LBS.
TOTAL 984.349.000. POUNDS
GEORGIA
ILLINOIS
FLORIDA
NEW YORK
MASSACHUSETTS
MISSOURI
WEST VIRGINIA
SOUTH CAROLINA
MARYLAND
CONNECTICUT
INDIANA
WISCONSIN
PENNSYLVANIA
TENNESSEE
OHIO
VIRGINIA
NORTH CAROLINA
KENTUCKY
100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0
STATES
TOBACCO PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES BY STATES (MILLIONS OF POUNDS)

tiresomely (-li), *adv.* in a tiresome manner.
tiresomeness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being tiresome.
tirwit (tēr'wit), *n.* the lapwing.
Tisri (tiz'ri), *n.* the seventh month of the ecclesiastical, and first month of the Jewish civil year, corresponding to part of September and October. Also Tishri.
tissue (tish'ōō), *n.* a woven fabric, especially thin transparent silk used for veiling, formerly interwoven with gold or silver threads; any thin or delicate texture or fabric; thin cellular organization of parts, consisting of forms closely compacted and performing special functions; connected series: *v.t.* to form tissue of; interweave.
tissued ('ōōd), *adj.* variegated.
tissue-paper (-pā-pēr), *n.* very thin, gauze-like paper.
tit (tit), *n.* morsel or bit; small horse; titmouse; name for various species of small singing birds.
titanic (tī-tan'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or like the Titans, the fabled giants of classic mythology: hence, huge; of enormous strength.
titanium (-tā'ni-um), *n.* a rare, and extremely hard metal, allied to tin: found in combination.
titbit ('bit), *n.* a choice morsel.
tit-for-tat (-tat), *n.* exact equivalent or fair retaliation.
tithe (tīth), *n.* the tenth part of anything, especially the tenth part of the annual increase of the profit arising from land, stock, &c., allotted to the support of the clergy; small part: *v.t.* to tax or levy a tithe of.
tithing ('ing), *n.* the taking or levying of tithes.
titillate (tit'i-lāt), *v.t.* to tickle.
titillation (-lā'shun), *n.* a tickling or itching sensation or state of feeling.
titivate ('i-vāt), *v.t.* to make smart or adorn.
titlark ('lärk), *n.* any small singing bird of the genus Anthus.
title (tī'tl), *n.* an inscription over or at the beginning of something serving to designate it; name; appellation of dignity, rank, distinction, or preëminence; claim of right; presentation to a curacy as a condition of ordination: *v.t.* to entitle.
title-deed (-dēd), *n.* the instrument or written evidence of right of ownership of property.
titmouse (tit'mous), *n.* [*pl.* titmice ('mīs)], a small, active, perching bird. Also tit.
titrate (tit'rāt), *v.t.* to estimate or determine the strength of by volumetric analysis.
titration (ti-trā'shun), *n.* volumetric analysis.
titter (tit'ēr), *v.i.* to laugh with restraint; giggle; see-saw: *n.* a restrained laugh.
tittle (tit'l), *n.* a small particle; iota.
tittle-tattle (-tat'l), *n.* idle, trifling talk.
titular ('ū-lār), *adj.* existing in name or title only; nominal: *n.* one who is invested with a title to an office, but does not possess the power and authority appertaining to it.
to (tōō), *prep.* noting motion towards; in accordance with.
toad (tōd), *n.* a batrachian reptile, resembling the frog, of the genus Bufo.
toadeater ('ēt-ēr), *n.* a sycophant.
toadfish ('fish), *n.* a fish with a large head and wide mouth, of the genus Batrachus.
toadstone ('stōn), *n.* a local name for a kind of basaltic or igneous rock; bufonite.
toadstool ('stōōl), *n.* a name of numerous species of fungi of the genus Agaricus.
toady ('i), *n.* a sycophant: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* toadied, *p.pr.* toadying], to fawn upon as a sycophant: *v.i.* to play the sycophant.
toadysim (-izm), *n.* sycophancy.
toast (tōst), *n.* bread scorched or browned before the fire; one who is named when a health is drunk: *v.t.* to brown or heat at the fire; show honor to in drinking; name when a health is drunk.
tobacco (tō-bak'ō), *n.* an American plant of the genus Nicotiana, the dried leaves of which are used for smoking, chewing, or as snuff.

tobacconist (-nist), *n.* a dealer in tobacco, cigars, &c.
tobine ('bin), *n.* a stout, twilled, dress silk.
toboggan (-bog'ân), *n.* a kind of sledge in which one or more persons sit for sliding down snow-covered hills or inclines: *v.i.* to slide downhill by means of a toboggan.
tocsin (tok'sin), *n.* an alarm-bell.
toddle (tod'l), *v.i.* to walk with short, tottering steps like a child: *n.* a toddling walk.
toddler ('lēr), *n.* one who toddles; a young child.
toddy ('i), *n.* a sweet juice obtained from certain palms; mixture of spirit and water sweetened.
tody (tō'di), *n.* a small West Indian bird.
toe (tō), *n.* one of the terminal members of the foot of a man or animal; forepart of a horse's hoof; a projection: *v.t.* to touch, reach, or strike with the toe or toes.
toffy (tof'i), *n.* a sweetmeat; taffy.
toga (tō-gâ), *n.* [*pl.* togas ('gâz), togæ ('jē)], the loose outer garment worn by the ancient Romans.
toga virilis (vir'il-is), *n.* the toga assumed by Roman youths at the age of fourteen.
together (too-ge*th*'ēr), *adv.* in company or association; mutually; in union or concert; uninterruptedly.
toggery (tog'ēr-i), *n.* clothes; articles.
toggle ('l), *n.* a small wooden pin tapering towards both ends and grooved round its center; button or frog.
toggle-joint (-joint), *n.* an elbow or knee joint.
toil (toil), *n.* labor oppressive to mind or body; fatiguing exertion; snare; net: *v.i.* to labor or work with pain or fatigue.
toilet ('et), *n.* a covering of linen, silk, &c., spread over a bedroom or dressing-room table; dressing-table; style or manner of dressing; attire.
toilinette (-i-net'), *n.* a cloth the weft of which is of woolen yarn and the warp of cotton and silk.
toilsome ('sum), *adj.* laborious; wearisome.
toilsomely (-li), *adv.* in a toilsome manner.
toilsomeness (-nes), *n.* laboriousness.
Tokay (tō-kā'), *n.* a rich Hungarian wine.
token ('kn), *n.* a mark or sign; memorial of affection, &c.; symbol of good faith or authenticity; piece of metal not coined by authority, but current by sufferance.
tola ('lâ), *n.* in British India, a weight for gold and silver = 180 grains troy.
told, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of tell.
Toledo (-lē'dō), *n.* a sword or sword-blade of the finest temper, made originally at Toledo, Spain.
tolerable (tol'ēr-â-bl), *adj.* endurable; supportable; fairly good.
tolerableness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being tolerable.
tolerably (-bli), *adv.* passably.
tolerance ('ēr-âns), *n.* endurance; toleration.
tolerant ('ēr-ânt), *adj.* disposed to, or favoring, toleration.
tolerate ('ēr-āt), *v.t.* to endure; permit; allow so as not to hinder or prohibit.
toleration (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of tolerating; allowance of that which is not wholly approved; recognition of the right of private judgment in religious opinions and modes of worship differing from those of the established Church; freedom from bigotry.
toll (tōl), *n.* the sound of a bell slowly repeated at short intervals; a duty or tax on travelers or goods passing along a public road or bridge; tax or duty paid for some privilege: *v.i.* to sound or ring slowly, as a bell; annul.
tolu (tō'lū), *n.* a balsam produced by a South American tree (*Myroxylon toluifera*).
tomahawk (tom'â-hawk), *n.* a hatchet used by the North American Indians in war and the chase: *v.t.* to strike, or kill with a tomahawk.
toman (tō'mân), *n.* a gold coin current in Persia, value about $1.76.
tomato (tō-mā' or tō-mā'tō), *n.* [*pl.* tomatoes ('tōz)], a plant and its

well-known fleshy fruit. Also love-apple.

tomb (tōōm), *n.* a grave, or vault; monument erected to enclose and preserve the memory of the dead: *v.t.* to entomb.

tombac (tom'bak), *n.* an alloy of copper and zinc.

tomboy ('boi), *n.* a wild, romping girl.

tom-cat ('kat), *n.* a full-grown male cat.

tomcod ('kod), *n.* a small edible fish of the cod kind.

tome (tōm), *n.* a large book.

tomentose (tō-men'tōs), *adj.* covered so closely with hairs as to be scarcely discernible; nappy. Also tomentous

tomentum ('tum), *n.* the closely matted down on the leave or stems of certain plants.

tomfool ('fōōl), *n.* a great fool; silly trifler.

tomfoolery ('ēr-i), *n.* nonsense; absurd trifles or ornaments.

tomin (tō'min), *n.* a jeweler's weight of 12 grains.

tompion (tom'pi-on), *n.* the stopper or plug of a cannon; the iron button to which a charge of grape-shot is affixed. Also tampion.

tomtit ('tit), *n.* the titmouse.

tom-tom ('tom), *n.* a drum flat at one end and convex at the other: used in Africa and the East Indies. Also tam-tam.

ton (tun), *n.* 20 hundredweight; 40 cubic feet in ship measurement; prevailing fashion (tŏng).

tonality (tōn-al'i-ti), *n.* key relationship; accuracy of pitch.

tone (tōn), *n.* sound, or character of sound; note; accent; quality of the voice; prevailing style or character; state of the body with reference to the healthy performance of its animal functions; harmony of the colors of a painting; interval of sound; chant [Music]: *v.t.* to bring to a required shade of color; mitigate.

tongs (tŏngs), *n.pl.* a metal instrument with two jointed limbs for grasping anything.

tongue (tung), *n.* the chief instrument of speech, and the organ of taste; power of speech; manner of speaking; dialect; idiom; discourse; mere words; fluency; clapper of a bell; anything resembling a tongue; promontory: *v.t.* to modulate or modify with the tongue; scold: *v.i.* talk; prate.

tonic (ton'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or based on, the key-note; increasing tension; strengthening: *n.* a strengthening medicine.

tonite (tō'nīt), *n.* a powerful explosive.

Tonka bean (tong'kâ bēn), *n.* the aromatic kernels of the fruit of a shrubby plant of Guiana, used for scenting snuff, &c. Also Tonkuin bean.

tonnage (tun'āj), *n.* the weight of goods carried in a boat or ship; carrying capacity of a vessel; duty or toll on vessels; collective shipping of any port or country.

tonsils (ton'silz), *n.pl.* two almond-shaped glands situated at the two sides of the fauces of the throat.

tonsilitis (-sil-ī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the tonsils.

tonsorial (ton-sō'ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to shaving or to a barber.

tonsure ('shūr), *n.* the act of clipping the hair or of shaving the crown of the head; the corona thus worn by Roman Catholic clerics: *v.i.* to give the tonsure to.

tontine (-tēn'), a loan raised on life annuities with benefit accruing to the last survivor.

too (tōō), *adv.* more than enough; likewise; in addition; over and above; also.

took, *p.t.* of take.

tool (tōōl), *n.* an instrument of manual operation; one who acts as the instrument of another: *v.t.* to shape with a tool; drive, as a coach.

tooling ('ing), *n.* workmanship performed with a tool.

toon (tōōn), *n.* the valuable dark wood of a large cedar tree of the East Indies and Australia.

toot (tōōt), *v.t.* to sound, as a horn or flute: *n.* a blast on a horn.

tooth (tōōth), *n.* [*pl.* teeth (tēth)], one of the hard bony processes growing in the jaws used for biting and

chewing; any projection resembling a tooth; palate or taste: *v.t.* to indent or form into teeth.

toothsome ('sum), *adj.* palatable.

toothsomely (-li), *adv.* palatably.

toothsomeness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being toothsome.

toothwort ('wĕrt), *n.* a plant of various genera having indented leaves.

top (top), *n.* the highest part; summit; upper side or surface; highest person, place, or rank; crown of the head; small platform at the head of the lower mast; a child's toy: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* topped, *p.pr.* topping], to cover or place on the top; rise to the top of; excel; cut off the top of.

topau (tō'paw), *n.* the rhinoceros-bird.

topaz ('paz), *n.* a crystallized mineral of various colors used as a gem.

topazolite ('ō-līt), *n.* a variety of garnet.

top-boots (top'bōōtz), *n.pl.* high boots with light colored tops, used for riding, &c.

tope (tōp), *n.* a mound-shaped Buddhist monument containing relics; grove of trees [Hindu].

topee (tō-pē'), *n.* a cork or pith helmet. Also topi.

toper ('pēr), *n.* a drunkard.

topgallant (top'gal-ânt), *adj.* situated above the topmast: *n.* a topgallant mast or sail.

tophamper ('ham-pēr), *n.* a ship's rigging, spars, &c.

Tophet (tō'fet), *n.* a place situated southeast of Jerusalem, in the Valley of Hinnom, where fire was burnt in honor of Moloch: subsequently made a burial place: hence hell.

topic (top'ik), *n.* a subject of discourse, conversation, or argument; theme.

topical (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, a topic or topics; relating to a place; local.

topically (-i), *adv.* in a topical manner; locally.

topmast ('măst), *n.* the second mast from the deck of a ship.

topographer (tō-pog'rā-fēr), *n.* one who describes particular places in writing.

topographic (top-ō-grăf'ik), *adj.* descriptive of a particular place. Topographical.

topographically (-ăl-li), *adv.* in a topographic manner.

topography (tō-pog'rā-fi), *n.* the scientific description of a particular place, &c.; the features of a region or locality.

topping (top'ing), *adj.* rising above; surpassing: *n.* the act of cutting off the top.

topple ('l), *v.t.* to overturn: *v.i.* to fall forward; tumble down.

topsail ('sāl), *n.* the sail second from the deck.

topsy-turvy ('si-tĕr-vi), *adv.* in an inverted position; in confusion: *adj.* disordered; chaotic.

toque (tōk), *n.* a kind of bonnet.

tor (tôr), *n.* high pointed hill; jutting rock.

Torah (tō'rä), *n.* the Mosaic law; Pentateuch. Also Thorah.

torch (tôrch), *n.* a large light formed of resinous wood, flax, &c., soaked in some inflammable substance, and carried in the hand; any light used in the manner of a torch; flambeau.

tore, *p.t.* of tear.

toreador (tor-e-â-dōr'), *n.* a bull fighter.

toreutic (tō-rōō'tik), *adj.* pertaining to carved or sculptured work, especially to metallic work in basso-relievo.

torment (tôr'ment), *n.* extreme pain; torture; anguish: *v.t.* (tôr-ment') to put to extreme pain, physical or mental; torture; harass.

tormentil ('men-til), *n.* an astringent root.

torn (tôrn), *p.t.* of tear.

tornado (tôr-nā'dō), *n.* [*pl.* tornadoes ('dōz)], a violent tempest or whirlwind.

torose (tō'rōs), *adj.* swelling in knobs; uneven.

torpedo (tôr-pē'dō), *n.* [*pl.* torpedoes ('dōz)], a submarine apparatus for destroying ships by explosion; kind of firework; the cramp-fish: *v.t.* to destroy by a torpedo.

torpescent (-pes'ent), *adj.* becoming torpid.

torpid ('pid), *adj.* numb; inactive.

SUBMARINE

SUBMARINE ON SURFACE AT FULL SPEED

TORPEDO BOAT

TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYER

NAVAL AUXILIARIES

torpidity ('i-ti), *n.* inactivity; insensibility.
torpify ('pi-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* torpified, *p.pr.* torpifying], to make torpid; benumb.
torpor ('pēr), *n.* numbness; inactivity.
torque (tôrk), *n.* a twisted collar or necklace worn by certain ancient barbaric nations.
torrefy (tor're-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* torrefied, *p.pr.* torrefying], to dry by fire; roast (ores).
torrent ('ent), *n.* a violent and rapid stream; heavy fall, as of rain; strong current, rising suddenly and rushing rapidly along.
torrid ('id), *adj.* dried with heat; extremely hot; burning; parching.
torsion (tôr'shun), *n.* the act of turning or twisting; the wrenching or twisting of a body by lateral force.
torso ('sō), *n.* [*pl.* torsos, torsi ('sōz, 'sē)], the trunk of a statue, especially one having the head or limbs mutilated.
tort (tôrt), *n.* in law, any wrong, injury, or damage.
tortile (tôr'til), *adj.* bent; twisted; wreathed.
tortilla (-tēl'yä), *n.* a thin unleavened cake of maize baked on a heated iron plate.
tortoise (tôr'tis), *n.* a reptile of the family Testudinidæ with a very hard shell or test; a testudo.
tortuous ('ū-us), *adj.* crooked; twisted; wreathed; underhand; indirect; deceitful.
torture ('tūr), *n.* agony of mind or body; excruciating pain; pain inflicted as a punishment or as a means of extorting a confession: *v.t.* to punish with, or as with, torture; put to the rack; excruciate; vex; wrest from the true meaning.
torus (tō'rus), *n.* a large semi-circular molding in the base of a column; that part of a flower on which the carpels are seated.
Tory (tō'ri), *n.* [*pl.* Tories ('riz)], in English politics, a Conservative: *adj.* pertaining to Conservatives.
Toryism (-izm), *n.* the principles of the Tories or Conservatives.
toss (tos), *v.t.* to throw with the hand; throw upward; jerk; put into violent motion; cause to rise and fall: *v.i.* to roll or tumble; be tossed: *n.* a throwing upward or with a jerk.
tossing ('ing), *n.* the act of throwing upward; a rolling or tumbling.
tot (tot), *n.* anything small or insignificant; a term of endearment: *pl.* a series of figures in column form to be added up as an exercise in rapid calculation: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* totted, *p.pr.* totting], to add; count up.
total (tō'tal), *adj.* whole; complete; full; not divided: *n.* the whole sum or amount; completeness.
totality (-tal'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being total; entire quantity, amount, or sum.
totally ('tal-i), *adv.* entirely; fully.
tote (tōt), *v.t.* to carry.
totem (tō'tem), *n.* an animal used as the symbol or name of a tribe or clan.
totter (tot'ẽr), *v.i.* to shake as if about to fall; be unsteady; stagger; reel.
tottery ('ẽr-i), *adj.* shaking as if about to fall; unsteady.
tottlish ('lish), *adj.* unsteady.
toucan (tōō-kän'), *n.* a fruit-eating tropical bird with a long curved beak.
touch (tuch), *v.t.* to come in contact with; perceive by feeling; handle slightly; play; reach; attain to; meddle with; treat of in a superficial manner; add a light stroke to; affect the senses or sensibility of; injure or hurt: *v.i.* to be in contact; call in at a port: *n.* the act of touching; state of being touched; contact; sense of feeling; action of the hand on a musical instrument; tried qualities; emotion or affection; single stroke on a painting, &c.
touchily ('i-li), *adv.* peevishly.
touchiness ('i-nes), *n.* irritability.
touching ('ing), *adj.* pathetic: *n.* the act of coming in contact with: *prep.* with respect to; concerning.
touchstone ('stōn), *n.* Lydian stone or basanite, used for testing the purity of gold and silver: hence a criterion.
touchwood ('wood), *n.* dried fungus or decayed wood which easily ignites and burns slowly.

touchy ('i), irritable; peevish.
tough (tuf), *adj.* flexible without being brittle; not easily broken or fractured; able to endure hardship; strong; firm; tenacious; viscous; difficult; not easy to masticate: *n.* a rough.
toughen ('n), *v.i.* to grow or become tough: *v.t.* to make tough.
toughish ('ish), *adj.* somewhat tough.
toupee (tōō-pē'), *n.* a small wig, or curl.
tour (tōōr), *n.* a circuitous journey; excursion; trip: *v.i.* to make a tour: *v.t.* to make a tour or circuit of: as, to *tour* the country.
tourbillion (-bil'yun), *n.* an ornamental rotating firework.
tourist ('ist), *n.* excursionist.
tourmaline ('mâ-lin), *n.* a transparent aluminous mineral of various colors, some varieties of which are used as gems.
tournament ('nâ-ment), *n.* a mock fight by knights on horseback; contest of skill. Also tourney.
tourniquet ('ni-ket), *n.* a surgical instrument for compressing an artery and arresting hemorrhage.
tousle or **touzle** (touz'l), *v.t.* to pull or fear; worry; put in disorder.
tout (tout), *v.i.* to look out for customers: *n.* one who secretly watches racehorses in training, in order to give private information to his clients to guide them in betting; a touter.
tout-ensemble (tōō-täng-sämbl), *n.* the general effect of a work of art, costume, &c., regarded as a whole.
touter (tout'ēr), *n.* one who hangs about to secure the custom of tourists for a particular hotel, &c.
tow (tō), *n.* the coarse part of flax or hemp: *v.t.* to drag, by a vessel, through the water by means of a rope.
towage ('āj), *n.* the act of towing; price paid for towing.
toward (tō'ērd), *prep.* in the direction of; with a tendency to; with respect to: *adv.* near; at hand. Also towards.
towel (tou'el), *n.* a cloth for wiping the hands, &c., after washing.
toweling (-ing), *n.* cloth for towels.
tower (tou'ēr), *n.* a lofty building, square or circular, usually flat on the top; fortress; high headdress worn by women in the 17th century: *v.i.* to rise to a great height; soar.
towering ('ēr-ing), *adj.* very high; soaring; violent; outrageous.
town (toun), *n.* any collection of houses larger than a village, and not being a city.
town-car ('kär), *n.* an automobile for city use.
township ('ship), *n.* the district or territory into which many of the States are divided and subordinate to the county.
toxemia, toxæmia (toks-ē'mi-â), *n.* blood poisoning.
toxic ('ik), *adj.* poisonous.
toxicologist (-i-kol'ō-jist), *n.* one skilled in toxicology.
toxicology ('ō-ji), *n.* the science that treats of poisons, their effects, antidotes, &c.
toxicomania (-kō-mā'ni-â), *n.* a mania for intoxicating or poisonous drugs, as opium.
toxin (toks'in), *n.* a poison produced by the action of bacteria upon organic matter.
toy (toi), *n.* a child's plaything; something of no real value; bauble; plaything: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* toyed, *p.pr.* toying], to dally amorously; trifle.
trace (trās), *n.* a mark left by anything passing; footprint; small quantity: *pl.* the straps, &c., by which a vehicle is drawn by a horse: *v.t.* to delineate by marks; follow by tracks or footsteps; follow exactly.
traceable ('â-bl), *adj.* capable of being traced.
tracery ('ēr-i), *n.* architectural ornamentation in Gothic structures.
trachea (trā-kē'â), *n.* the windpipe: *pl.* the air-tubes in the bodies of insects (tracheæ).
tracheal ('kē-âl), *adj.* pertaining to the trachea.
tracheotomy (-ot'ō-mi), *n.* the surgical operation of making an opening into the windpipe.
trachitis (-kī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the trachea. Also tracheitis.
trachyte (trak'īt), *n.* a term applied

to the feldspathic class of igneous rocks.

trachytic (trā-kit'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, trachyte.

tracing (trā'sing), *n.* the act of one who traces; regular path; mechanical copy by marking on thin paper over the original.

track (trak), *n.* a mark or impression left by the foot; beaten path; course or way; course for racing; permanent way of a railroad: *v.t.* to pursue by following the footprints or marks left behind.

trackage ('āj), *n.* towage.

tract (trakt), *n.* a short treatise, usually on some religious subject; region of indefinite extent: expanse.

tractability (-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* docility.

tractable ('â-bl), *adj.* docile; easily instructed or managed.

tractate (trak'tāt), *n.* a small book or treatise.

tractile ('til), *adj.* ductile.

traction ('shun) *n.* the act of drawing; state of being drawn; attraction.

tractive ('tiv), *adj.* serving, or used, to draw along; pulling.

tractor ('tēr), *n.* that which draws, or is used in drawing.

tractrix ('triks), *n.* a curve, the tangent of which is always equal to a given line. Also tractatrix, tractory.

trade (trād), *n.* commerce; business; buying and selling for money; dealing by way of sale or exchange; traffic; persons engaged in a particular business: *adj.* pertaining to, carried on by, or characteristic of, a trade: *pl.* the trade winds: *v.i.* to carry on commerce; buy and sell; traffic: *v.t.* to sell or exchange in commerce.

trade-mark ('märk), *n.* a distinguishing device affixed by a merchant to his goods to show his exclusive right, or as a guarantee of genuineness.

trade-price ('prīs), *n.* price of an article as charged to the retailer.

trader ('ēr), *n.* one engaged in trade or commerce; merchant; shopkeeper; vessel engaged in any particular trade.

trades-union (z'ūn-yun), *n.* an organized combination of workmen for the protection of their interests in any particular trade or industry.

trades-unionism (-izm), *n.* the principles and practices of trades-unions.

trades-unionist (-ist), *n.* a member of a trades-union.

trade-winds ('windz), *n.pl.* certain ocean winds in or near the torrid zone which blow steadily from the same quarter periodically. Also trades.

trading ('ing), *adj.* pertaining to trade.

tradition (trā-dish'un), *n.* the oral transmission of events, opinions, doctrines, practices, &c., through successive generations without written memorials; that which is so handed down; ancient custom.

traditional ('un-âl), *adj.* pertaining to, derived from, or handed down by tradition.

traditionally ('un-âl-i), *adv.* in a traditional manner

traduce (tra-dūs'), *v.t.* to slander.

traffic (traf'ik), *n.* business or trade; commerce; transportation of persons or goods on a railway, vehicle, ship, &c.; intercourse: *v.i.* to trade; bargain: *v.t.* to barter.

tragacanth (trag'â-kanth), *n.* a gum obtained from various species of Astragalus.

tragedian (trâ-jē'di-ân), *n.* an actor or writer of tragedies.

tragedienne (-zhā-dyen' or -jē'di-en), *n.* an actress of tragedy.

tragedy (traj'e-di), *n.* [*pl.* tragedies (-diz)], a dramatic poem of elevated style, representing some event or series of events in the life of a person or persons and having usually a fatal ending; a melancholy and fatal event; an event in which human lives are lost by murderous violence or some catastrophe.

tragic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to tragedy; calamitous; fatal; terrible. Also tragical.

tragically (-âl-i), *adv.* in a tragic manner.

trail (trāl), *v.t.* to draw or drag along the ground; hunt or follow by

tracking: *v.i.* to be drawn out in length; fall or hang down; grow or climb at great length: *n.* the track followed by a hunter; scent left by a track; anything drawn out in length; the entrails of birds and fishes served up for the table.

train (trān), *n.* a series of railway carriages or trucks coupled together; something drawn or dragged behind as the skirt of a robe, &c.; retinue; procession; connected series; suite; process; line of gunpowder laid to fire a charge; a heavy kind of Canadian sledge: *v.t.* to instruct by exercise; drill; educate; draw along; form to a proper shape; discipline or tame for use; prepare for athletic contests or horse-racing; trace (a lode) to its head.

trainer ('ēr), *n.* an instructor, especially one who prepares men or horses for exercises of skill, races, &c.

train-oil ('oil), *n.* oil obtained by boiling whale's blubber.

trait (trāt), *n.* a peculiar feature or characteristic; touch.

traitor (trā'tēr), *n.* one who is guilty of treason or the betrayal of his country to an enemy by breach of trust; one who betrays any confidence; a deceiver. *Feminine* traitress or traitoress.

traitorous ('tēr-us), *adj.* guilty of treason; perfidious.

trajectory (trâ-jek'tō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* trajectories (-riz)], the curve described by a body in space, under the action of certain forces, as a comet, or stone thrown upwards.

tram (tram), *n.* one of the rails of a tramway; a tramway; tramway-car; shaft of a cart: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* trammed, *p.pr.* tramming], to travel by tram-car [English]: *v.t.* to transport on a tramway.

tramble ('bl), *v.t.* to wash (ore) in a particular manner.

trammel ('el), *n.* a net used for fowling or fishing; shackle for horses; anything that impedes progress, action, or freedom: *v.t.* to impede or hinder; shackle.

tramontana (trä-mon-tä'nä), *n.* a cold, blighting north wind peculiar to the Mediterranean.

tramp (tramp), *v.t.* to tread upon forcibly and repeatedly; travel over on foot: *v.i.* to wander: *n.* a vagrant foot traveler; journey on foot; sound of tramping.

trample ('pl), *v.t.* to tread under the feet; prostrate by treading; treat with insult or contempt: *v.i.* to stamp rapidly and repeatedly with the feet; tread roughly.

trampoos (tram-pōōs'), *v.i.* to tramp; walk heavily; wander about.

tramway ('wā), *n.* a street railway; metal track for wagons or trucks. Tramroad.

trance (trans), *n.* a state in which the soul appears to be absent from the body or rapt in visions; temporary suspension of sensation and volition while the heart and lungs continue to act; swoon; catalepsy: *v.t.* to place in, or as in, a state of trance.

traneen (trâ-nēn'), *n.* crested dog's-tail grass.

tranquil (trang'kwil), *adj.* calm; quiet; undisturbed; not agitated.

tranquillity ('i-ti), *n.* calmness; quiet.

tranquilize ('kwil-īz), *v.t.* to make tranquil or calm.

tranquilly ('kwil-i), *adv.* in a tranquil manner.

trans, a *prefix*, meaning *over, across, beyond, through, on the other side.*

transact (trans-akt'), *v.t.* to manage, as business; carry through; negotiate.

transaction (-ak'shun), *n.* the management of any business or affair; that which is done or performed; a proceeding; affair: *pl.* report of a scientific or learned society.

transactor ('tēr), *n.* one who transacts.

transcend (tran-send'), *v.t.* to rise above; surpass; surmount; excel; exceed.

transcendency ('en-si), *n.* the state or quality of being transcendent; supereminence. Also transcendence.

transcendent ('ent), *adj.* surpassing others in excellence; noting, in the Kantian philosophy, speculations

concerning matters outside the range of the human intellect or experience.

transcendental ('âl), *adj.* noting that which lies beyond the limits of experience or external to the senses; speculative; metaphysical; vague; supereminent.

transcendentalism ('âl-izm), *n.* the Kantian philosophy which affirms that the primary principles of knowledge are ascertained by the investigation of that which is *a priori*, or independent of experience; a religious movement in the United States, 1839, associated with Emerson and Channing.

transcribe (-skrīb'), *v.t.* to copy.

transcript ('skript), *n.* a written copy from an original.

transcription (-skrip'shun), *n.* a copy.

transept ('sept), *n.* that part of a church at right angles on either side to the chancel.

transfer (trans-fĕr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* transferred, *p.pr.* transferring], to convey from one person or place to another; convey, as a right, title, &c.; produce by impression, as an engraving from a lithographic stone: *n.* (trans'fer) conveyance of a right, title, property, &c., from one person to another; deed by which such a transfer is executed; removal; a soldier transferred from one troop or company to another; drawing or writing printed off from one surface to another.

transferability (-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being transferable.

transferable ('â-bl), *adj.* capable of being transferred. Also transferrible.

transferee (-fĕr-ē'), *n.* the person to whom anything is transferred.

transferrer (-fĕr'ĕr), *n.* one who makes a transfer.

transfiguration (-fig-ū-rā'shun), *n.* a change of form or appearance, especially the supernatural change in the personal appearance of Jesus Christ on the Mount.

transfigure (-fig'ūr), *v.t.* to change the outward form or appearance of.

transfix (-fiks'), *v.t.* to pierce through.

transfixion (-fik'shun), *n.* the act of transfixing; state of being transfixed.

transform (-fôrm'), *v.t.* to change the shape or appearance of; convert or change the character of; transmute; metamorphose; change the form of (an algebraic equation) into another of different form without altering its value.

transformation (-fôr-mā'shun), *n.* the act of transforming; state of being transformed; transmutation; metamorphosis; change of character; conversion.

transformer (-fôrm'ĕr), *n.* an induction coil for raising or lowering electric pressure.

transfuse (-fūz'), *v.t.* to pour out of one vessel into another; instil; transfer, as blood, from the veins of a person or animal to those of another.

transfusion (-fū'zhun), *n.* the act of transfusing; state of being transfused.

transgress (-gres'), *v.i.* to offend by the violation or infraction of any law, rule, &c.; sin: *v.t.* break or violate.

transgression (-gresh'un), *n.* the act of violating any law or rule of moral duty; fault; offense; sin.

transgressor (-gres'ĕr), *n.* an offender.

transient (tran'shent), *adj.* fleeting; brief.

transit (tran'sit), *n.* a passage through or over; passage of a heavenly body across the meridian of a place; passage of an inferior planet across the sun's disc.

transition (-sish'un), *n.* the passage from one place or state to another: change, as of key in music or of the subject of discourse.

transitional (-sish'un-âl), *adj.* involving or denoting transition.

transitive ('si-tiv), *adj.* noting an action passing from a subject to an object.

transitively (-li), *adv.* in a transitive manner.

transitiveness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being transitive.

transitorily ('si-tō-ri-li), *adv.* with a short continuance.
transitoriness (-nes), *n.* shortness of duration.
transitory ('si-tō-ri), *adj.* continuing but a short time; evanescent; fleeting; unstable.
translate (trans-lāt'), *v.t.* to render from one language into another; interpret; remove to another place or position; remove to heaven without dying.
translation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of translating; that which is translated; removal; version; removal of a bishop from one see to another.
translator ('tēr), *n.* one who translates.
translucent (-lū'sent), *adj.* semi-transparent.
transmutation (-mū-tā'shun), *n.* the passing of the soul after death from one body into that of another; metempsychosis.
transmissibility (-mis-i-bi'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being transmissible.
transmissible ('i-bl), *adj.* that may be passed from one to another, or through a body or substance.
transmission (-mish'un), *n.* the act of transmitting; the things transmitted; passage through. Also transmittal.
transmit (-mīt'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* transmitted, *p.pr.* transmitting], to cause or suffer to pass over or through; send from one place or person to another.
transmitter ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, transmits; a telegraphic or telephonic sending instrument.
transmutation (-mū-tā'shun), *n.* change from one form, nature, substance, or species, into another.
transmute (-mūt'), *v.t.* to change from one form, nature, substance, or species into another.
transom (tran'som), *n.* a cross-beam over a door or over the sternpost of a vessel; horizontal mullion or crossbar in a window.
transparency (trans-par'en-si), *n.* [*pl.* transparencies (-siz)], the state or quality of being transparent; a picture painted on a semi-transparent material through which a light shines.
transparent ('ent), *adj.* having the property of transmitting rays of light; clear.
transpiration (-pi-rā'shun), *n.* exhalation through the pores of the skin.
transpire (-pīr'), *v.i.* to be excreted through the pores of the skin; be exhaled; become known; come to pass; occur: *v.t.* to perspire; exhale.
transplant (-plant'), *v.t.* to remove and plant in another place; remove and establish.
transplantation (-plan-tā'shun), *n.* the act of transplanting.
transport (-pōrt'), *v.t.* to carry across or from one place to another; banish as a criminal; carry away by violence of passion, or pleasure: *n.* (trans'port) conveyance for baggage or stores; a vessel employed for carrying troops, stores, &c., from one place to another; violent manifestation of anger; rapture; ecstasy.
transportation (-pōr-tā'shun), *n.* banishment for crime; conveyance.
transporting (-port'ing), *adj.* ravishing; ecstatic.
transpose (-pōz'), *v.t.* to change the place or order of, by putting each in the place of the other; change the key of; change (a term) from one side of an equation to the other by changing the sign.
transposition (-pō-zish'un), *n.* the act of transposing; state of being transposed. Also transposal.
transubstantiation (tran-sub-stan-shī-ā'shun), *n.* the doctrine that after consecration the elements in the Eucharist are converted into the veritable body and blood of Christ.
transude (-sūd'), *v.i.* to pass or ooze through the pores or interstices of a substance.
transverse (trans-vērs'), *adj.* lying or being across or crosswise; broader than long.
transversely ('li), *adv.* in a transverse direction.
trap (trap), *n.* an instrument shutting suddenly with a spring for snaring game, vermin, and other animals; snare; ambush; stratagem; a

game played with a bat, ball, and shoe-shaped block of wood; a carriage on springs; contrivance for preventing the escape of foul air from a drain; heavy igneous rock composed of feldspar, hornblende, &c.: *pl.* baggage; portable articles: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* trapped, *p.pr.* trapping], to catch in, or as in a trap; ensnare; take by stratagem; furnish with a trap: *v.i.* to set traps for game.

trapeze (trå-pēz'), *n.* a swinging horizontal bar suspended at each end by a rope, used by gymnasts.

trapezium (-pē'zi-um), *n.* a plane figure bounded by 4 right lines, of which no two are parallel; the outermost bone of the second row of the carpus.

trapezoid (trap'e-zoid), *n.* a plane figure with 4 sides, having 2 sides parallel to each other.

trapper ('ĕr), *n.* one who traps animals, especially to obtain the fur.

trappings ('ingz), *n. pl.* ornamented articles of dress; superficial decorations; ornaments for horses.

trash (trash), *n.* refuse; worthless or useless matter; rubbish; decayed leaves and stems of the sugar-cane.

trashily ('i-li), *adv.* in a trashy manner.

trashiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being trashy.

trashy ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* trashier, *superl.* trashiest], worthless; useless.

trass (tras), *n.* a tufaceous alluvium or volcanic earth, used as a hydraulic cement. Also terras.

traumatic (traw-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, applied to, suitable for, or produced by, wounds.

travado (trå-vä'dō), *n.* a sudden squall accompanied with lightning and rain [Spanish].

travail (trav'il or 'āl), *n.* labor with pain; severe toil; parturition: *v.i.* to suffer the pains of childbirth.

trave (trāv), *n.* a wooden frame for confining a horse while being shod.

travel (trav'el), *v.i.* to journey, especially to foreign or distant places; proceed; move: *v.t.* to journey over: *n.* the act of journeying, especially to foreign or distant places: *pl.* an account of occurrences and things seen during a journey.

traveled ('eld), *p.adj.* having made journeys; hence experienced.

traveler ('el-ēr), *n.* one who travels; one who journeys from place to place to solicit custom for a mercantile house; a ring that slides along a rope or spar.

traverse ('ērs), *adj.* lying or being across: *adv.* athwart; crosswise: *n.* a cross piece; something lying or placed across something else; a gallery or loft of communication in a church or large building; formal denial of the pleadings of the opposite party in a lawsuit; parapet and trench across a ditch; the turning of a gun to command different points: *v.t.* to lay or place in a cross direction; thwart; multiply; travel or pass over; survey carefully; turn to one side or the other and point, as a piece of ordnance; plane across the grain; deny formally: *v.i.* to turn as on a pivot; move round; tread or move crosswise.

travesty ('es-ti), *n.* [*pl.* travesties (-tiz)], a burlesque or parody: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* travestied, *p.pr.* travestying], to burlesque or parody.

trawl (trawl), *n.* a large net of peculiar construction used in deep-sea fishing: *v.i.* to fish with a trawl.

trawler ('ēr), *n.* one who trawls; a fishing vessel used in trawling.

trawling ('ing), *n.* the act or process of fishing with a net which drags along the bottom of the sea.

tray (trā), *n.* [*pl.* trays (trāz)], a broad, flat vessel for holding or carrying dishes, glasses, &c.; salver.

trayful ('fool), *n.* [*pl.* trayfuls ('foolz)], as much as a tray will contain.

treacherous (trech'ēr-us), *adj.* betraying a trust; perfidious; faithless.

treachery ('ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* treacheries (-iz)], treasonable or perfidious conduct; perfidy; violation of allegiance or faith; treason.

treacle (trē'kl), *n.* a syrup drained from sugar in the process of refining; molasses.

tread (tred), *v.i.* [*p.t.* trod, *p.p.* trod-

den, *p.pr.* treading], to step or walk, especially to walk with a more or less stately or measured step; copulate, as birds: *v.t.* to walk on; crush under the feet; subdue or vanquish.

treadle ('l), *n.* that part of a loom or other machine moved by the foot.

treadmill ('mil), *n.* a large wheel driven by persons treading on the steps of the periphery.

treason (trē'zn), *n.* the offense of betraying the state or subverting the government of the state to which the offender belongs; rebellion.

treasure (trezh'ūr), *n.* accumulated wealth; abundance; plenty; something highly valued: *v.t.* to lay up or collect for future use; hoard; accumulate; value highly.

treasurer (-ēr), *n.* one who has the charge of a treasure; a public officer who receives the money collected from taxes, duties, &c.; one who has charge of collected funds.

treasurership (-ship), *n.* the office of a treasurer.

treasury ('ūr-i), *n.* [*pl.* treasuries (-iz)], a place or building where the public revenues are deposited and the public debts discharged; that department of a government which has charge of the finances; the officials constituting such a department; collection of valuable information or facts.

treasury note (nōt), *n.* a demand note issued by the United States treasury, and by law made a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt.

treat (trēt), *v.t.* to handle or manage in a particular manner; behave towards; entertain with food or drink without cost to the guests; discourse on; manage in the application of remedies: *v.i.* to discuss; negotiate; agree; give a gratuitous entertainment: *n.* an entertainment given as an expression of regard; something which affords great pleasure.

treatise ('is), *n.* a written composition on some particular subject, in which its principles are discussed or explained.

treatment ('ment), *n.* act or manner of treating; usage; management; manipulation.

treaty ('i), *n.* [*pl.* treaties (-iz)], the act of treating for the adjustment of differences or for forming an agreement; league or agreement between two states, &c.; negotiation.

treble (treb'l), *adj.* threefold; triple; pertaining to the highest vocal or instrumental part [Music]: *n.* the highest vocal or instrumental part; soprano: *v.t.* to make threefold: *v.i.* to become threefold.

tree (trē), *n.* any woody plant having a single trunk and branches; anything resembling a tree; a piece of timber; cross: *v.t.* to drive to a tree; place in difficulty: *v.i.* to take refuge in a tree.

trefoil ('foil), *n.* any plant of the genus Trifolium, including the clovers; an ornamental foliation used in architecture resembling three-leaved clover.

treenail ('nāl), *n.* a cylindrical wooden pin used for securing the planks of a ship to the timbers. Also trenail.

trek (trek), *v.i.* to travel by wagon, especially in search of a new settlement: *n.* a journey by wagon [South Africa].

trellis (trel'is), *n.* a structure or frame of lattice-work for supporting vines, &c.

trellis-work (-wĕrk), *n.* small bars nailed together crosswise.

tremble (trem'bl), *v.i.* to shake involuntarily, as with fear, cold, weakness, &c.; shudder; totter; quaver, as sound: *n.* an involuntary shaking; shiver.

trembling ('bling), *adj.* shaking as with fear; quivering.

tremendous (trē-men'dus), *adj.* exciting fear or terror; dreadful; terrible; terrific; marvelous.

tremolite (trem'ō-līt), *n.* a white variety of hornblende.

tremolo (trem'ō-lō), *n.* a tremulous or fluttering effect in vocal or instrumental music; mechanical device in an organ by which a tremolo is produced.

tremor (trem'ĕr), *n.* an involuntary

trembling; quivering or vibratory motion.

tremulous ('ū-lus), *adj.* trembling; quivering; shaking; affected with fear or timidity; vibratory.

trench (trench), *n.* a long, narrow cut or ditch excavated in the earth; open ditch for draining; an excavation made to interrupt the advance of an enemy, or to cover the advance of troops to a besieged place: *v.t.* to form a ditch in; dig or cultivate deeply: *v.i.* to encroach.

trenchant ('ânt), *adj.* sharp; keen; severe.

trencher ('ẽr), *n.* one who trenches; a large wooden plate; trencher-cap.

trencher-cap (-kap), *n.* a college cap.

trend (trend), *n.* inclination in a particular direction; general tendency: *v.i.* to have a particular direction; tend; stretch.

trepan (tre-pan'), *n.* a cylindrical saw of peculiar construction used in the operation of trepanning: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* trepanned, *p.pr.* trepanning], to perform the operation of trepanning: *v.t.* to perforate with a trepan.

trepanning ('ing), *n.* the surgical operation of making a perforation in the skull and taking out a piece to remove pressure on the brain.

trepang (trē-pang'), *n.* the bêche-de-mer.

trephine (tre-fīn'), *n.* a surgical instrument for removing a disk of bone from the skull: *v.t.* to operate on with a trephine; to trepan.

trepidation (trep-i-dā'shun), *n.* an involuntary trembling; state of terror or alarm; confused haste.

trespass (tres'pâs), *v.i.* to commit any offense; sin; enter unlawfully upon the land of another; intrude; violate any recognized rule of duty or social life: *n.* the act of trespassing; any offense or injury done to the person or property of another; transgression: sin.

tress (tres), *n.* a braid or lock of hair.

tressel, same as trestle.

trestle (tres'l), *n.* a movable form for supporting anything; frame of a table.

trestle-board (-bōrd), *n.* a draughtman's designing board.

trestle-tree (-trē), *n.* one of two stout bars of timber secured horizontally to a mast to support the cross-trees.

trestle-work (-wẽrk), *n.* a viaduct, pier, or scaffold supported on trestles connected together with cross-beams and braces.

trey (trā), *n.* a 3 at cards or dice; card with 3 spots.

tri, a *prefix* meaning *three, threefold,* as *tri*angled, *adj.* having 3 angles.

triable (trī'â-bl), *adj.* capable of being tried or subjected to test.

triad (trī'ad), *n.* a union of 3; an element which can replace or directly unite with 3 atoms of hydrogen or similar monatonic element; the common chord of a tone with its third and fifth [Music].

trial (trī'âl), *n.* an attempt or endeavor; examination by test or experience; test of virtue, &c., by suffering or temptation; proof; verification; state of being tried; judicial examination.

triandrian (trī-an'dri-ân), *adj.* having 3 equal and distinct stamens. Also triandrous.

triangle ('ang-gl), *n.* a plane figure bounded by 3 lines, and having 3 angles; a frame of 3 halberds to which offenders against military discipline were secured to be flogged; a musical instrument of steel in the form of a triangle, sounded by being struck with a rod.

triangular (-ang'gū-lâr), *adj.* having 3 angles; shaped like a triangle.

triangulate ('gū-lāt), *v.t.* to divide into triangles; survey by means of triangles.

triangulation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of triangulating; the division of a district or a country into triangular portions, as in a trigonometrical survey.

tribal ('bâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, a tribe.

tribalism (-izm), *n.* the state of existing in tribes; tribal characteristics or feeling.

tribasic (-bā'sik), *adj.* noting an acid in which 3 equivalents of hydrogen have been replaced by a metal.

tribe (trīb), *n.* a family, race, or class, constituting a distinct portion of a people; a family or series of generations descended from a common ancestor, but kept distinct; nation of uncivilized people under one chief; a group of animals or plants intermediate between an order and a genus.

tribrach (trī'brak), *n.* a poetic foot of 3 short syllables.

tribulation (trib-ū-lā'shun), *n.* severe affliction; deep sorrow; acute trial.

tribunal (trī-bū'nal), *n.* the seat of a judge; court of justice.

tribune (trib'ūn), *n.* an ancient Roman official elected by the people to safeguard their liberties; a bench or elevated place: raised stand or rostrum from which speeches are delivered.

tribuneship (-ship), *n.* the office or authority of a tribune; period during which a tribune held office.

tributary (trib'ū-tā-ri), *adj.* paying tribute; yielding supplies; contributing to make up a greater object of the same kind: *n.* a state or government which pays tribute to a superior; a stream or river flowing into a larger one.

tribute ('ūt), *n.* an annual or stipulated sum of money, &c., paid by one state to another; personal contribution made in token of services rendered or acknowledgment due.

trice (trīs), *n.* an instant: *v.t.* to haul; hoist and secure with a small rope.

tricentenary, same as tercentenary.

triceps (trī'seps), *n.* the great three-headed extensor muscle of the arm.

trichina (tri-kī'nā), *n.* [*pl.* trichinæ ('nē)], a nemotoid parasitic worm, which infests the muscles of swine and human beings.

trichinosis (trik-i-nō'sis), *n.* the disease produced by the presence of trichinæ in the muscles and intestines. Also trichiniasis.

trichology (trī'kol'ō-ji), *n.* the scientific study of the hair, especially for the cure of baldness.

trichord (trī'kōrd), *n.* a three-stringed instrument; a piano having three strings to each key for the greater part of its compass.

trichroism ('krō-izm), *n.* the property of certain crystals of transmitting various colors in three different directions.

trick (trik), *n.* a stratagem or artifice; wile; vicious habit or practice; deception; imposition; legerdemain; clever contrivance to puzzle, amuse, or annoy; whole number of cards falling to the winner in one round: *pl.* frolic: *v.t.* to cheat; impose upon; deceive; delineate without color; decorate or set off (with *out*).

trickery ('ėr-i), *n.* deception; cheating; fraud; imposture.

trickily ('i-li), *adv.* in a tricky manner.

trickiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being tricky.

trickle ('l), *v.i.* to flow gently down or in a small stream; run down in drops: *n.* a small gentle stream.

trickster ('stėr), *n.* a cheat; deceiver.

tricksy ('si), *adj.* full of tricks; pretty.

tricktrack ('trak), *n.* an old game resembling backgammon.

tricky ('i), *adj.* given to tricks; knavish; shifty; artful; cunning.

triclinic (trī-klin'ik), *adj.* having 3 unequal axes intersecting at oblique angles.

triclinium (-klin'i-um), *n.* [*pl.* triclinia (-ā)], a couch, usually accommodating 3 persons for reclining at meals; a dining-room furnished with couches on 3 sides.

tricolor ('kul-ėr), *n.* a national flag of 3 colors arranged in equal stripes.

tricontahedral (-kon-tā-hē'drāl), *adj.* having 30 sides.

tricycle (trī'si-kl), *n.* a three-wheeled modernized form of velocipede: *v.i.* to ride on a tricycle.

trident ('dent), *n.* a scepter or spear with 3 prongs, especially the scepter of Neptune: hence sovereignty of the sea.

tridentate (-den'tāt), *adj.* having 3 teeth or prongs.
tried (trīd), *p.adj.* proved; tested; trustworthy; faithful.
triennial (trī-en'i-ăl), *adj.* occurring in, or continuing for, three years.
triennially (-i), *adv.* once in 3 years.
trier ('ēr), *n.* one who tries or makes experiments; a judge; test.
trifid ('fid), *adj.* three-cleft.
trifle ('fl), *n.* anything of little value or importance; a light kind of dish made of sponge-cakes soaked in sherry and covered with jam, cream, &c.: *v.i.* to act or talk with levity; indulge in light or frivolous amusements: *v.t.* to waste or fritter away.
trifling ('fling), *adj.* of small value or importance.
trifoliate (-fō'li-āt), *adj.* three-leaved.
triforium ('ri-um), *n.* the open gallery or arcade above the arches of a church, separating the nave arches from the aisles.
trifurcate (-fēr'kāt), *adj.* three-forked.
trig (trig), *adj.* trim; neat: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* trigged, *p.pr.* trigging], to skid or stop (a wheel): *n.* a skid.
trigger ('ēr), *n.* a catch which, when pulled, releases the hammer of a gun.
triglyph (trī'glif), *n.* an ornament of the Doric frieze placed directly over each column and at equal distances.
trigonal (trig'ō-năl), *adj.* three-cornered.
trigonometric (-ō-nō-met'rik), *adj.* pertaining to, or done by, trigonometry. Trigonometrical.
trigonometrically (-ăl-i), *adv.* by trigonometry.
trigonometry (-nom'e-tri), *n.* the science of measuring the sides and angles of triangles, and ascertaining the relations between them by certain parts which are given.
trihedral (-hē'drăl), *adj.* having 3 sides.
trihedron ('dron), *n.* a figure having 3 sides.
trilateral (-lat'ēr-ăl), *adj.* three-sided.
trilaterally (-i), *adv.* with 3 sides.
trilinear (-lin'e-ăr), *adj.* three-lined.
trilith ('lith), *n.* a monument formed by three stones, two upright and one across the others. Also trilithon.
trill (tril), *n.* a shake or quaver of the voice: *v.t.* to sing with a quaver: *v.i.* to quaver.
trillion (tril'yun), *n.* in the French system of numeration, followed in the United States, a unit with 12 ciphers annexed; in the English system, a unit with 18 ciphers annexed.
trilobite (trī'lō-bīt), *n.* a fossil crustacean of the Palæozoic period.
trilogy (tril'ō-ji), *n.* a series of three dramas each complete in itself, but forming one poetical and historical picture.
trim (trim), *adj.* [*comp.* trimmer, *superl.* trimmest], neat; compact; in good order or service: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* trimmed, *p.pr.* trimming], to decorate or adorn; make trim; adjust; make smooth: *v.i.* to balance or fluctuate between parties.
trimmer ('ēr), *n.* one who trims; time-server; joist into which others are framed.
trimorphism (trī-môr'fizm), *n.* the property of crystallizing in three forms; co-existence among individuals of the same species of 3 distinct forms, unconnected by intermediate gradations.
Trinitarian (trin-i-tā'ri-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to the Trinity, or the doctrine of the Trinity.
Trinitarianism (-izm), *n.* the doctrine that there are three Persons in the Trinity.
Trinity ('i-ti), *n.* the union of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost in one Godhead: one God as to substance, three Persons as to individuality.
Trinity Sunday (sun'dā), *n.* the Sunday next after Whitsunday.
trinket (tring'ket), *n.* anything small and of little value; small ornament or jewel.
trinomial (trī-nō'mi-ăl), *adj.* consisting of 3 terms, connected by the sign + or —.
trio (trē'ō), *n.* a set of 3; 3 united; composition for 3 voices or instruments.

trip (trip), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tripped, *p.pr.* tripping], to run or step lightly or nimbly; take short, quick steps; stumble; err; take an excursion: *n.* a nimble, short step; stumble; mistake; journey.
tripartite (trip'ăr-tīt or trī-pär'tīt), *adj.* divided into 3 parts.
tripe (trīp), *n.* the large stomach of a ruminating animal prepared for food.
triplane (trī'plān), *n.* an aëroplane with three gliding planes, the lower one carrying operator and motor.
triple ('l), *adj.* threefold; consisting of 3 united; 3 times repeated.
triplet ('let), *n.* 3 united: *pl.* 3 children at one birth.
triplicate ('li-kāt), *adj.* threefold.
tripod (trī'pod), *n.* a three-legged stool or table; the seat supported by 3 legs on which the pythoness sat when giving responses at the Delphic oracle.
tripoli (trip'ō-li), *n.* an earthy substance consisting of siliceous shells of diatoms.
triptych ('tik), *n.* a writing-tablet in 3 parts; a panel, usually an altar piece, consisting of 3 compartments, two of them folding over the middle one which is fixed.
trireme (trī'rēm), *n.* an ancient galley with three banks of oars.
trisect (tri-sekt'), *v.t.* to divide into three equal parts.
trisection (-sek'shun), *n.* division into 3 parts, especially an angle into 3 equal parts.
trisyllable (tri-sil'ă-bl), *n.* a word of three syllables.
trite (trīt), *adj.* worn out; stale.
tritely ('li), *adv.* in a trite manner.
triteness ('nes), *n.* the quality of being trite.
tritheism (trī'thē-izm), *n.* the doctrine that the three Persons in the Trinity are three distinct Gods.
triturate (trit'ū-rāt), *v.t.* to rub, grind, or bruise to powder.
trituration (-rā'shun), *n.* the act of triturating or reducing to powder.
triumph (trī'umf), *n.* a grand procession in honor of a general who has gained a decisive victory; state of joy at success; victory; conquest: *v.i.* to rejoice over success; obtain a victory.
triumphal (-um'făl), *adj.* pertaining to, indicating, or in honor of, a triumph.
triumphant ('fânt), *adj.* rejoicing for victory; victorious.
triumvir (-um'vẽr), *n.* [*pl.* triumviri ('vi-ri)], one of three men united in office.
triumvirate ('vi-rāt), *n.* a coalition of three men in office or authority.
triune ('ūn), *adj.* 3 in one.
trivalent (triv'ă-lent), *adj.* capable of being combined with, or replaced by, 3 atoms of hydrogen.
trivet ('et), *n.* a stand for holding a kettle, &c., near the fire.
trivial ('i-ăl), *adj.* trifling; commonplace.
triviality (-al'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* trivialities (-tiz)], the state or quality of being trivial.
trocha (trō'shă), *n.* a military high-road.
troche (trō'kē), *n.* a medicinal lozenge.
trochee ('kē), *n.* a metrical foot of 2 syllables: the first long, the second short.
trochlear (trok'lē-ăr), *adj.* pulley-like: said of certain muscles.
trod, *p.t.* of tread.
troglodyte (trog'lō-dīt), *n.* a cave dweller: said of certain tribes.
Trojan (trō'jăn), *adj.* pertaining to Troy.
troll (trōl), *n.* a giant or giantess of supernatural powers; sorceress; a kind of song; reel on a fishing-rod: *v.t.* to sing the parts of in succession: *v.i.* to fish, as for pike, with a rod and line running on a reel.
trolley ('i), *n.* a kind of truck; a grooved metal wheel traveling in contact with a live electric wire.
trolley car (kär), *n.* a car propelled by means of a trolley and an electric motor.
trollop ('up), *n.* a slattern.
trombone (trom'bōn), *n.* a large brass instrument of the trumpet kind.
tromometer (trō-mom'e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for measuring earth tremors.

troop (trōōp), *n.* a multitude; small body of cavalry, usually 60; soldiers collectively; company of performers: *v.i.* to march in a body; collect in crowds.
trooper ('ẽr), *n.* a cavalryman; troopship.
trope (trōp), *n.* a word or expression used in a sense different from its usual signification; figurative word.
trophy ('fi), *n.* [*pl.* trophies ('fiz)], a memorial of a victory; memento.
tropic (trop'ik), *n.* one of the two small circles of the celestial sphere, situated at each side of the equator, at a distance of 23° 28′ and parallel to it, within the limits of which the sun moves in his yearly course; region between the tropics.
tropical ('i-kâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated within, the tropics; figurative.
tropically (-i), *adv.* figuratively.
trot (trot), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* trotted, *p.pr.* trotting], to move faster than a walk: *v.t.* to cause to trot: *n.* the pace of a horse a little faster than a walk; jogging pace; term of endearment.
troth (trōth), *n.* betrothal; fidelity.
trotter (trot'ẽr), *n.* a trotting horse; sheep's or pig's foot.
troubadour (trōō'bâ-dōōr), *n.* one of a class of lyric poets who flourished in the south of France and north of Italy 11th-13th centuries.
trouble (trub'l), *n.* mental agitation, distress, or worry; fault or interruption in the stratum of a mine: *v.t.* to agitate, distress, or worry; give occasion of labor to.
troublesome (-sum), *adj.* causing trouble.
trough (trôf), *n.* a long, hollow vessel for holding a liquid, food, &c.; anything hollowed out.
trounce (trouns), *v.t.* to beat soundly.
trouncing ('ing), *n.* a severe beating.
troupe (trōōp), *n.* a company of performers.
trousers (trou'zẽrz), *n.pl.* a garment worn by men and boys, from the waist to the ankles, and covering each leg separately.
trousseau (trōō-sō'), *n.* [*pl.* trousseaux (-sōz')], a bride's outfit.
trout (trout), *n.* a fresh-water fish allied to the salmon, but smaller.
trover (trō'vẽr), *n.* the gaining possession of goods by finding or other means; an action at law for goods found and not delivered on demand.
trow (trou), *v.i.* to believe; trust.
trowel ('el), *n.* a flat, triangular tool used for spreading mortar; a gardener's tool.
troyweight (troi'wāt), *n.* a weight of 12 ounces to the pound, used by goldsmiths and jewelers.
truancy (trōō'ân-si), *n.* playing truant.
truant ('ânt), *n.* one who absents himself from school without leave; one who idles away from duty or business; loiterer: *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of a truant; idle.
truce (trōōs), *n.* a temporary peace or cessation of hostilities; brief cessation.
truck (truk), *n.* a wheeled vehicle for carrying goods; small wooden wheel; small wooden cap on the top of a flagstaff, &c.; barter; garden vegetables: *v.t.* to send by truck; peddle; hawk: *v.i.* to exchange commodities; barter; negotiate.
truckle ('l), *n.* a small wheel or caster: *v.t.* trundle; move on rollers: *v.i.* to yield obsequiously to another's will.
truckle-bed (-bed), *n.* a trundle-bed.
truculence ('ū-lens), *n.* ferocity.
truculent ('ū-lent), *adj.* ferocious; of fierce aspect.
trudge (truj), *v.i.* to travel on foot, especially with labor or fatigue.
true (trōō), *adj.* [*comp.* truer, *superl.* truest], comformable to fact; faithful or loyal; genuine; rightful; correct.
true-blue ('blōō), *adj.* of inflexible honesty and fidelity.
truffle (truf'l), *n.* a fleshy underground fungus much esteemed as a table delicacy.
truism (trōō'izm), *n.* a self-evident truth.
truly ('li), *adv.* in agreement with

truth or fact; precisely; sincerely; honestly.

trump (trump), *n.* a trumpet; a winning card; one of the suit of cards that takes any of the other suits; a genuine good fellow: *v.t.* to take with a trump card: *v.i.* to play a trump card.

trumpery ('ĕr-i), *n.* worthless finery; rubbish: *adj.* worthless; insignificant.

trumpet ('et), *n.* a metal wind instrument formed of a single curved tube; an organ stop: *v.t.* to publish by, or as by, the sound of trumpet; noise abroad; praise extravagantly.

trumpeter ('ĕr), *n.* one who sounds a trumpet; one who proclaims; self-flatterer; a variety of pigeon; an American swan.

truncal (trung'kăl), *adj.* pertaining to the trunk.

truncate ('kāt), *adj.* appearing as if cut off at the tip: *v.t.* (trung-kāt') to lop.

truncated ('kā-ted), *adj.* cut off short.

truncheon (trun'chun), *n.* a short staff or cudgel; baton or staff of authority: *v.t.* to beat with a truncheon.

trundle ('dl), *v.t.* to roll along; roll, as on small wheels: *n.* a little wheel; truck.

trundle-bed ('bed), *n.* a low bed that runs on casters.

trunk (trungk), *n.* the stem of a tree; body of an animal, as distinguished from the head and limbs; main body of anything; elephant's proboscis; large traveling box or chest; shaft of a column.

trunk-hose ('hōz), *n.* large breeches reaching to the knees.

trunnion (trun'yun), *n.* one of the two bosses which project from the opposite sides of a cannon.

truss (trus), *n.* a surgical apparatus for the relief of hernia; a bundle or package; timbers fastened together for the support of a roof; rope or iron for keeping the center of the lower yard to the mast; tuft of flowers formed at the top of the main stalk or stem of certain plants: *v.t.* to bind or pack close; seize and carry off; skewer; make fast.

trust (trust), *n.* confidence; faith; credit; special reliance on presumed integrity; combination of capitalists to secure a monopoly; an estate held for the benefit of another: *v.t.* to place confidence in; rely upon; credit; sell upon credit to: *v.i.* to have trust in: *adj.* held in trust.

trustee (trus-tē'), *n.* a person to whom property or the management of property is committed for the benefit of others.

trusteeship (-ship), *n.* the office or functions of a trustee.

trustful (trust'fool), *adj.* full of trust; faithful.

trustfully (-i), *adv.* in a trustful manner.

trustiness ('i-nes), *n.* the quality of being trusty.

trusty ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* trustier, *superl.* trustiest], justly deserving confidence; faithful.

truth (trōōth), *n.* [*pl.* truths], agreement with reality; eternal principle of right, or law of order; veracity; fidelity; fact.

truthful ('fool), *adj.* according to, adhering to, or speaking, the truth; reliable.

truthfully (-i), *adv.* in a truthful manner.

try (trī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tried, *p.pr.* trying], to prove by experiment; test or prove; examine; purify or refine; subject to severe trial; examine judicially; subject to strain: *n.* an attempt or experiment.

trying ('ing), *adj.* afflictive; difficult.

try-sail ('sāl), *n.* a sail set on the fore and main masts, rigged with a boom and gaff.

tryst (trist), *n.* a rendezvous; place of meeting; appointment to meet; meeting in accordance with appointment.

tsar, another form of czar.

tsarina, same as czarina.

tsetse (tset'sē), *n.* an irritating African fly whose bite is fatal to oxen, horses, &c.

T-square (tē'skwār), *n.* a draughtsman's ruler.

tuatera (tōō-å-tā'rå), *n.* a New Zealand carnivorous lizard.

tub (tub), *n.* a small cask; sponge bath: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tubbed, *p.pr.* tubbing], to place in a tub.

tube (tūb), *n.* a hollow cylinder for conveying fluids; pipe; a river tunnel for railway purposes: *v.t.* to furnish with a tube.

tuber (tū'bẽr), *n.* a thickened, roundish, underground stem.

tubercle (-kl), *n.* a small hard local tumor; little tuber.

tubercular ('kū-lẽr), *adj.* full of small knobs or tubercles.

tuberculin (tu-ber'cū-lin), *n.* a liquid prepared from attenuated cultures of the tubercle bacillus, intended for inoculation as a cure for consumption; now used in testing cattle suspected of tuberculosis.

tuberculosis (-lō'sis), *n.* a disease accompanied by the formation of small tubercles in the tissues.

tuberous ('bẽr-us), *adj.* consisting of roundish fleshy tubers.

tuberose ('bẽr-ōs), *n.* an odoriferous plant with a tuberous root and liliaceous flowers.

tubing ('bing), *n.* material for tubes.

tubular ('bū-lår), *adj.* tube-shaped; consisting of a tube or tubes.

tuck (tuk), *n.* a fold in a dress; roll of a drum: *v.t.* to thrust or press in; gather, or turn up; fold under.

tucker ('ẽr), *n.* ornamental frilling or article of dress for shading the bosom of a woman.

Tuesday (tūz'dā), *n.* the 3rd day of the week.

tufa (tōō'få), *n.* friable volcanic rock or scoriæ; soft or porous stone formed by the deposition of carbonate of lime from water. Tuff.

tuft (tuft), *n.* a collection of small things forming a knot or bunch: *v.t.* to separate into, or adorn with, tufts.

tuft-hunter (-hun'tẽr), *n.* one who courts the acquaintance of persons of rank.

tug (tug), *n.* a pull with great effort; steam towing vessel: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tugged, *p.pr.* tugging], to pull or draw with continued effort; tow: *v.i.* to strain in labor.

tuition (tū-ish'un), *n.* act or business of teaching; instruction; fee for instruction.

tulip ('lip), *n.* a liliaceous plant with bell-shaped flowers.

tulle (tōōl), *n.* a delicate silk lace or netting.

tumble (tum'bl), *v.i.* to fall suddenly and violently; roll about: *v.t.* to throw down; turn over: *n.* a fall; a rolling over.

tumbler ('blẽr), *n.* one who tumbles; posture maker; a kind of drinking-glass; variety of pigeon.

tumbrel ('brel), *n.* a cart that may be tilted up; two-wheeled covered cart for conveying tools, ammunition, &c., in a military train. Also tumbril.

tumid ('mid), *adj.* swollen; distended; bombastic; pompous.

tumidity ('i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being tumid.

tumor ('mẽr), *n.* a morbid swelling or enlargement of any part of the body.

tum-tum (tum'tum), *n.* a West Indian dish of boiled plantain.

tumult (tū'mult), *n.* the commotion of a number of people; noisy confusion; riot.

tumultuous (-mul'tū-us), *adj.* characterized by, or full of, tumult; disorderly; agitated.

tumulus ('mū-lus), *n.* [*pl.* tumulī (-lī)], an artificial hillock raised over a grave.

tun (tun), *n.* a large cask; measure of wine = 252 gallons; fermenting vat of a brewery.

tunable (tūn'å-bl), *adj.* capable of being tuned; harmonious; melodious.

tundra (tōōn'drå), *n.* a stretch of mossy, marshy, flat land in Northern Siberia.

tune (tūn), *n.* a series of musical notes with unity of key-note; melody; short musical composition; just intonation; fit disposition or right mood: *v.t.* to cause to produce the proper sounds; harmonize.

tuneful ('fool), *adj.* musical; harmonious.

tunefully (-li), *adv.* harmoniously.

tuner ('ēr), *n.* one who tunes musical instruments.
tungsten (tung'sten), *n.* a rare, heavy, greyish-white metal.
tungstic acid ('stik as'id), *n.* an acid of tungsten consisting of 1 equivalent of tungsten and 3 of oxygen.
tunic (tū'nik), *n.* an undergarment worn by both sexes of the ancient Romans; loose kind of frock worn by women and boys; military coat; membrane covering some organ; covering, as of a seed.
tunicated ('ni-kā-ted), *adj.* covered with a membrane.
tunicle (tūn'i-kl), *n.* a small tunic; a close-fitting vestment worn by Roman Catholic bishops and sub-deacons.
tunnel (tun'el), *n.* a vaulted underground passage cut through a hill or under a river; funnel; shaft of a chimney; net wide at the mouth and ending in a point: *v.t.* to form a tunnel through or under.
tunny ('i), *n.* [*pl.* tunnies ('iz)], a large marine fish allied to the mackerel.
tupelo (tū'pē-lō), *n.* a North American tree with red berries and a very hard wood.
turacine (tōō'rā-sin), *n.* a red pigment.
Turanian (tū-rā'ni-ân), *adj.* noting generally those languages and peoples not included in the Aryan and Semitic families.
turban (tēr'bân), *n.* the headdress worn by Orientals, consisting of a cap around which a sash is wrapped.
turbary ('bâ-ri), *n.* right of digging turf on the land of another; place where turf is dug.
turbid ('bid), *adj.* muddy; thick.
turbine ('bin), *n.* a wheel turning on a vertical axis and driven by steam or water.
turbit ('bit), *n.* a variety of pigeon.
turbot ('bot), *n.* a large flat fish.
turbulence ('bū-lens), *n.* disorder; agitation.
turbulent ('bu-lent), *adj.* tumultuous; agitated; insubordinate; riotous.
Turco ('kō), *n.* an Arab sharpshooter in the French army.
Turcophile ('kō-fīl), *n.* a supporter of the Turks in their domination over the Slavonic Christians. Also Turcophil.
tureen (tū-rēn'), *n.* a deep table-vessel for holding soup.
turf (tērf), *n.* the grassy surface of untilled land; race-course; occupation of racing (with *the*): *v.t.* to cover with turf.
turfiness ('i-ness), *n.* the state or quality of being turfy.
turfing ('ing), *n.* the laying down of turf.
turfite ('īt), *n.* one who makes his living by, or is devoted to, horse-racing.
turfy ('i), *adj.* abounding in, or like, turf.
turgescence (-jes'ens), *n.* inflation.
turgescent ('ent), *adj.* growing inflated.
turgid ('jid), *adj.* distended beyond the natural size; inflated; bombastic.
turgidity ('i-ti), *n.* the state of being turgid. Also turgidness.
Turk (tērk), *n.* a native of Turkey; Mohammedan; troublesome, mischievous boy.
turkey ('i), *n.* a large gallinaceous bird.
Turkish ('ish), *n.* the language of the Turks: *adj.* pertaining to Turkey or the Turks.
Turkish-bath (-bäth), *n.* a hot air bath.
turmeric (tēr'mer-ik), *n.* the rootstock of an East Indian plant, yielding a yellow color used in dyeing.
turmoil ('moil), *n.* harassing labor; worrying confusion; noise.
turn (tērn), *v.t.* to cause or make to go round; change the direction of; change from one state to another; reverse; convert; transform; translate; bend back; blunt; make giddy; nauseate; expel: *v.i.* to have a circular motion; be changed; move as on a pivot; recoil: *n.* the act of turning; movement in a circular direction; bend or curve; change of direction; opportunity; good or evil act; short spell; form or cast; fright

or shock; single twist or bend of a rope.

turndun ('dun), *n.* a flat piece of wood shaped like a fish which when whirled in the air makes a roaring noise: used by certain savage races.

turner ('ėr), *n.* one who turns; one who turns articles in a lathe; a kind of pigeon.

turnery ('ėr-i), *n.* articles made in the lathe.

turning ('ing), *n.* the act of one who, or that which, turns; deviation; a winding.

turnip ('ip), *n.* a well-known plant with a solid bulbous root.

turnkey ('kē), *n.* a prison warder.

turnpike ('pīk), *n.* a gate or bar to stop vehicles, and sometimes foot passengers, &c., until toll is paid.

turpentine ('pen-tīn), *n.* the resinous or viscid juice of pine and fir trees.

turpitude ('pi-tūd), *n.* moral depravity.

turquoise (tėr'koiz), *n.* a precious stone.

turret (tur'et), *n.* a small tower; cylindrical rotary iron tower on a man-of-war.

turreted (-ed), *adj.* furnished with turrets.

turtle (tėr'tl), *n.* a large edible sea-tortoise; the turtle-dove.

turtle-dove (-duv), *n.* a species of dove, noted for its gentleness and tenderness.

tush (tush), *interj.* an expression of contempt, rebuke, or silence.

tusk (tusk), *n.* the long, pointed tooth on each side of the upper jaw of certain mammals.

tussah (tus'å), *n.* an inferior kind of silk. Also tussore, tusseh.

tussle ('l), *n.* a scuffle: *v.i.* to scuffle or struggle.

tussock ('ok), *n.* a tuft, clump, or small hillock of grass; a species of tuffy grass, valuable for fodder. Also tussac.

tut (tut), *interj.* hush! be quiet!

tutelage (tū'te-lāj), *n.* guardianship.

tutelary ('te-lå-ri), *adj.* protecting.

tutenag ('te-nag), *n.* Chinese copper.

tutor ('tėr), *n.* a teacher; guardian: *v.t.* to instruct; train or discipline.

tutorial (-tō'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or exercised by, a tutor or instructor.

tutorship ('tėr-ship), *n.* the office of a tutor; guardianship.

tuxedo (tux-ē'do), *n.* a dinner coat; a short sack coat used as a substitute for the full-dress coat.

twaddle (twod'l), *n.* silly talk: *v.t.* to talk in a silly or weak manner.

twain (twān), *n.* & *adj.* two.

twang (twang), *n.* a sharp, quick, vibrating sound; affected nasal tone of voice: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to sound with a sharp, vibrating noise.

tweak (twēk), *v.t.* to pinch or pull with a sudden jerk and twist: *n.* a sudden sharp pull or pinch.

tweed (twēd), *n.* a soft, woolly cloth material.

tweezers (twē'zėrs), *n.pl.* small pinchers for pulling out hairs.

twelfth (twelfth), *adj.* next in order after the eleventh: *n.* one of 12 equal parts.

Twelfth Day (dā), *n.* Epiphany.

twelvemo (twelv'mō), *n.* duodecimo.

twentieth (twen'ti-eth), *adj.* the ordinal of 20: *n.* one of 20 equal parts.

twenty ('ti), *adj.* twice 10: *n.* the number which is one more than 19; a score.

twice (twīs), *adv.* two times; doubly.

twiddle (twid'l), *v.t.* to twirl in a light manner; touch lightly: *v.t.* to move with a quivering motion: *n.* a twist of the fingers.

twig (twig), *n.* a small shoot or branch: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* twigged, *p.pr.* twigging], to notice; understand: *v.i.* to comprehend.

twilight (twī'līt), *n.* the faint light before sunrise and after sunset; partial illumination: *adj.* obscure; shaded.

twill (twil), *n.* an appearance of diagonal lines in textile fabrics; fabric woven with a twill: *v.t.* to weave, as a fabric, with diagonal lines.

twin (twin), *adj.* double; closely resembling: *n.* one of two born at a birth; any person or thing very like another.

twine (twīn), *v.t.* to twist; wind round; unite closely: *v.i.* to be close-

ly united by twisting: *n.* a twist; strong thread.

twinge (twinj), *v.t.* to affect with a sudden sharp pain; twitch: *v.i.* to suffer a twinge: *n.* a sudden sharp pain.

twinkle (twing'kl), *n.* a quick motion of the eye; short, tremulous light; an instant: *v.i.* to open and shut the eyes rapidly; blink; shine with a tremulous, sparkling light; quiver.

twirl (twĕrl), *v.t.* to move or turn round rapidly; whirl: *v.i.* to rotate rapidly: *n.* a quick, circular motion; convolution.

twist (twist), *v.t.* to unite or form by winding together; wind spirally; interlace; writhe or contort; cause to turn from a direct line: *v.i.* to be contorted; move in a curve: *n.* the act of twisting; convolution; manner of twisting; cord or thread: kind of roll tobacco.

twit (twit), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* twitted, *p.pr.* twitting], to annoy by reminding of a fault, &c.; upbraid.

twitch (twich), *v.t.* to pull with a sudden jerk: *v.i.* to contract or move quickly or spasmodically: *n.* a sudden jerk or pull; short spasmodic convulsion.

twitch-gras ('grâs), *n.* couch-grass.

twite (twīt), *n.* the mountain linnet.

twitter (twit'ĕr), *v.i.* to make a succession of small, tremulous sounds, as a bird; feel a tremulous, nervous motion: *n.* a small, tremulous noise; slight nervous agitation.

two (tōō), *adj.* one and one: *n.* the number of one and one.

twopenny (tup'en-i), *adj.* of the value of twopence; trumpery.

twopenny-tube (tup'en-i-tūbe'), *n.* a London colloquialism for the metropolitan subway or underground street railroad.

tycoon (tī-kōōn'), *n.* the title formerly assumed by the commander-in-chief of the Japanese army.

tying (tī'ing), *p.pr.* of tie: *n.* the process of washing ores.

tympan (tim'pan), *n.* the parchment-covered frame on which sheets are laid to be printed.

tympanic (-pan'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a tympan or tympanum. Also tympanal.

tympanum ('pâ-num), *n.* the membranous wall which separates the internal from the external ear; the drum of the ear; flat triangular part of a pediment; hollow drum-shaped wheel.

type (tīp), *v.t.* to typify; reproduce by a typewriter: *n.* an emblem, sign, or symbol; figure or design stamped on coin; distinguishing mark; general form or structure; original design; a letter in metal or wood for printing from. Different sizes of printing types are indicated by distinguishing names and by means of a unit of type measurement, which in the United States is one-twelfth of a pica.

SIZES OF TYPE.

Brilliant = 3½ point.
Diamond = 4 or 4½ point.
Pearl = 5 point.
Agate = 5½ point.
Nonpareil = 6 point.
Minion = 7 point.
Brevier = 8 point.
Bourgeois = 9 point.
Long primer = 10 point.
Small pica = 11 point.
Pica = 12 point.
English = 14 point.
Columbian = 16 point.
Great primer = 18 point.

type-metal ('met-âl), *n.* an alloy of lead, antimony and tin for casting type.

typewriter ('rī-tĕr), *n.* a mechanical contrivance for producing letters by means of an inked ribbon and types; a typewriting-machine; an operator of a typewriting machine.

typhoid (tī'foid), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, typhus: *n.* an enteric fever occasioned by defective drains, &c.

typhoon (-fōōn'), *n.* a violent tornado in the Chinese and Japanese seas.

typhus ('fus), *n.* a contagious fever, often occurring as an epidemic.

typical (tip'i-kăl), *adj.* figurative.

typically (-i), *adv.* figuratively.

typify ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* typified,

p.pr. typifying], to represent by an image or emblem; foreshadow.

typist (tīp'ist), *n.* one who operates a typewriting machine.

typograph (tī-pō'gråf), *n.* a type-bar or line-setting machine.

typographer (tī-pog'rå-fer), *n.* a printer.

typographia (tī-pō-graf'i-a), *n.* miscellaneous printing matter; a printer's instruction-book.

typographical (-pō-graf'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to the art of printing. Also typographic.

typographically (-i), *adv.* by means of type; employed in printing.

typography (-pog'rå-fi), *n.* the art of printing.

typology (-pol'ōji), *n.* the doctrine of Scripture types or figures.

typoscript (tī'pō-skript), *n.* typewritten matter.

typtology (tip-tol'ō-ji), *n.* the explanation or interpretation of presumed spirit messages or rappings.

tyrannical (-ran'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, a tyrant; despotic; cruel. Also tyrannic.

tyrannically (-i), *adv.* in a tyrannical manner.

tyrannize (tir'ån-īz), *v.i.* to act like a tyrant; rule with oppressive severity.

tyrannous ('ån-us), *adj.* arbitrary; tyrannical.

tyranny ('ån-i), *n.* the government or conduct of a tyrant; severity; absolute monarchy imperiously administered.

tyrant (tī'rånt), *n.* an oppressor; despot.

tyremesis (tir-em'ē-sis), *n.* the ejection or vomit of curd-like matter.

Tyrian (tir'ī-ån), *adj.* pertaining to ancient Tyre; of a rich purple color.

tyriasis (ti-rī'a-sis), *n.* a leprous disease attended by tuberculous joints, inflammation of the subcutaneous tissue, and loss of hair.

tyro (tī'rō), *n.* a beginner; novice.

tyroglyphinæ (tir-ō-gli-fī'nē), *n.* parasitic mites found in decomposed cheese and other decaying substances.

Tyrolese (tir-ō-lēz'), *adj.* pertaining to the Tyrol or its natives.

tyrolienne (-ō-lē-en'), *n.* a popular song of the Tyrolese mountaineers, accompanied with dancing.

tyrolite (tir'ō-līte), *n.* hydrous copper arsenate.

tyroma (tī-rō'ma), *n.* localized bald patches caused by fungous growth at the roots of the hair.

tyrotoxicon (tir'ō-tox'i-con), *n.* a ptomaine poison found in decomposed milk, cheese, ice-cream and like substances.

tysonite (tī'son-īte), *n.* a fluoride of cerium discovered by S. T. Tyson.

Tzigane (tsig'åne), *n.* a Hungarian gipsy.

ubiquitous (ū-bik'wi-tus), *adj.* existing everywhere; omnipresent.
ubiquity ('wi-ti), *n.* omnipresence.
udder (ud'dĕr), *n.* the glandular organ of a mammal which secretes the milk.
uglily (ug'li-li), *adv.* in an ugly manner.
ugliness (-nes), *n.* total absence of beauty; deformity, physical or moral.
ugly ('li), *adj.* [*comp.* uglier, *superl.* ugliest], that which is offensive to the eye; deformed; morally repellent; ill-natured.
uhlan (ū'lan), *n.* one of a kind of light cavalry, or lancer, in the German army.
ukase (-kās'), *n.* a Russian imperial decree having the force of a law.
ulcer (ul'sĕr), *n.* a sore, attended with a secretion of pus.
ulcerate (-āt), *v.t.* to affect with an ulcer: *v.i.* to be formed into an ulcer.
ulceration (-ā'shun), *n.* the process of forming into an ulcer.
ulcerous ('sĕr-us), *adj.* ulcer-like.
ule (ūl), *n.* a Mexican tree which yields caoutchouc.
ulna ('nā), *n.* the larger of the two bones that form the fore-arm.
ulnar ('nĕr), *adj.* pertaining to the ulna.
ulster (ul'stĕr), *n.* a long, loose overcoat of coarse cloth.
ulterior (-tē'ri-ĕr), *adj.* lying beyond or on the further side; more distant; beyond something else either expressed or implied.
ultima ('ti-mā), *n.* the last syllable of a word.
ultimate ('ti-māt), *adj.* being the last; utmost; furthest; extreme; final.
ultimately (-li), *adv.* finally.
ultimatum (-ti-mā'tum), *n.* [*pl.* ultimata, ultimatums ('tā, 'tumz)], final conditions offered as the basis of an agreement prior to the declaration of hostilities.
ultimo ('ti-mō), *adv.* in the month preceding the present.
ultra ('trā), *adj.* extreme.
ultramarine (-mā-rēn), *n.* a beautiful, permanent, blue pigment, originally obtained from lapis-lazuli.
ultramontane (-mon'tān), *adj.* being beyond the mountains (the Alps); pertaining to, or characteristic of, ultramontanism.
ultramontanism (-izm), *n.* extreme views of the Pope's authority and infallibility.
ultramontanist (-ist), *n.* a supporter of ultramontanism.
ululation (ul-ū-lā'shun), *n.* a howling like a dog.
umbel (um'bel), *n.* a fan-like inflorescence radiating from a common center.
umbelliferous (-if'ĕr-us), *adj.* producing or bearing umbels. Umbellate, umbellated.
umber ('bĕr), *n.* a brown pigment; the grayling: *adj.* of an olive-brown color.
umbilical (-bil'i-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed like, the navel.
umbles ('blz), *n.pl.* a deer's entrails.
umbo ('bō), *n.* the boss of a shield; point of a bivalve-shell immediately above the hinge.
umbra ('brā), *n.* the dark cone of shadow projected from a planet or

satellite on the side opposite to the sun; the dark central part of a sunspot.

umbrage ('brāj), *n.* screen of trees or foliage; offense.

umbrageous (-brā'jus), *adj.* shady.

umbrella (-brel'ä), *n.* a covered sliding frame carried in the hand as a screen against the rain or sun.

umlaut (ōōm'lout), *n.* the change of a vowel in one syllable through the influence of a vowel in the succeeding syllable.

umpire (um'pīr), *n.* a third party to whom a dispute is referred for settlement; one chosen in a game to see that its rules are observed: *v.i.* to act as umpire.

unanimity (ū-nä-nim'i-ti), *n.* agreement in opinion.

unanimous (-nan'i-mus), *adj.* agreeing in opinion.

unarm (un-ärm'), *v.t.* to disarm.

unau (ū'naw), *n.* the two-toed sloth.

unbelief (un'be-lēf), *n.* skepticism.

unbend (-bend'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* unbent, *p.pr.* unbending], to free from flexure; relax; unfasten from the yards and spars: *v.i.* to become relaxed; act with freedom or condescension.

uncanny (-kan'i), *adj.* weird; mysterious; dangerous; unpropitious [Scotch].

unchancy (-chän'si), *adj.* unlucky; perilous.

uncle (ung'kl), *n.* the brother of one's father or mother; husband of one's aunt; pawnbroker.

unconscionable (un-kon'shun-ä-bl), *adj.* out of all reason or expectation.

unction (ungk'shun), *n.* the act of anointing as a symbol of consecration; ointment; anything soothing; sham fervor or suavity.

unctuous ('shus), *adj.* oily; soothing; lenitive; extremely bland.

undecagon (un-dek'ä-gon), *n.* a plane figure with 11 sides or 11 angles.

undecennary (-de-sen'ä-ri), *adj.* eleventh; once in 11 years. Undecennial.

under ('dēr), *prep.* beneath; subordinate to; in subjection to; less than; during the time of.

undergo (-gō'), *v.t.* to pass through or experience; suffer.

undergraduate (-grad'ū-āt), *n.* a member of a university who has not taken his first degree.

underhand (-hand'), *adj.* done by meanness or fraud; clandestine.

underlay (un'dēr-lā), *n.* a layer of paper to raise the matter to be printed to a proper level.

understand (-dēr-stand'), *v.t.* to perceive by the mind; be informed of; assume or imply; know by experience: *v.i.* to have understanding; be informed.

understanding ('ing), *n.* the rational faculties; intellect; intelligence; wisdom; skill.

undertake (-tāk'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* undertook, *p.pr.* undertaking], to take under one's management; assume; attempt; answer for: *v.i.* to take upon one's self; guarantee.

undertaker ('dēr-tāk-ēr), *n.* one who undertakes to perform any office or business; one who manages funerals.

undertaking ('ing), *n.* any business or project a person engages to perform.

underwrite (-rīt'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* underwrote, *p.p.* underwritten, *p.pr.* underwriting], to subscribe one's name (a policy of marine insurance): to follow the calling of an underwriter.

underwriter ('dēr-rīt-ēr), *n.* one who subscribes his name to a policy of marine insurance.

underwriting (-ing), *n.* the calling of an underwriter; marine insurance.

undine (un-dēn'), *n.* a water-nymph.

undue (un-dū'), *adj.* improper; excessive; not legal.

undulate ('dū-lāt), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to wave, or move like waves; vibrate.

undulation (-lā'shun), *n.* a waving motion or vibration.

undulatory ('dū-lä-tō-ri), *adj.* undulating; vibratory.

undulatory theory (thē'ō-ri), *n.* the theory that light is caused by vibrations transmitted through an ethereal medium in wave-like undulations.

unduly ('li), *adv.* excessively; improperly.
unearned increment (-ĕrnd' in'krē-ment), *n.* the increase of the value of land or property without labor or expenditure on the part of the proprietor.
unequal (-ē'kwăl), *adj.* not equal; not regular or uniform; ill-matched; disproportionate; insufficient.
ungual (ung'gwăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or having, a nail, claw, or hoof.
unguent ('gwent), *n.* an ointment; lubricating substance.
ungulate ('gū-lāt), *adj.* hoof-shaped.
uni, a *prefix,* meaning *one,* or *producing one,* as *uni*cellular: *adj.* formed of one cell.
unicorn (ū'ni-kôrn), *n.* a fabled animal resembling a horse, but with a straight horn projecting from the forehead.
uniform ('ni-fôrm), *adj.* having only one form; consistent with itself; same in form, manner, or character; equable: *n.* an official or regulation dress.
uniformity ('i-ti), *n.* resemblance; conformity to one pattern; accord.
unify ('ni-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* unified, *p.pr.* unifying], to form into one; make a unit of.
unilateral (-lat'ĕr-ăl), *adj.* one-sided.
unilocular (-lok'ū-lĕr), adj. one-celled.
union (ūn'yun), *n.* the act of uniting, or making one; combination; coalition; concord; conjunction; agreement between parts; harmony in color; trades-union.
unionism (-izm), *n.* trades-unionism.
unionist (-ist), *n.* a trades-unionist.
union-jack (-jak), *n.* the national flag of Great Britain and Ireland.
uniped (ū'ni-ped), *adj.* one-footed.
unique (-nēk'), *adj.* without another of the same kind; unparalleled.
unison ('ni-sun), *n.* accordance of sound; concord; harmony.
unit ('nit), *n.* one; a single person or thing; standard amount or quantity.
Unitarian (-ni-tā'ri-ăn), *n.* one who denies the doctrine of the Holy Trinity, regarding the Godhead as unipersonal: *adj.* pertaining to Unitarians.
Unitarianism (-izm), *n.* the doctrines of the Unitarians.
unite (-nīt'), *v.t.* to incorporate into one; make to agree or adhere; join by a legal or moral bond: *v.i.* to become one; combine; commingle.
United Brethren ('ed-bre*th*'ren), *n.pl.* the Moravians.
unity ('ni-ti), *n.* the state of being one; concord; uniformity; agreement; harmony.
universal (-ni-vĕr'săl), *adj.* all-pervading; embracing or comprehending the whole; general: *n.* in logic, a proposition which affirms the predicate to belong to the whole of the subject.
Universalism (-izm), *n.* the doctrine that all mankind will ultimately be saved, together with Satan and the fallen angels.
Universalist (-ist), *n.* a believer in Universalism.
universality (-sal'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being universal.
universally ('săl-i), *adv.* without exception.
universe ('ni-vĕrs), *n.* the whole system of created things; world.
university (-vĕr'si-ti), *n.* [*pl.* universities (-tiz)], an assemblage of colleges or incorporated institutions for instruction in the higher branches of art, science, &c., and empowered to confer degrees in the several arts and faculties.
unkempt (un-kempt'), *adj.* uncombed; rough.
unless (-les'), *conj.* except; if not.
unman (-măn'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* unmanned, *p.pr.* unmanning], to deprive of courage or fortitude; emasculate.
unnerve (-nĕrv'), *v.t.* to deprive of strength or power; weaken.
unplaced (-plāst'), *adj.* not placed; not holding a governmental office; not among the first three at the end of a race.
unruliness (-rū'li-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being unruly.
unruly (-rū'li), *adj.* disregarding restraint or authority; ungovernable; turbulent.
unsex (-seks'), *v.t.* to deprive of the characteristic qualities of a woman.

unto (tōō), *prep.* to.
untruth (-trōōth'), *n.* a falsehood.
up (up), *adv.* on high; above the horizon; from a lower to a higher position.
upas (ū'pȧs), *n.* a tree, common in Java, with a poisonous juice.
upbraid (up-brād'), *v.t.* to reproach.
upcast ('kȧst), *adj.* directed upwards: *n.* the ventilating shaft of a mine through which the air passes after circulating below.
upheaval (-hēv'ȧl), *n.* a lifting from below; a lifting of strata by some internal force.
upheave (-hēv'), *v.t.* to lift up from beneath.
upholster (-hōl'stēr), *v.t.* to supply with house-furnishings.
upholsterer (-ēr), *n.* one who supplies uuholstery.
upholstery ('tēr-i), *n.* the business of an upholsterer; articles of house-furnishing.
upland-cotton ('land-kot-un), *n.* cotton with a short fiber.
upon (-on'), *prep.* on; resting on the top or surface; relating to; noting assumption, security, or time.
upper ('ēr), *adj.* higher in place, rank, or dignity.
uppish ('ish), *adj.* arrogant; assuming.
upright ('rīt), *adj.* erect; just; honest; equitable; elevation of a building· timber supporting a rafter.
uproar ('rōr), *n.* noisy disturbance; bustle and clamor.
uproarious ('i-us), *adj.* making great noise and tumult.
upset (-set'), *v.t.* to overthrow; put out of normal condition: *n.* (up'set) the act of upsetting.
upshot ('shot), *n.* final result.
upstart ('stärt), *n.* one who suddenly rises from a humble position to wealth or influence.
up-to-date (dāt), *adj.* or *adv.* according to the latest dictates of fashion and conventionality.
uptown ('toun), *adj.* situated in, or living in, the upper part of a town.
upturn (-tērn'), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to turn up.
upwards ('wērdz), *adv.* towards a higher place or source. Also upward.
uræmia, same as uremia.
uræmic, same as uremic.
uranin (ū'rā-nin), *n.* a brownish-red dye.
uranium (-rā'ni-um), *n.* a metallic element.
uranography (-rā-nog'rā-fi), *n.* a description of the heavens, and the character and relation of the fixed stars; the construction of celestial maps, globes, &c.
urao (ōō-rä'ō), *n.* a name for natron found in South America.
urate ('rāt), *n.* a salt of uric acid.
urban (ēr'bȧn), *adj.* pertaining to a city or town.
urbane (-bān'), *adj.* polite; refined.
urbanity (-ban'i-ti), *n.* politeness; refinement.
urceolate (ēr'se-ō-lāt), *adj.* urn-shaped.
urchin ('chin), *n.* a small boy; hedgehog.
urea (ū're-ȧ), *n.* the chief solid constituent of the urine of mammals.
uremia (ū-rē'mi-ȧ), *n.* poisoning of the blood by the presence of urea and other hurtful substances.
uremic (-rē'mik), *adj.* pertaining to uremia.
urge (ērj), *v.t.* to incite; impel; provoke: *v.i.* act with earnestness; insist upon; allege proofs.
urgency ('en-si), *n.* pressure of necessity; importunity.
urgent ('ent), *adj.* pressing; calling for immediate attention.
uric acid (as'id), *n.* a peculiar and characteristic substance found in urine.
urim ('rim), *n.pl.* a mystic ornament worn by the Jewish high priest, constituting, with the thummim, the oracle by which Jehovah declared his will.
urinal ('ri-nȧl), *n.* a place of convenience.
urinary ('ri-nā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, urine.
urine ('rin), *n.* the excretion from the kidneys.
urinoscopy (ū'ri-nō-skō-pi), *n.* the diagnosis of disease by examination of the patient's urine.
urn (ērn), *n.* a roundish vessel of various materials bulging in the mid-

dle, usually with a foot or pedestal; a vessel in which the ashes of the dead are preserved.

ursiform (ēr'si-fôrm), *adj.* bear-like.

ursine ('sin), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a bear.

urubu (ōō'rōō-bōō), *n.* the black vulture of Central America.

us (us), *pron.* objective of we.

usable (ūz'ă-bl), *adj.* that can be used.

usage ('āj), *n.* mode of using; treatment; habitual or long continued use or custom.

usance ('ăns), *n.* the time fixed for the payment of a bill of exchange.

use (ūs), *n.* the act of using; application of anything to a particular purpose; employment; custom or practice; treatment: *v.t.* (ūz) to make use of; employ; avail one's self of; possess or enjoy for a time; habituate: *v.i.* to be accustomed.

useful ('fool), *adj.* full of use, profit, or advantage; beneficial.

usefully (-i), *adv.* in a useful manner.

useless ('les), *adj.* having, or being of, no use.

usher (ush'ēr), *n.* a doorkeeper; an officer who introduces strangers or walks before persons of rank; assistant master: *v.t.* to introduce or escort (with *in* or *forth*).

usual (ū'zhū-ăl), *adj.* habitual; customary.

usually (-i), *adv.* ordinarily.

usufruct ('zū-frukt), *n.* the temporary use and enjoyment of lands and tenements belonging to another.

usurer ('zhūr-ēr), *n.* one who lends money at an exorbitant rate of interest.

usurious (-zhōō'ri-us), *adj.* practicing usury.

usurp (-zērp'), *v.t.* to take possession of by force, or without right: applied to seizure and use of office, functions, powers, rights, &c.

usurpation (-zēr-pā'shun), *n.* the act of usurping, especially the unlawful seizure of regal power.

usurper (-zērp'ēr), *n.* one who usurps.

usury ('zhū-ri), *n.* interest on money beyond the current rate of interest; practice of lending money at exorbitant interest.

utensil (-ten'sil), *n.* an implement, especially one used for domestic or culinary purposes.

uterine ('tēr-in), *adj.* pertaining to the womb; born of the same mother, but by a different father.

uterus ('tēr-us), *n.* the womb.

utilitarian (-til-i-tā'ri-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to, or aiming at, utility: *n.* one who holds the doctrine of utilitarianism.

utilitarianism (-izm), *n.* the doctrine that virtue is defined and enforced by its tendency to promote the highest happiness of mankind.

utility (-til'i-ti), *n.* usefulness; intrinsic value.

utilize ('til-īz), *v.t.* to make useful or profitable.

utmost (ut'mōst), *adj.* in the greatest degree; most distant; furthest; extreme: *n.* the extreme limit or extent.

Utopian (ū-tō'pi-ăn), *n.* pertaining the imaginary island, described by Sir Thos. More in his "Utopia," where the most perfect system of laws and institutions existed: hence ideal; visionary.

Utopianism (-izm), *n.* ideal schemes for social happiness or perfection.

utter (ut'ēr), *adj.* entire; absolute; unqualified; total: *v.t.* to speak; pronounce; publish abroad; circulate, especially counterfeit coins or notes.

utterance (-ăns), *n.* vocal expression; speech; style of speaking.

uttermost ('ēr-mōst), *adj.* extreme; in the furthest, greatest, or highest degree: *n.* the furthest extent or degree.

uvea (ū'vē-ă), *n.* the posterior, dark-colored layer of the iris.

uvula ('vū-lă), *n.* the fleshy, conical body, attached to the soft palate, hanging at the back part of the tongue.

uvular ('vū-lăr), *adj.* pertaining to the uvula.

uxorious (uk-sō'ri-us), *adj.* foolishly or excessively fond of a wife.

vacancy (vā'kăn-si), *n.* [*pl.* vacancies (-siz)], state of being vacant or empty; listlessness; unoccupied office; open or unoccupied space.

vacant ('kānt), *adj.* empty; free from thought or reflection; not occupied.

vacate ('kāt), *v.t.* to make vacant; annul; give up the possession of.

vacation (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of vacating; intermission of a stated employment, or judicial proceedings; school holidays.

vaccinal (vak'si-năl), *adj.* pertaining to vaccine or vaccination.

vaccinate ('si-nāt), *v.t.* to inoculate with vaccine matter as a protection against smallpox.

vaccination (-nā'shun), *n.* act of vaccinating.

vaccinator ('si-nā-tĕr), *n.* one who vaccinates.

vaccine ('sin), *adj.* pertaining to, or obtained from cows; caused by the cowpox: *n.* a liquid taken from the udder of a cow affected with cowpox.

vacillate (vas'il-āt), *v.i.* to fluctuate in mind or opinion; be unsteady; waver.

vacillation (-ā'shun), *n.* fluctuation of mind; unsteadiness.

vacuity (vă-kū'i-ti), *n.* emptiness; vacant state of mind or expression.

vacuole (vak'ū-ōl), *n.* a small cell or cavity in the interior of organic cells or protoplasm.

vacuous ('us), *adj.* empty; vacant.

vacuum ('ū-um), *n.* a space devoid of all matter; void.

vade mecum (vā'dē mē'kum), *n.* a manual for ready reference.

vagabond (vag'ā-bond), *adj.* without fixed habitation; roaming; idle: *n.* a vagrant; scamp.

vagary (vă-gā'ri), *n.* [*pl.* vagaries ('riz)], a wild freak; whim.

vagina (-jī'nă), *n.* the canal which leads from the external orifice to the uterus; sheath.

vaginal (vaj'i-năl), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, a vagina or sheath.

vaginate ('i-nāt), *adj.* invested with a sheath.

vagrancy (vā'grăn-si), *n.* a state of wandering without a settled home; habits and life of a vagrant.

vagrant ('grănt), *adj.* wandering from place to place without a settled home: *n.* a tramp.

vague (vāg), *adj.* indefinite; unsettled.

vaguely ('li), *adv.* in a vague manner.

vagueness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being vague.

vails (vālz), *n.pl.* gratuities given to servants.

vain (vān), *adj.* [*comp.* vainer, *superl.* vainest], empty; unreal; deceitful; producing no good results; conceited; ostentatious.

vainglorious (-glō'ri-us), *adj.* elated by one's achievements; boastful.

valance (val'ăns), *n.* hanging drapery for a bed, window, &c.

vale (vāl), *n.* a tract of low land between hills: valley.

Valenciennes (vā-long-si-enz'), *n.* a farewell.

valedictory (-dik'tō-ri), *adj.* bidding farewell.

valence (vā'lens), *n.* the degree of combining power of an atom.

Valenciennes (vā-len-si-enz'), *n.* a rich kind of lace.
valentia (-len'shi-ā), *n.* a waistcoat material. Also valencia.
valentine (val'en-tīn), *n.* a sweetheart chosen on St. Valentine's day; love missive sent on February 14th.
valerian (vā-lē'ri-ān), *n.* a plant of the genus Valeriana, with a valuable medicinal root.
valet (val'ā), *n.* a servant who attends on a gentleman's person: *v.t.* to act as valet to.
valetudinarian (-e-tū-di-nā'ri-ān), *adj.* sickly; seeking to recover health: *n.* an invalid.
Valhalla (-hal'ā), *n.* in Scandinavian mythology, the palace of immortality, in which the souls of heroes slain in battle dwell.
valiant ('yānt), *adj.* brave; heroic.
valid ('id), *adj.* having legal force; not weak or defective; sound; well-grounded.
validity (vā-lid'i-ti), *n.* legal force; soundness; strength; justness.
valise (vā-lēs'), *n.* small portmanteau.
vallation (-lā'shun), *n.* a rampart.
valley (val'i), *n.* [*pl.* valleys ('iz)], a tract of land situated between ranges of hills or mountains, usually traversed by a river.
vallisneria (-is-nē'ri-ā), *n.* a fresh-water plant.
valonia (vā-lō'ni-ā), *n.* a trade name for the large acorn-cups of two kinds of oak.
valor (val'ẽr), *n.* bravery; intrepidity.
valorous ('ẽr-us), *adj.* brave; intrepid.
valuable ('ū-ā-bl), *adj.* possessing useful qualities; having value or worth; costly: *n.* a thing or possession of value.
valuation (-ū-ā'shun), *n.* the act of valuing; estimated worth or price; estimation.
value ('ū), *n.* that which renders anything useful or estimable; price; importance; excellence: *v.t.* to estimate the worth of; appraise; esteem.
valued ('ūd), *adj.* highly esteemed or prized.
valve (valv), *n.* a lid or cover opening in one direction and shutting in another; one of the divisions of a shell.
vamose (vā-mōs'), *v.i.* to decamp.
vamp (vamp), *n.* the upper leather of a boot or shoe; a piece added to something old to give it a new appearance; an improvised accompaniment: *v.t.* to furnish with an upper leather; patch (with *up*); improvise an accompaniment to.
vampire (vam'pīr), *n.* a fabled demon or ghost that sucks the blood of persons asleep; a kind of bat.
van (van), *n.* the front of an army or fleet; a large covered wagon for moving household goods, &c.
vanadium (vā-nā'di-um), *n.* a rare metallic element.
Vandal (van'dāl), *n.* one of a Teutonic race inhabiting the south shores of the Baltic, noted for their fierceness and destruction of works of art, when plundering Rome, 5th century.
vandal (van'dāl), *n.* one who is hostile to art or literature; one who ruthlessly destroys what is artistic or venerable.
vandalism (-izm), *n.* hostility to works of art or literature; wanton destruction of what is artistic, &c.
vane (vān), *n.* a weather-cock.
vang (vang), *n.* a rope for steadying the extremity of the peak of a gaff to the side of a ship.
vanessa (vā-nes'sā), *n.* one of a species of handsome butterflies.
vanguard (van'gärd), *n.* the advance guard of an army.
vanilla (vā-nil'ā), *n.* the dried fruit of an orchid, used for flavoring.
vanish (van'ish), *v.i.* to disappear.
vanity ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* vanities (-tiz)], love of indiscriminate admiration; empty pride or conceit; fruitless desire or endeavor; idle show; emptiness.
vanning ('ing), *n.* a method of cleansing ore.
vanquish (vang'kwish), *v.t.* to conquer; subdue; refute in argument.
vantage ('tāj), *n.* advantage; in lawn tennis, the first point after deuce.
vapid (vap'id), *adj.* dull; insipid.

vapidity (vă-pid'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being vapid.
vapor (vā'pēr), *n.* the gas into which most liquids and solids are converted by heat; steam; mist; whim: *pl.* hysteria; melancholia: *v.i.* to pass off in vapor; bully.
vaporize (vā'pēr-īz), *v.t.* to convert into vapor.
vaporous ('pēr-us), *adj.* full of, or like, vapor; unreal.
vapory (-i), *adj.* full of vapors.
vaquero (vä-kā'rō), *n.* a herdsman [Mexican].
variability (vā-ri-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being variable; changeableness. Also variableness.
variable ('ri-â-bl), *adj.* changeable; inconstant; fickle.
variably (-bli), *adv.* in a variable manner.
variance ('ri-âns), *n.* difference; quarrel.
variant ('ri-ânt), *adj.* variable; different: *n.* a different form of substantially the same thing.
variate ('ri-āt), *v.t.* to diversify.
variation (-ri-ā'shun), *n.* partial change; difference; inflection; deviation of the magnetic needle from the true north; tendency in organisms produced by the same parents to vary slightly.
varicella (var-i-sel'â), *n.* chickenpox.
varicocele ('i-kō-sēl), *n.* a swelling of the veins of the scrotum or of the spermatic cord.
varicose ('i-kōs), *adj.* abnormally swollen or enlarged: said of veins.
varied (vā'rid), *adj.* altered; partially changed; various.
variegate (vā'ri-e-gāt), *v.t.* to mark with different colors or tints; diversify.
variegation (-gā'shun), *n.* diversity of colors.
variety (-rī'e-ti), *n.* [*pl.* varieties (-tiz)], intermixture or succession of different things; variation; diversity; change; subdivision or peculiar form of a species.
variola (vā-rī'ō-lâ), *n.* smallpox.
variorum (vā-ri-ō'rum), *adj.* noting an edition of a book with the notes of various commentators.
various ('ri-us), *adj.* different; several.
varix ('riks), *n.* dilatation of a vein.
varlet (vär'let), *n.* formerly a servant, footman, or page; a scoundrel.
varnish ('nish), *n.* a viscid, resinous liquid used for giving a gloss to wood or metal work: *v.t.* to cover with varnish; give a gloss to or over; palliate.
varus (vā'rus), *n.* a variety of clubfoot.
vary (vā'ri), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* varied, *p.pr.* varying], to change; make of different kinds; alter: *v.i.* to undergo a change; alternate; swerve; disagree.
vascular (vas'kū-lēr), *adj.* consisting of, or containing, vessels as part of a structure of animal and vegetable organisms.
vase (vās or väz), *n.* a vessel for various purposes, especially one of antique or ornamental pattern.
vaseline (vas'e-lin), *n.* petroleum jelly.
vassal ('âl), *n.* a feudal tenant; bondman: *adj.* servile.
vassalage (-āj), *n.* the state of being a vassal; political servitude; vassals collectively; territory held in vassalage. Also vassalry.
vast (vâst), *adj.* of great extent; great in number or degree; very spacious; immense: *n.* boundless space; empty waste; sea.
vat (vat), *n.* a large tub or vessel, especially one used for brewing or leather making.
Vatican ('i-kân), *n.* the palace of the Pope at Rome; the papal authority.
Vaticanism (-izm), *n.* ultramontanism.
vaudeville (vōd'vil), *n.* a light, gay, or topical song; a short drama with comic songs.
vault (vawlt), *n.* an arched roof; cellar; prison; cavern; tomb of masonry; sky; leap: *v.t.* to shape as a vault; arch: *v.i.* to leap, spring, or bound; exhibit feats of leaping.
vaulted ('ed), *adj.* arched; concave.
vaunt (vänt or vawnt), *v.i.* to boast: *v.t.* to brag of; display boastfully: *n.* a boast; vain display.

vaunting ('ing), *n.* vainglorious boasting.
vauntlay ('lā), *n.* hounds suddenly turned off to precede the rest of the kennel.
Veadar (vē'â-där), *n.* the 13th or intercalary month of the Jewish calendar.
veal (vēl), *n.* calf's flesh.
vector (vek'tēr), *n.* a directive quantity, as a straight line, force, or velocity.
Veda (vā'dâ), *n.* [*pl.* vedas ('dâz)], one of the four oldest sacred books or collection of hymns of the Hindus, of great antiquity, the basis of Brahmanism.
Vedanta (-dän'tâ), *n.* a Hindu system of philosophy based on the Vedas.
vedette (ve-det'), *n.* a mounted sentinel. Also vidette.
veer (vēr), *v.i.* to change direction, as the wind; wear: *v.t.* to turn; direct to a different course.
vegetable (vej'e-tâ-bl), *adj.* pertaining to, having the nature of, produced by, or consisting of, plants: *n.* a plant deriving its nourishment from the earth by means of roots; a plant or root cultivated for the table, &c.
vegetarian (-tā'ri-ân), *n.* one who abstains from a meat diet and lives on fruit, vegetables, or farinaceous food: *adj.* pertaining to vegetarians or vegetarianism.
vegetarianism (-izm), *n.* the theory and practice of living as a vegetarian.
vegetate ('e-tāt), *v.i.* to grow as a plant; live a useless, indolent life.
vegetation (-tā'shun), *n.* plants or vegetables collectively.
vegetative ('e-tā-tiv), *adj.* growing or having the power of growing, as plants.
vehemence (vē'he-mens), *n.* impetuosity; violent ardor; animated fervor. Also vehemency.
vehement ('he-ment), *adj.* very violent or forcible; passionate; ardent; energetic.
vehicle (vē'hi-kl), *n.* any kind of carriage or conveyance; a medium.
vehicular (-hik'ū-lâr), *adj.* pertaining to, or serving as, a vehicle.
veil (vāl), *n.* a covering more or less transparent for the face; curtain or covering for concealment: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a veil; hide; conceal.
vein (vān), *n.* one of the vessels which convey blood from the arteries to the heart; branching rib of a leaf; seam of rock filled with metallic or mineral matter; train of thought; particular disposition, genius, or style: *v.t.* to fill or cover with, or as with, veins.
veinous ('us), *adj.* full of or provided with veins.
velarium (ve-lā'ri-um), *n.* the great awning stretched over open theaters in ancient Rome. Also velum.
veldt (velt), *n.* open country [South Africa]. Also veld.
vellum (vel'um), *n.* fine parchment.
velocipede (ve-los'i-pēd), *n.* a light carriage propelled by the feet: the original form of the bicycle.
velocity ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* velocities (-tiz)], speed; rate of movement of a body.
velouté (ve-lōō'tā), *n.* a rich white sauce.
velutinous (-lū'ti-nus), *adj.* velvety; soft.
velvet (vel'vet), *n.* a silk fabric with short, close, soft nap; fine down on the horns of young deer.
velveteen (-ēn'), *n.* imitation velvet.
venal (vē'nâl), *adj.* that may be bought, or bribed; mercenary; of or pertaining to the veins.
venality (-nal'i-ti), *n.* prostitution of talents or services for money or reward.
venation (ve-nā'shun), *n.* the arrangement of veins in a leaf, or insect's wing.
vend (vend), *v.t.* to sell; offer for sale.
vendace (ven'dās), *n.* a small salmonoid fish.
vendee (-dē'), *n.* the buyer.
vendetta (ven-det'â), *n.* a kind of blood-feud.
vendible (ven'di-bl), *adj.* salable.
vendor ('dēr), *n.* the seller. Also vender.

veneer (ve-nēr'), *v.t.* to overlay with a thin slice of ornamental or more valuable wood: hence give a gloss to: *n.* a thin strip of superior wood for overlaying; outside show; pretense.
venerable (ven'ĕr-â-bl), *adj.* worthy of being venerated or reverenced; rendered sacred by religious or lofty associations; title of an archdeacon.
venerate ('ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to esteem as sacred; regard with the highest respect; revere.
veneration (-ā'shun), *n.* the highest degree of respect and reverence; respect associated with awe.
venereal (ve-nē'rē-âl), *adj.* pertaining to, or arising from, sexual intercourse; aphrodisiac.
venery (ven'ĕr-i), *n.* sexual intercourse; hunting.
venesection (vē-nē-sek'shun), *n.* the operation of opening a vein; phlebotomy.
Venetian (-nē'shân), *adj.* pertaining to Venice or its inhabitants.
Venetian-blind (-blind), *n.* a window-blind formed of long thin slats of wood.
venetian-door (-dōr), *n.* a door with long narrow side-lights.
vengeance (venj'âns), *n.* the infliction of pain on another for an injury received.
vengeful ('fool), *adj.* vindictive; retributive.
vengefully (-i), *adv.* in a vengeful spirit.
venial (vē'ni-âl), *adj.* pardonable.
venially (-i), *adv.* pardonably.
venison (ven'zn), *n.* deer's flesh.
venom ('um), *n.* poison introduced into the system by a bite or sting; spite.
venomous (-us), *adj.* full of venom; poisonous; malignant; spiteful.
venous (vē'nus), *adj.* pertaining to, contained in, or consisting of, veins.
vent (vent), *n.* a small opening for the escape of air, &c.; chimney-flue; outlet; rectum; utterance: *v.t.* to give an opening to.
ventilate (ven'ti-lāt), *v.t.* to open to the free passage of air; expose to free discussion.
ventilation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of ventilating; state of being ventilated; free discussion.
ventilator ('ti-lā-tĕr), *n.* a contrivance for regulating the free admission of air.
ventral (ven'trâl), *adj.* pertaining to the belly.
ventricle ('tri-kl), *n.* a small cavity in an animal body.
ventriloquism (-tril'ō-kwizm), *n.* the act or art of speaking as from another source than the voice.
ventriloquist (-kwist), *n.* one who practices ventriloquism.
venture ('tūr), *n.* an undertaking of chance or danger; risk; speculation: *v.t.* to risk; send on a venture: *v.i.* to dare.
venturesome (-tūr'sum), *adj.* intrepid; rash. Also venturous.
venturesomeness (-nes), *n.* intrepidity; rashness.
venturine (vent'ūr-in), *n.* a powder made of fine gold wire: used for japanning.
venue (ven'ū), *n.* the place where an action in law is laid.
veracious (ve-rā'shus), *adj.* truthful; true.
veracity (-ras'i-ti), *n.* truthfulness; truth.
veranda (-ran'dâ), *n.* a kind of covered balcony or open portico supported by light pillars. Also verandah.
verb (vĕrb), *n.* that part of speech which signifies to be, to do, or to suffer.
verbal ('âl), *adj.* expressed in words; oral; literal: *n.* a noun derived from a verb.
verbalism (-izm), *n.* something expressed verbally.
verbally (-i), *adv.* orally; verbatim.
verbatim (-vĕr-bā'tim), *adv.* word for word.
Verbena (-bē'nâ), *n.* a genus of ornamental fragrant plants.
verbiage ('bi-āj), *n.* verbosity.
verbose (-bōs'), *adj.* wordy; prolix.
verbosely ('li), *adv.* with verbosity.
verbosity (-bos'i-ti), *n.* the use of more words than are necessary. Also verboseness.
verdancy ('dân-si), *n.* greenness; inexperience.

verdant ('dânt), *adj.* green; fresh; inexperienced; gullible.
verd-antique (vērd-an-tēk'), *n.* a green incrustation on ancient copper and brass coins; a beautiful mottled marble.
verderer (vēr'dēr-ēr), *n.* an English official who has charge of the royal forests.
verdict ('dikt), *n.* the finding of a jury on a trial; judgment; decision.
verdigris ('di-grēs), *n.* the blue-green substance which forms on copper or brass: used as a pigment.
verditer ('di-tēr), *n.* a blue or green pigment.
verdure ('dūr), *n.* freshness of vegetation.
verge (vērj), *n.* a rod, mace, &c., carried as an emblem of authority; shaft of a column; spindle of a watch-balance; border or limit: *v.i.* to approach or come near.
verger ('ēr), *n.* a sword or mace bearer; an official who has care of the interior of an English cathedral.
verifiable (ver'i-fī-â-bl), *adj.* capable of being verified.
verification (-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of proving to be true; confirmation; state of being verified.
verify ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* verified, *p.pr.* verifying], to prove to be true; fulfil.
verily ('i-li), *adv.* in truth; certainly.
verisimilitude (-i-si-mil'i-tūd), *n.* the appearance of truth; probability.
veritable ('i-tâ-bl), *adj.* true; genuine.
verity ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* verities (-tiz)], agreement with fact; truth; reality.
verjuice (vēr'jōōs), *n.* an acid liquor expressed from unripe grapes, apples, &c.: hence sourness; tartness.
vermicelli (-mi-sel'i), *n.* the stiff paste or dough of fine flour made into tubes.
vermicular (-mik'ū-lâr), *adj.* worm-like. Also vermiform.
vermifuge ('mi-fūj), *n.* a medicine or substance to expel or destroy worms from or in the body. Also vermicide.
vermilion (-mil'yun), *n.* a brilliant red pigment: *v.t.* to color or dye with vermilion.
vermin ('min), *n.* noxious small animals or insects, as rats, fleas, &c.; low, despicable persons.
vermuth ('mōōth), *n.* a liqueur of absinthe, aromatic herbs, &c., for creating an appetite.
vernacular (-nak'ū-lēr), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, one's native country or language: *n.* native idiom.
vernal ('nâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or appearing in, the spring.
vernier ('ni-ēr), *n.* a graduated scale that sub-divides the smallest divisions on a straight or circular scale.
versatile ('sâ-til), *adj.* turning with ease from one thing, subject, or opinion to another; many-sided; variable.
versatility (-til'i-ti), *n.* quality of being versatile.
verse (vērs), *n.* a measured line of poetry; stanza; poetry; short division of any composition, especially of the chapters of the Bible; part of an anthem for performance by a single voice to each part.
versed (vērst), *adj.* skilled; conversant.
versicle (vēr'si-kl), *n.* a little verse; short verse or text sung by priest and people alternately.
versification (vēr-si-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the art or practice of composing metrical verses.
versifier ('si-fī-ēr), *n.* a composer of verses.
version ('shun), *n.* a translation from one language into another; particular account or description.
verst (vērst), *n.* the Russian mile = 3,500 English feet.
versus (vēr'sus), *prep.* against (Latin).
vertebra ('te-brâ), *n.* [*pl.* vertebræ (-brē)], a single bone of the spinal column.
vertebral ('te-brâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or forming part of, the vertebræ.
Vertebrata (-brā'tâ), *n.pl.* one of the great divisions of the animal kingdom, including those animals which have a bony or cartilaginous backbone.

vertebrate ('te-brāt), *adj.* belonging to the Vertebrata: *n.* one of the Vertebrata.
vertex ('teks), *n.* [*pl.* vertices ('ti-sēz)], the top, summit, or crown; apex; zenith; point in any figure, opposite to, and most distant from, the base.
vertical ('ti-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated at, the vertex; directly overhead; perpendicular to the plane of the horizon.
vertically (-i), *adv.* perpendicularly.
verticil ('ti-sil), *n.* a whorl. Also verticel.
vertigo ('ti-gō), *n.* giddiness.
vertu ('tōō), *n.* artistic skill: hence works of art, curios, &c. (Italian).
vervain ('vān), *n.* a plant of the genus Verbena: formerly supposed to possess magical properties and used in medicine.
verve (vĕrv), *n.* the enthusiasm which animates a poet or artist; spirit; energy.
very (ver'i), *adj.* [*comp.* verier, *superl.* veriest], real; actual; true: *adv.* extremely.
vesication (ves-i-kā'shun), *n.* the process of raising blisters on the skin.
vesicatory ('i-kā-tō-ri), *adj.* raising blisters.
vesicle ('i-kl), *n.* a bladder-like vessel or cavity; cyst; sac.
vesicular (-ik'ū-lĕr), *adj.* consisting of vesicles; full of interstices.
Vesper ('pĕr), *n.* the evening star; Venus when appearing after sunset; evening.
vespers (ves'pĕrz), *n.pl.* the 6th hour of the Roman Breviary; evening songs.
vessel ('el), *n.* a utensil for holding something, especially liquids; hollow structure made to float on water; ship; tube or canal in which the fluids of a body are contained; instrument; recipient.
vest (vest), *n.* waistcoat; body garment, usually with short sleeves: *v.t.* to clothe with, or as with, a garment; invest closely; give fixed right of possession.
vesta (ves'tă), *n.* a wax match.
vestal ('tăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or sacred to, the Roman goddess Vesta; chaste; pure: *n.* a virgin; nun.
vestal virgins (vĕr'jinz), *n.pl.* the 6 virgin priestesses who tended the sacred fire on the altar of the temple of Vesta, at Rome.
vested (ves'ted), *adj.* clothed; fixed.
vestibule ('ti-būl), *n.* porch or entrance into a house; small bony cavity of the ear.
vestige ('tij), *n.* a mark left in passing; track; remains of something pre-existent.
vestment (vest'ment), *n.* a garment, especially a priestly garment; dress.
vestry (ves'tri), *n.* [*pl.* vestries ('triz)], a room in a church where ecclesiastical vestments, &c., are kept and parochial meetings held; meeting of parishioners for parish business.
vestryman (-măn), *n.* [*pl.* vestrymen (-men)], a member of a vestry elected by the parishioners.
vesture ('tūr), *n.* clothing; covering.
vetch (vech), *n.* a common name for leguminous plants used for green fodder, as tares.
veteran (vet'ĕr-ăn), *adj.* long exercised or experienced, especially in military life: *n.* one thus experienced.
veteranize (-īz), *v.i.* to re-enlist.
veterinarian (vet-ĕr-i-nā'ri-ăn), *n.* one who practices the art of healing diseases and injuries of domestic animals.
veterinary ('ĕr-i-nā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to the art of healing the diseases of domestic animals, as horses, &c.
veto (vē'tō), *n.* [*pl.* vetoes ('tōz)], the right of stopping or preventing the enactment of a law; authoritative prohibition: *v.t.* to reject by veto; refuse assent to; prohibit.
vex (veks), *v.t.* to irritate by small annoyances or provocations; harass; tease; agitate.
vexation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of vexing; state of being vexed; annoyance; worry.
vexatious ('shus), *adj.* causing vexation; annoying; troublesome; harassing.
vexed (vekst), *adj.* much debated or contested, but not settled.

vexing ('ing), *p.adj.* annoying; provoking.
via (vī'å), *adv.* by way of [Latin].
viaduct ('å-dukt), *n.* an arched structure for conveying a railway, road, &c., over low ground.
vial ('ål), *n.* a small glass bottle or vessel: *v.t.* to put in a vial. Also phial.
viands ('andz), *n.pl.* dressed meat; food.
viaticum (-at'i-kum), *n.* the Eucharist administered in the Roman Catholic Church to a person in danger of death.
vibrant ('brånt), *adj.* vibrating; resonant.
vibrate ('brāt), *v.i.* to move backwards and forwards; oscillate; shake; quiver; swing; waver: *v.t.* to cause to quiver.
vibration (-brā'shun), *n.* the act of vibrating; oscillation; resonance.
vibratory ('brå-tō-ri), *adj.* consisting in, or causing, vibrations.
vicar (vik'ēr), *n.* a deputy; incumbent of an appropriated benefice, who receives the small tithes.
vicarage (-āj), *n.* the benefice, or residence, of a vicar.
vicar-apostolic (ap-o-stol'ik), *n.* in the Roman Catholic Church a missionary bishop with powers direct from the Pope.
vicar-general (-jen'ēr-ål), *n.* the assistant of a bishop, who assists him in ecclesiastical suits and visitations.
vicarious (vī-kā'ri-us), *adj.* substituted, or performed, in the place of another.
vice (vīs), *n.* a fault, defect, or blemish; immoral practice or habit; depravity; immorality; a vise.
vice, *prefix* meaning *in place of, second in rank.*
vicegerent (-jē'rent), *n.* one deputed by superior authority to exercise the functions of another.
viceregal (-rē'gål), *adj.* pertaining to a viceroy.
viceroy ('roi), *n.* a governor of a country ruling in the name and by the authority of the sovereign.
viceroyalty ('ål-ti), *n.* the office, dignity, or jurisdiction of a viceroy.
Vichy water (vē'shi waw'tēr), *n.* a mineral effervescent water.
vicinage (vis'i-nāj), *n.* a neighborhood.
vicinity (-vis-in'i-ti), *n.* nearness in place; proximity.
vicious (vish'us), *adj.* characterized by vice or blemish; faulty; corrupt in moral principles or conduct; unruly; spiteful.
vicissitude (vi-sis'i-tūd), *n.* change.
victim (vik'tim), *n.* a living being, usually some animal, sacrificed to a deity; some person or thing destroyed or injured in the pursuit of some object, or by some accident; dupe.
victimize (-īz), *v.t.* to make a victim of; swindle.
victor ('tēr), *n.* conqueror; one who wins or gains an advantage: *Feminine* victoress.
victoria (-tō'ri-å), *n.* a kind of carriage for two persons.
victorine (-tō-rēn'), *n.* a small fur tippet.
victorium (-tō'ri-um), *n.* a recently discovered element.
victorious (-tō-ri-us), *adj.* having conquered in battle or contest; emblematic of victory; triumphant.
victory ('to-ri), *n.* [*pl.* victories (-riz)], the defeat of an enemy in battle, or an antagonist in a contest.
victual (vit'l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* victualed, *p.pr.* victualing], to supply or store with provisions for food: *n.pl.* food; meat.
victualer ('l-ēr), *n.* one who provides food; the keeper of a house of entertainment.
vicuña (vi-kōōn'yå), *n.* an animal of Mexico and Chili, allied to the llama, furnishing a fine, long, reddish wool.
vide (vī'dē), *v.t.* see [Latin].
videlicet (vi-del'i-set), *adv.* to wit; namely [Latin].
vidette, same as vedette.
vie (vī), *v.i.* to strive for superiority; rival; endeavor.
Viennese (vē-en-ēz'), *adj.* pertaining to Vienna or to its inhabitants.
view (vū), *v.t.* to look upon; see; regard attentively; survey mentally; examine intellectually; consider: *n.* the act of seeing; prospect; survey;

purpose; mental or intellectual perception; sketch or picture; judgment; opinion.

vigil (vij'il), *n.* a watching; devotion in the usual hours of sleeping; eve preceding a feast of the Church.

vigilance ('i-lâns), *n.* watchfulness; caution.

vigilant ('i-lânt), *adj.* attentive to discover and avoid danger; alert; cautious.

vignette (vin-yet'), *n.* a small engraving not enclosed by a definite border; a portrait of the head and bust only.

vigor ('ēr), *n.* physical or mental strength and energy; force.

vigorous ('ēr-us), *adj.* full of physical or mental strength and energy; robust; forcible.

vihara (vi-hä'rā), *n.* a Buddhist temple or monastery.

viking (vī'king), *n.* one of the old Scandinavian pirates, who (8th to 10th centuries) ravaged the coasts of Europe.

vile (vīl), *adj.* worthless; despicable; morally base or impure; wicked.

vilely ('li), *adv.* in a vile manner.

vileness ('nes), *n.* baseness.

vilifier (vil'i-fī-ēr), *n.* a defamer.

vilify ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* vilified, *p.pr.* vilifying], to defame; debase by slander.

villa ('ä), *n.* a country seat; suburban residence.

village ('āj), *n.* a small assemblage of houses, less than a town but larger than a hamlet.

villager (-ēr), *n.* an inhabitant of a village.

villain ('in or 'ān), *n.* originally a serf or feudal tenant of the lowest class; scoundrel.

villainous (-us), *adj.* characterized by extreme depravity; vile; mean.

villainy (-i), *n.* extreme depravity; atrocious wickedness.

villanage (-āj), *n.* the state or condition of a serf. Also villeinage.

villein, same as villain.

villi ('ī), *n.pl.* long, straight, soft hairs on plants; velvet-like hairs set closely together.

villous ('us), *adj.* covered with long, thin, soft hairs; downy; shaggy.

vinaceous (vī-nā'shus), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, grapes or wine; wine-colored.

vinaigrette (vin-ā-gret'), *n.* a small perforated box of gold, &c., for holding aromatic vinegar or smelling-salts.

vincible (vin'si-bl), *adj.* capable of being conquered or overcome.

vinculum (ving'kū-lum), *n.* a bond of union; tie; horizontal bar placed over several algebraical quantities to indicate they are to be treated as one.

vindicate (vin'di-kāt), *v.t.* to prove to be valid; defend successfully; assert a right to; justify.

vindication (-kā'shun), *n.* justification against denial, censure, or oppression; defense; support by proof.

vindicator ('di-kā-tēr), *n.* one who vindicates.

vindicatory ('-tō-ri), *adj.* serving to vindicate, justify, or punish.

vindictive (-dik'tiv), *adj.* given to, or prompted by, revenge.

vindictively (-li), *adv.* in a vindictive manner.

vine (vīn), *n.* any woody, climbing plant of the genus Vitis, especially the common grape.

vinegar (vin'e-gēr), *n.* an acid obtained by fermentation from wine, beer, &c.: hence anything sour, actually or metaphorically.

vinery (vīn'ēr-i), *n.* a place where grapes are cultivated artificially.

vineyard (vin'yärd), *n.* a plantation of vines producing grapes.

vinic (vī'nik), *adj.* pertaining to wine.

vin-ordinaire (vang-ōr-dē-nār'), *n.* a kind of claret: the common wine of France.

vinous (vī'nus), *adj.* pertaining to, having the qualities of, or like, wine.

vintage (vin'tāj), *n.* the yearly crop or produce of the grape; wine produced in one season.

vintner (vint'nēr), *n.* wine merchant.

viol (vī'ol), *n.* a four-stringed musical instrument played with a bow.

viola (vē-ō'lä), *n.* the tenor violin.

violable (vī'ō-lä-bl), *adj.* capable of being violated or broken.

violate ('ō-lāt), *v.t.* to transgress; break forcibly; injure; ravish; out-

rage; desecrate; treat with irreverence; disturb.

violation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of violating, infringing, or injuring; rape; outrage; act of irreverence or profanation.

violator ('ō-lā-tẽr), *n.* one who violates.

violence ('ō-lens), *n.* physical or moral force; vehemence; unjust strength or power applied to any purpose; assault; outrage; crime; rape; eagerness; infringement.

violent ('ō-lent), *adj.* urged or driven by force; vehement; impetuous; forcible; furious; severe.

violet ('ō-let), *n.* a plant of the genus Viola; a color like that of the violet.

violin (-ō-lin'), *n.* a four-stringed musical instrument, played with a bow.

violinist ('ist), *n.* a performer on the violin.

violoncellist (vē-ō-lon-chel'ist), *n.* a performer on the violoncello.

violoncello (-chel'ō), *n.* a large four-stringed instrument of the viol class.

violone (vē-ō-lō'nā), *n.* a double-bass viol [Music].

viper (vī'pẽr), *n.* a venomous serpent of various species; a crafty, malignant person.

viperous (-us), *adj.* viper-like; malignant.

virago (vi-rā'gō), *n.* a bold, turbulent woman.

virgin (vẽr'jin), *n.* a woman who has preserved her chastity; maiden: the Virgin Mary (with *the*): *adj.* pertaining to, or becoming, a virgin; chaste; modest; pure; new; unmixed.

virginal (-âl), *adj.* maidenly; chaste: *n.* a 16th century musical instrument.

virginity ('i-ti), *n.* the state of a virgin; maidenhood; virgin purity.

virile (vir'il), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, mature manhood; masculine; manly; procreative.

virility (-il'i-ti), *n.* manhood; power of procreation.

virtu, same as vertu.

virtual (vẽr'tū-âl), *adj.* in essence or effect, though not in fact; having the efficacy without the material or sensible part.

virtually (-li), *adv.* practically.

virtue ('tū), *n.* rectitude; strength; efficacy; valor; chastity; legal force.

virtuoso (-tū-ō'sō), *n.* [*pl.* virtuosi ('sē)], one skilled in the fine arts, antiquities, &c.; a skilled performer on a musical instrument.

virtuous ('tū-us), *adj.* possessing, or exhibiting, virtue; moral; chaste.

virulence (vir'ū-lens), *n.* the state or quality of being virulent; extreme bitterness.

virulent ('ū-lent), *adj.* very poisonous or venomous; actively injurious to life or health; bitter in enmity; malignant.

virus (vī'rus), *n.* organic, contagious, or poisonous matter, by which disease or poison is introduced into the system; something that acts as a moral poison.

vis (vis), *n.* power; force.

vis inertiæ (in-ẽr'shi-ē), *n.* the resistance in a body either to change its state of rest or state of motion.

visage (viz'āj), *n.* the countenance.

vis-à-vis (vē-zâ-vē'), *n.* one who is face to face with another: *adv.* face to face.

viscera (vis'ẽr-â), *n.pl.* the intestines.

visceral ('ẽr-âl), *adj.* pertaining to the viscera.

viscid ('id), *adj.* sticky; glutinous.

viscidity ('i-ti), *n.* stickiness; glutinousness. Also viscosity.

viscount (vī'kount), *n.* a nobleman next in rank below an earl. *Feminine* viscountess.

viscous (vis'kus), *adj.* adhesive or glutinous.

viscus ('kus), *n.* an entrail.

vise (vīs), *n.* a two-jawed instrument for holding work.

visibility (viz-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* perceptibility. Also visibleness.

visible ('i-bl), *adj.* perceptible by the eye, in view; obvious; apparent.

Visigothic (-i-goth'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the Visigoths, a branch of the Goths that settled in Southern France and Spain.

vision (vizh'un), *n.* the act or sense of seeing; sight; object of sight; divine revelation; apparition; creation of the imagination.

visional (-âl), *adj.* pertaining to vision.
visionary (-â-ri), *adj.* existing only in the imagination; unreal: *n.* an unpractical schemer.
visit (viz'it), *n.* the act of calling to see another: brief stay of friendship, courtesy, or business; official inspection: *v.t.* to call upon; inspect officially; overtake or chastise: *v.i.* to be in the habit of making calls; maintain social intercourse.
visitant ('i-tânt), *n.* a visitor.
visitation (-i-tā'shun), *n.* the act of visiting; official visit; infliction of good or evil; retributive affliction.
visite (vē-zēt'), *n.* a light lace or silk cape for summer wear.
visitor (vis'i-tēr), *n.* one who visits; official inspector.
visor, see vizor.
vista (vis'tâ), *n.* [*pl.* vistas ('tâz)], *n.* a view, especially through an avenue; the trees forming such an avenue.
visual (vizh'ū-âl), *adj.* pertaining to, or used in, sight.
visualize (-īz), *v.t.* to make visible; see in fancy.
vital (vī'tâl), *adj.* pertaining to, supporting, or necessary to, life; mortal; essential.
vitalism (-izm), *n.* the theory which refers vital phenomena to a vital, as distant from a merely physical, force.
vitality ('i-ti), *n.* vital force.
vitalize ('tâl-īz), *v.t.* to endow with life; animate.
vitally (-i), *adv.* essentially.
vitals ('tâlz), *n.pl.* the organs of the body essential to life, as the heart, lungs, &c.
vitascope (vī'tâ-skōp), *n.* an apparatus for projecting kinetographic pictures in life size upon a canvas.
vitellin (-tel'in), *n.* the albumenoidal substance in the yolk of eggs.
vitellus ('us), *n.* the yolk of an egg.
vitiate (vish'i-āt), *v.t.* to render faulty or defective; taint; deprave; annul.
viticulture (vit'i-kul-tūr), *n.* vine culture.
vitreo, a *prefix* meaning *pertaining to,* or *like glass,* as *vitreo*-electric, exhibiting positive or vitreous electricity.
vitreous (vit're-us), *adj.* consisting of, like, or obtained from, glass.
vitrescence (vi-tres'ens), *n.* the quality of being vitrescent.
vitrescent ('ent), *adj.* capable of being turned into or becoming like glass.
vitric (vit'rik), *adj.* glass-like.
vitrifaction (-ri-fak'shun), *n.* the art or process of vitrifying.
vitrified ('ri-fīd), *adj.* converted into glass.
vitriform (-fôrm), *n.* having the form or appearance of glass.
vitrify ('ri-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* vitrified, *p.pr.* vitrifying], to convert by heat and fusion into glass: *v.i.* to be converted into glass.
vitriol ('ri-ol), *n.* the popular name for sulphuric acid.
vituperate (vī-tū'per-āt), *v.t.* to censure abusively.
vituperation (-ā'shun), *n.* abusive censure.
vituperative ('pēr-ā-tiv), *adj.* characterized by, or containing, abuse.
viva (vē'vä), *interj.* hurrah! [Italian].
vivacious (vī-vā'shus), *adj.* lively; gay.
vivacity (-vas'i-ti), *n.* liveliness; animation.
vivarium (vī-vā'ri-um), *n.* a place for the artificial keeping of animals in their natural state.
viva voce ('vâ vō'sē), orally [Latin].
vive (vēv), *interj.* long life or success to [French].
vivid (viv'id), *adj.* life-like; realistic; forming brilliant images.
vivify (viv'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* vivified, *p.pr.* vivifying], to endure with life; quicken.
viviparous (vī-vip'â-rus), *adj.* producing young alive.
vivisect (viv-i-sekt'), *v.t.* to dissect the living body of.
vivisection (-sek'shun), *n.* the dissection of a living animal for scientific study.
vivisectionist (-sek'shun-ist), *n.* one who practices or upholds vivisection. Also vivisector.

vixen (viks'n), *n.* a female fox; quarrelsome, ill-tempered woman.
viz. (viz), *adv.* namely.
vizier (vi-zēr'), *n.* a high officer or councilor of state in Mohammedan countries.
vizor (vī'zēr), *n.* the upper movable part of a helmet; the fore-piece of a cap.
vocable (vō'kă-bl), *n.* a word; term.
vocabulary (-kab'ū-lă-ri), *n.* [*pl.* vocabularies (-riz)], a collection of words of a language, science, &c., arranged alphabetically and explained; words used.
vocal (vō'kăl), *adj.* pertaining to, full of, or endowed with, voice or speech; oral; having a vowel character; produced in the larynx.
vocalist (-ist), *n.* a singer.
vocalize (-īz), *v.t.* to form into voice; utter distinctly.
vocally ('kăl-i), *adv.* with the voice.
vocation (-kā'shun), *n.* calling; occupation.
vocative (vok'ă-tiv), *adj.* noting the case of a noun, adjective, or pronoun in which a person or thing is addressed: *n.* the vocative case.
vociferate (vō-sif'ĕr-āt), *v.i.* to clamor; bawl: *v.t.* to utter with a loud voice.
vociferation (-ā'shun), *n.* violent outcry.
vociferous ('ĕr-us), *adj.* clamorous; noisy.
vodka (vod'kă), *n.* a Russian intoxicant distilled from rye.
voe (vō), *n.* a fiord; creek.
vogue (vōg), *n.* fashion.
voice (vois), *n.* sound uttered by the mouth, especially by a human being; utterance or mode of utterance: faculty of speech; language; expressed opinions; vote or suffrage: *v.t.* to give utterance or expression to.
void (void), *adj.* empty; wanting: *v.t.* to nullify; declare vacant; quit; to emit or send out: *n.* a vacuum.
volant (vō'lant), *adj.* flying; nimble.
Volapuk (-lă-puk'), *n.* a system of universal language for commercial intercourse.
volatile ('ă-til), *adj.* easily passing into the aeriform state; diffusing freely; lively; sprightly; fickle.
volatilize ('ă-til-īz), *v.t.* to render volatile; evaporate.
volatility ('i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being volatile.
volcanic (-kan'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, proceeding from, or produced by, a volcano.
volcanize ('kăn-īz), *v.t.* to subject to volcanic action.
volcano (-kā'nō), *n.* [*pl.* volcanoes ('nōz)], a conical hill or mountain from which the products of volcanic action are ejected with great heat in the form of lava, &c.
volition (vō-lish'un), *n.* the act or power of willing or exerting choice.
volitive (vol'i-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or having the power of, will.
volley ('i), *n.* [*pl.* volleys ('iz)], the simultaneous discharge of a number of small-arms; explosive burst; return of a ball at tennis before it reaches the ground; bowling a ball full to the top of the wicket: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* volleyed, *p.pr.* volleying], to discharge with, or as with, a volley: *v.i.* to be thrown out at once; return a ball before it touches the ground; bowl a ball full on the wicket.
volt (vōlt), *n.* the circular tread of a horse; sudden leap to avoid a thrust in fencing; standard unit of electromotive force.
voltaic (vol-tā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to electricity generated by chemical action or galvanism.
voltameter (-tam'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the work of a voltaic current.
volubility (-ū-bil'i-ti), *n.* excessive fluency of speech.
voluble ('ū-bl), *adj.* fluent in speech.
volume ('ūm), *n.* a single book; space occupied, measured in cubic units; mass or bulk; quantity or fullness of voice or tone: *pl.* a great deal.
volumetric (-u-met'rik), *adj.* measured by volume.
voluminous ('mi-nus), *adj.* extensive; copious; consisting of, or having produced, many books.
voluntarily ('un-tā-ri-li), *adv.* spontaneously.

voluntariness (-ri-nes), *n.* spontaneousness.
voluntary ('un-tā-ri), *adj.* acting from choice or free will; spontaneous; designed; gratuitous: *n.* an organ solo played before, during, or after, a church service.
volunteer (-un-tēr'), *n.* one who enters into any service of his own free will, especially military service; a foreigner who gives his services in exchange for board and residence: *v.i.* to offer one's services voluntarily, especially for military service: *v.t.* to offer or bestow without constraint or compulsion.
voluptuary (vō'lup-tū-ā-ri), *n.* one given to sensual enjoyments or luxury: *adj.* devoted to luxury or pleasure.
voluptuous ('tū-us), *adj.* given to the enjoyment of sensual pleasures or luxury; sensual; exciting sensual desires.
volute (vō-lūt'), *n.* a spiral scroll forming the chief feature of the Ionic capital.
voluted ('ed), *adj.* having a spiral scroll.
vomer (vō'mēr), *n.* the thin, slender bone forming the partition between the nostrils.
vomica (vom'i-kå), *n.* an abscess in the lungs.
vomit ('it), *v.i.* to eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth: *v.t.* to throw up from the stomach; discharge with violence: *n.* matter ejected by the stomach; an emetic.
vomiting (-ing), *n.* the act of ejecting matter from the stomach.
vomito (vō-mē'tō), *n.* yellow fever in its most acute form [Spanish].
voodoo (vōō-dōō'), *n.* a system of magic and superstitious rites, said to be accompanied with cannibalism and human sacrifies, prevalent among certain negro races.
voracious (vō-rā'shus), *adj.* greedy in eating; ravenous; rapacious.
voracity (-ras'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being voracious.
vorant (vō'rånt), *adj.* devouring or swallowing.
vortex (vôr'teks), *n.* [*pl.* vortices ('ti-sēz)], the hollow and circular form assumed by a liquid when set in rotation; whirlpool.
votary (vō'tā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* votaries (-riz)], one addicted to some particular pursuit or condition of life; one consecrated by a vow.
vote (vōt), *n.* an expression of choice or preference for some particular candidate for an office, &c., by ballot or other method of suffrage; decision by the majority: *v.t.* to choose by suffrage; characterize: *v.i.* to give a vote.
voter ('ēr), *n.* an elector.
voting ('ing), *n.* expression of opinion or preference by suffrage.
votive ('iv), *adj.* given, consecrated, or promised by vow.
vouch (vouch), *v.t.* to attest; guarantee.
voucher ('ēr), *n.* one who gives attestation or witness; a document guaranteeing the accuracy of accounts.
vouchsafe (-sāf'), *v.t.* to condescend to grant; concede.
voussoir (vōō-swär'), *n.* one of the wedge-like stones forming the arch of a bridge.
vow (vou), *n.* a solemn promise or pledge to fulfil some engagement hereafter, especially one made to God; pledge of fidelity or affection: *v.t.* to promise solemnly; consecrate to God: *v.i.* to make a solemn promise.
vowel ('el), *n.* a simple vocal sound; a letter representing such a sound: *adj.* vocal.
voyage (voi'āj), *n.* a journey by water from one country or place to another: *v.i.* to make a voyage: *v.t.* to travel or pass over.
voyager (-ēr), *n.* a traveler by water.
voyageur (vwä-yå-zhēr'), *n.* a Canadian boatman.
vraisemblance (vrā-säng-blängs'), *n.* an appearance of truth.
vulcanite (vul'kån-īt), *n.* vulcanized india-rubber.
vulcanize (-īz), *v.t.* to change the properties of (india-rubber) by combination with sulphur, white lead, and other substances, rendering it hard and non-elastic.
vulgar ('gēr), *adj.* pertaining to,

characteristic of, or used by, the multitude or common people; common; general vernacular; plebeian; unrefined; coarse; mean: *n.* the uneducated or unrefined class.

vulgar fractions (frak'shunz), *n.pl.* common fractions; expressed by placing the numerator above the denominator, with a horizontal or oblique line between.

vulgarian (-gā'ri-ăn), *n.* a rich person with vulgar ideas.

vulgarism ('gĕr-izm), *n.* a vulgar phrase or expression.

vulgarity (-gar'i-ti), *n.* coarseness of manners or language.

Vulgate ('gāt), *n.* an ancient Latin version of the Scriptures in use in the Roman Catholic Church, made originally by St. Jerome: *adj.* pertaining to, or contained in, the Vulgate.

vulgus (vul'gus), *n.* the vulgar or common people; a short Latin verse composed as a daily exercise in English classical schools.

vuln (vuln), *v.t.* to wound.

vulnerability (vul-nĕr-ă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being vulnerable. Also vulnerableness.

vulnerable ('nĕr-ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being wounded; susceptible of wounds or injury.

vulpecide or **vulpicide** (vul'pē-sīd), *n.* a killer of foxes contrary to sporting ethics.

vulpine ('pin), *adj.* pertaining to, like, or characteristic of, a fox; cunning.

vulpinite ('pin-īt), *n.* a variety of gypsum susceptible of a fine polish.

vulture ('tūr), *n.* a large, carnivorous, voracious bird of prey.

vulturine (-in), *adj.* vulture-like.

vulva (vul'va), *n.* an entrance or opening.

vulviform ('vi-fôrm), *adj.* like a cleft with projecting edges.

vying (vī'ing), *p.adj.* competing; emulating; practicing in rivalry; striving for superiority.

wabble, same as wobble.

wacke (wak'e), *n.* a German miner's name for a soft earthy variety of trap-rock.

wad (wod), *n.* a mass of soft or flexible material used for stuffing garments; small mass of tow, &c., used for keeping the powder, &c., in place in a gun; a kind of plumbago: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* wadded, *p.pr.* wadding], to form into, or stuff with, a wad.

waddie ('i), *n.* a thick club used by the Australian aborigines. Also waddy.

wadding ('ing), *n.* a soft stuff of loose texture used for stuffing garments, etc.

waddle ('l), *v.i.* to move from side to side in walking: *n.* a clumsy, rocking gait.

waddler ('lĕr), *n.* one who waddles.

wade (wād), *v.i.* to walk through any substance that yields to the feet, as water, snow, etc.: *v.t.* to ford.

wady ('i), *n.* the channel of a watercourse which is dry except in the rainy season. Also wadi.

wafer (wā'fĕr), *n.* a small colored paste disk for securing letters, etc.; small disk of unleavened bread used in the Eucharist in the Roman Catholic Church.

waffle (wof'l), *n.* a soft indented cake, baked in an iron utensil over a flame or coals.

waft (wåft), *v.t.* to bear along on a buoyant medium: *v.i.* to float.

wag (wag), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* wagged, *p.pr.* wagging], to move backwards and forwards: *v.t.* to cause to oscillate: *n.* the act of wagging; a droll, humorous fellow.

wage (wāj), *v.t.* to engage in, or carry on, especially war; venture: *n.* payment for service rendered; hire (usually *pl.*).

wagen-boom (vä'gen-bōōm), *n.* a South African tree yielding a tough wood, used for wagon wheels. Also wagon-tree.

wager (wāj'ĕr), *n.* a subject on which bets are laid; something staked on an issue: *v.t.* to hazard to stake: *v.i.* to bet.

waggery (wag'ĕr-i), *n.* mischievous merriment; tricks of a wag; good-humored sarcasm.

waggish ('ish), *adj.* humorous, sportive.

waggle ('l), *v.i.* & *v.t.* to move from side to side: *n.* a movement from side to side.

wagon ('un), *n.* a four-wheeled heavy vehicle for carrying goods, agricultural produce, &c.

wagoner (-ĕr), *n.* the driver of a wagon.

wagonette (-et'), *n.* a light, open, four-wheeled pleasure carriage.

wagtail ('tāl), *n.* a small bird.

waif (wāf), *n.* anything found without an owner; a homeless wanderer.

wail (wāl), *v.t.* to lament: *v.i.* to express sorrow audibly: *n.* loud lamentation. Also wailing.

wain (wān), *n.* a wagon.

wainscot ('skut), *n.* paneled wooden lining on walls: *v.t.* to line with paneled boarding.

wainscoting (-ing), *n.* material used to wainscot a house.

wainwright ('rīt), *n.* a maker of wagons.

waist (wāst), *n.* the narrowest part

of the body just below the ribs; middle part.

waistcoat (wāst'kōt or wes'kut [colloquial]), *n.* a short, sleeveless men's garment covering the chest and waist.

wait (wāt), *v.i.* to stay in expectation; lie in ambush; watch; remain quiet; follow someone; attend: *v.t.* to await; postpone.

waiter ('ēr), *n.* a servant in attendance at table; salver or tray. *Feminine* waitress.

waiting ('ing), *adj.* serving; attendant.

waits (wāts), *n.pl.* nocturnal musicians who perform in the streets of English town at Christmastide.

waive (wāv), *v.t.* to give up a claim to; forego.

wake (wāk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* waked or woke, *p.pr.* waking], to be awake; be roused from sleep; cease to sleep; be active: *v.t.* to rouse from sleep; revive; watch: *n.* a vigil; watching of a dead body prior to burial; track.

wakeful ('fool), *adj.* watchful.

waken, same as wake.

wale (wāl), *n.* a mark left by the stroke of a whip, &c.: *v.t.* to mark with a wale.

walk (wawk), *v.i.* to advance by alternate steps; go at a moderate pace; take exercise; go restlessly about; pursue a certain course of life or action: *v.t.* to traverse; cause to walk: *n.* act or manner of walking; step or pace; road; place for pedestrian exercise; course of life or action; deportment; frequented track.

walkist ('ist), *n.* a professional pedestrian.

wall (wawl), *n.* a structure of stone, brick, &c.; side of a building; rampart; means of protection: *v.t.* to enclose with or as with, a wall; defend or protect.

wallaba ('à-bà), *n.* a tree of Guiana, yielding a valuable deep-red timber.

wallet (wol'et), *n.* a bag or knapsack; a pocketbook.

wall-eye (wawl'ī), *n.* an eye, the iris of which is white: said of horses.

wallflower ('flou-ēr), *n.* a plant of the genus Cheiranthus with sweet-scented flowers; one who, at a ball or party, takes no part.

wallop (wol'up), *v.i.* to boil with a continued bubbling: *v.t.* to beat soundly: *n.* a blow; gallop [Scotch].

wallow ('ō), *v.i.* to roll one's body in the mire; tumble or roll in anything soft; live in vice or filth: *n.* a kind of rolling walk; a place to which an animal resorts to wallow.

walnut (wawl'nut), *n.* a tree of the genus Juglans, yielding an edible fruit and valuable wood.

Walpurgis Night (väl-pōōr'gis nīt), *n.* the eve of May Day, when witches are supposed to hold high revelry.

walrus (wol'rus), *n.* a large, carnivorous, marine mammal with powerful tusks.

waltz (wawltz), *n.* a kind of dance; music for such a dance: *v.i.* to dance a waltz.

wampee (wom-pē'), *n.* a fruit much esteemed by the Chinese.

wampum (wom'pum), *n.* beads made of shells, used by the North American Indians as money and for ornamental belts.

wan (won), *adj.* pale; sickly.

wand (wond), *n.* a long, slender rod; staff of authority.

wander (won'dēr), *v.i.* to ramble about aimlessly; stroll; depart from; be delirious.

wanderoo (-ōō'), *n.* a large bearded monkey of Southern India.

wane (wān), *v.i.* to grow less; decrease: said of the illuminated part of the moon; fail: *n.* the decrease of the illuminated part of the moon.

wanghee (wang-hē'), *n.* a bamboo imported from Japan and China, used for walking-sticks, &c.

wanness (won'nes), *n.* wan condition.

want (wawnt), *n.* absence or scarcity of what is needed or desired; deficiency; necessity; penury: *v.t.* to be destitute of; have need of; desire: *v.i.* to be deficient; not to be present; come short.

wanting ('ing), *adj.* deficient; absent.

wanton (won'tun), *adj.* licentious; lustful; unrestrained; roving; sport-

ive; luxurious; trifling: *n.* a lascivious man or woman.

wapiti (wop'i-ti), *n.* the American elk.

war (wawr), *n.* a contest between states carried on by force; armed conflict; state of hostility; enmity: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* warred, *p.pr.* warring], to make war; fight; strive violently.

warble (wawr'bl), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to sing in a trilling or quavering manner; sing, as birds; utter musically: *n.* a soft, sweet flow of melodious sounds; carol.

warbler ('blĕr), *n.* one who warbles; a singing-bird.

warbling ('bling), *adj.* singing; quavering.

ward (wawrd), *v.t.* to guard; defend from danger; turn aside (with *off*): *v.i.* to be vigilant; act on the defensive: *n.* guard; defense; particular division of a city or town; custody; person entrusted to the care of a guardian.

warden ('en), *n.* a guardian; keeper; head official; churchwarden.

warder ('ĕr), *n.* keeper; guard.

wardrobe ('rōb), *n.* portable closet for clothes; wearing apparel.

wardroom ('rōōm), *n.* a cabin for naval lieutenants.

warehouse (wār'hous), *n.* a building for storing goods: *v.t.* to deposit in a warehouse.

wares (wārz), *n.* merchandise; goods.

warfare (wawr'fār), *n.* hostilities; war; contest; military life or service.

warily (wār'i-li), *adv.* cautiously.

wariness ('i-nes), *n.* caution.

warlock (wawr'lok), *n.* a wizard.

warm (wawrm), *adj.* having heat in a moderate degree; subject to heat; zealous; excited; passionate; well-off: *v.t.* to make warm; excite: *v.i.* to become warm.

warm-blooded (-blud'ed), *adj.* denoting animals whose temperature ranges 98° to 112° Fahr.

warm colors (kul'ĕrz), *n.pl.* colors having yellow or red for their basis.

warmth ('th), *n.* moderate heat; earnestness or irritability; animation; glowing effect produced by the use of warm colors.

warn (wawrn), *v.t.* to give notice of possible danger; caution; expostulate; summon by authority.

warning ('ing), *n.* caution against danger; previous notice; notice to quit.

warp (wawrp), *n.* the threads which extend lengthwise in the loom, and are crossed by the woof; towing-rope; a twist out of the true shape: *v.t.* to turn or twist out of shape; pervert; arrange (yarns) on a warp beam; tow or move (a vessel) with a warp attached to some fixed object; run, as yarn, off the winches into hulks to be tarred: *v.i.* to swerve or deviate.

warping ('ing), *n.* preparation of the warp; fertilization of estuary land by flooding it with water.

warrant (wor'ânt), *v.t.* to guarantee; give assurance to; authorize; maintain; mark as safe; assure: *n.* a commission giving authority; writ for arresting a person; voucher; security.

warranty (-i), *n.* guarantee; security.

warren ('en), *n.* an enclosure for protecting game or animals, especially rabbits; fish preserve.

warrior (wawr'i-ĕr), *n.* a soldier; fighter.

wart (wawrt), *n.* a dry excrescence on the human skin and certain animals.

wary (wā'ri), *adj.* [*comp.* warier, *superl.* wariest], cautious; circumspect.

was, *p.t.* of be.

wase (waz), *n.* a circular straw head-covering used by porters when carrying loads.

wash (wosh), *v.t.* to cleanse with water; cover with water; overlay with thin metal; cover with a thin coat of color; cleanse from moral pollution: *v.i.* to cleanse by washing: *n.* the act of washing; waste liquor; alluvial matter; shallow part of an arm of a sea or of a river; bog or marsh; cosmetic lotion.

washer ('ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, washes; ring of metal, leath-

er, &c., used to secure the tightness of a joint, screw, &c.

washing ('ing), *n.* the act of cleansing with water; clothes washed at one time.

wasp (wosp), *n.* a winged insect with a sharp sting; peevish, irritable person.

waspish ('ish), *adj.* petulant and irritable; slender-waisted.

wassail (wos'el), *n.* a merry-making accompanied with drinking, especially at Christmas-time; liquor of ale, apples, and sugar: *v.i.* to carouse.

waste (wāst), *v.t.* to destroy wantonly; diminish; squander: impair; *v.i.* to be diminished: *adj.* lying unused; unproductive; devastated; untilled: *n.* the act of wasting; dissipation of property; useless expenditure; uncultivated country; refuse.

wasteful ('fool), *adj.* causing waste; spending property extravagantly or uselessly.

wastefully (-i), *adv.* in a wasteful manner.

watch (woch), *n.* close observation; guard; vigilance; sentry; attendance without sleep; watchman; division of the night; period during which part of a crew are on duty on deck (4 hours); pocket timepiece: *v.i.* to be or keep awake; keep guard; act as an attendant: *v.t.* to tend; guard; keep in view.

watchful ('fool), *adj.* vigilant; wary.

watchfully (-i), *adv.* in a watchful manner.

watchword ('wērd), *n.* a password.

water (waw'tēr), *n.* a colorless, inodorous, transparent fluid, consisting of 2 volumes of hydrogen to one of oxygen; rain; sea; any collection of water; luster of a diamond; urine; stock issued without provision for the payment of interest: *v.t.* to supply with water; irrigate; wet with water; dilute: *v.i.* to get or take in water; have a longing desire.

watered ('tērd), *adj.* supplied with water; sprinkled; having a wavy appearance.

wateriness ('tēr-i-nes), *n.* watery condition.

water-logged (-logd), *adj.* saturated or filled with water so as to be unmanageable: said of a ship.

watery ('tēr-i), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, water; transparent or thin; tasteless; tearful.

watt (wot), *n.* an electrical unit of power.

wattle ('l), *n.* a twig or flexible rod; a hurdle of interwoven rods; fleshy lobe under the throat of a fowl, turkey, &c.; kind of acacia: *v.t.* to twist or interweave (twigs or rods) one with another: *n.* bird with wattles.

wattlebird (-bērd), *n.* an Australian honey-bird.

waul (wawl), *n.* the cry of a cat.

wave (wāv), *n.* the alternate rising and falling of water above its natural level; undulation; state of vibration propagated through a system of particles or elastic medium; signal made by waving: *v.i.* to move like a wave; play loosely; undulate: *v.t.* to brandish; beckon; raise into inequalities of surface.

waver ('ēr), *v.i.* to move to and fro; vacillate; hesitate or be undetermined.

wavering (-ing), *adj.* hesitating; undecided.

waveson ('sun), *n.* goods floating on the waves after shipwreck.

waviness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being wavy.

wavy ('i), *adj.* rising and swelling in waves; full of waves; undulating.

wax (waks), *n.* beeswax; any tenacious substance like beeswax; cerumen of the ear; rage: *v.t.* to smear, rub, or join, with wax: *v.i.* to increase in size; become.

waxbill ('bil), *n.* a finch with a red conical bill resembling wax.

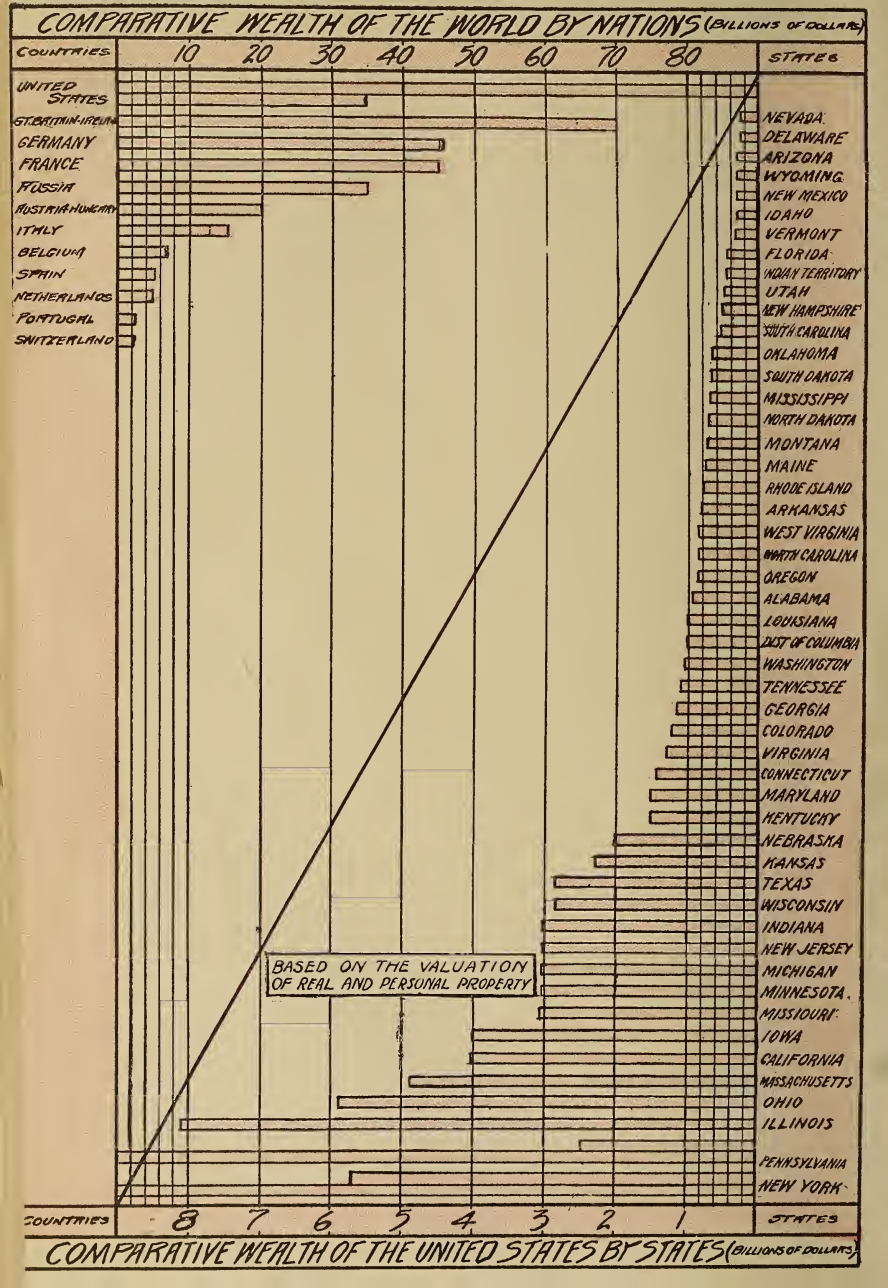
waxen ('en), *adj.* made of, like, or consisting of, wax.

waxiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being waxy.

waxwing ('wing), *n.* a small bird the secondary quills of whose wings are tipped with small horny appendages resembling sealing-wax.

waxy ('i), *adj.* consisting of, or like, wax; adhesive; angry.

way (wā), *n.* a road; route; progres-


COMPARATIVE WEALTH OF THE WORLD BY NATIONS (BILLIONS OF DOLLARS)
COUNTRIES
10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80
STATES
UNITED STATES
GREAT BRITAIN-IRELAND
GERMANY
FRANCE
RUSSIA
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
ITALY
BELGIUM
SPAIN
NETHERLANDS
PORTUGAL
SWITZERLAND
NEVADA
DELAWARE
ARIZONA
WYOMING
NEW MEXICO
IDAHO
VERMONT
FLORIDA
INDIAN TERRITORY
UTAH
NEW HAMPSHIRE
SOUTH CAROLINA
OKLAHOMA
SOUTH DAKOTA
MISSISSIPPI
NORTH DAKOTA
MONTANA
MAINE
RHODE ISLAND
ARKANSAS
WEST VIRGINIA
NORTH CAROLINA
OREGON
ALABAMA
LOUISIANA
DIST OF COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON
TENNESSEE
GEORGIA
COLORADO
VIRGINIA
CONNECTICUT
MARYLAND
KENTUCKY
NEBRASKA
KANSAS
TEXAS
WISCONSIN
INDIANA
NEW JERSEY
MICHIGAN
MINNESOTA
MISSOURI
IOWA
CALIFORNIA
MASSACHUSETTS
OHIO
ILLINOIS
PENNSYLVANIA
NEW YORK
BASED ON THE VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY
COUNTRIES
8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
STATES
COMPARATIVE WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES BY STATES (BILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

sion; motion; course; length of space; distance; relative position or motion; tendency; advance in life; manner; will; plan.

waylay (wā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* waylaid, *p.pr.* waylaying], to beset by the road or in ambush.

wayward (wērd), *adj.* perverse; froward.

we (wē), *pron., pl.* of I.

weak (wēk), *adj.* wanting strength, vigor, spirit, discernment, or wisdom; feeble; soft; pliant; unfortified; vacillating.

weaken (n), *v.t.* to make weak; reduce in quality or strength: *v.i.* to become weak.

weak verb (vērb), *n.* a verb the *p.t.* & *p.p.* of which are formed by adding *ed* or *d*.

weal (wēl), *n.* welfare; prosperity; mark of a stripe: *v.t.* to mark with stripes.

weald (wēld), *n.* a wood or forest; wold.

wealth (welth), *n.* riches; affluence.

wealthily (i-li), *adv.* richly.

wealthiness (i-nes), *n.* opulence.

wealthy (i), *adj.* [*comp.* wealthier, *superl.* wealthiest], rich; affluent.

wean (wēn), *v.t.* to accustom and reconcile to a want or deprivation of the breast; alienate the affections from any object or habit.

weapon (wep'n), *n.* any instrument of offense or defense.

wear (wār), *v.t.* [*p.t.* wore, *p.p.* worn, *p.pr. wearing*, to impair or waste by time, usage, friction, &c.; carry as covering on the body; put (a vessel) on another tack; bear or carry: *v.i.* to be wasted or worn by friction or usage; last under use: *n.* the act of wearing; state of being worn.

wearily (wēr'i-li), *adv.* in a weary manner.

weariness (i-nes), *n.* the state of being wearied.

wearisome (i-sum), *adj.* fatiguing; tedious.

weary (i), *adj.* [*comp.* wearier, *superl.* weariest], worn out physically or mentally; having the patience exhausted; causing weariness; irksome: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* wearied, *p.pr.* wearying], to wear out or make weary; harass by something irksome: *v.i.* to become weary, tired or fatigued; become impatient.

weasand (wē'zând), *n.* the windpipe.

weasel ('zel), *n.* a small carnivorous animal with short legs and a long body.

weather (weth'ĕr), *n.* the state of the atmosphere with respect to cold, heat, wet, dryness, &c.: *v.t.* to expose to, or season by exposure to, the air; sail to the windward of; endure or resist bravely: *v.i.* to undergo change by the action of the weather.

weather-cock (-kok), *n.* a vane.

weather-gage (-gāj), *n.* the situation of a vessel when to the windward of another.

weather-helm (-helm), *n.* a term applied to a vessel when she is inclined to come near to the wind.

weather-side (-sīd), *n.* that side of a vessel under sail on which the wind blows.

weave (wēv), *v.t.* to twist or interlace, as threads, together; form, as cloth, in a loom; compose or fabricate: *v.i.* to practice weaving; work with a loom.

weazen (wē'zn), *n.* sharp and thin; withered.

web (web), *n.* texture of threads, or thread-like materials; anything carefully contrived; tissue or texture; large roll of paper for newspapers; membrane uniting the fingers and toes in many water-birds and amphibians: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* webbed, *p.pr.* webbing], to unite or surround with, or as with, a web; entangle.

webbing ('ing), *n.* a narrow woven fabric of cotton or flax.

wed (wed), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* wedded or wed, *p.pr.* wedding], to marry; unite together: *v.i.* to contract marriage.

wedding ('ing), *n.* marriage; nuptial ceremonies or festivities.

wedge (wej), *n.* a piece of wood or metal, thick at one end and thin at the other, used for rending or compressing, &c.; one of the mechanical powers; mass of metal: *v.t.* to

cleave, force, drive, or fasten, with a wedge; press closely.

Wedgwood ware ('wood wār), *n.* a superior kind of semi-vitrified pottery, invented by Josiah Wedgwood (1730-95).

wedlock ('lok), *n.* matrimony.

Wednesday (wenz'dā), *n.* the fourth day of the week.

wee (wē), *adj.* very small.

weed (wēd), *n.* any plant growing uncultivated or noxious to cultivated crops; anything useless or troublesome: *pl.* a widow's mourning garments; a cigar or tobacco: *v.t.* to free from weeds, or anything offensive or hurtful.

weediness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being weedy.

weedy ('i), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, weeds; long-legged, thin, and lank.

week (wēk), *n.* a period of seven days.

weekday ('dā), *n.* any day of the week except Sunday.

weekly ('li), *adj.* continuing for, or produced within, or happening in, a week: *adv.* once a week: *n.* [*pl.* weeklies ('liz)], a periodical issued once a week.

ween (wēn), *v.i.* to think; fancy.

weep (wēp), *v.i.* to express grief by shedding tears: *v.t.* to lament; pour forth.

weeping ('ing), *n.* the act of shedding tears; discharging a liquid in small drops.

weever (wē'vēr), *n.* a kind of fish.

weevil (wē'vl), *n.* a small beetle, the larvæ of which are very destructive to grain, &c.

weft (weft), *n.* the woof or piling of cloth crossing the warp.

wehrwolf, same as werewolf.

weigh (wā), *v.t.* to ascertain the weight of; examine by the balance; reflect on carefully: *v.i.* to have weight; bear heavily: *n.* a certain quantity by weight.

weight (wāt), *n.* the quality of being heavy; gravity; quantity of matter as ascertained by the balance; a definite mass of metal for ascertaining the weight of other bodies; mass; something oppressive; pressure; power; importance.

weightily ('i-li), *adv.* in a weighty manner; heavily; impressively.

weightiness ('i-nes), *n.* heaviness; importance; force.

weighty ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* weightier, *superl.* weightiest], having weight; heavy; ponderous; momentous; important; serious.

weir (wēr), *n.* a dam across a stream to raise the level of the water; enclosure of twigs, &c., for catching fish.

weird (wērd), *adj.* pertaining to, or connected with, fate or destiny; supernatural; caused by magical influence: *n.* a spell or charm.

welcome (wel'kum), *adj.* received with gladness or hospitality; producing gladness; free to enjoy gratuitously: *n.* kind reception to a guest or newcomer: *v.t.* to salute with kindness; receive with hospitality.

weld (weld), *v.t.* to unite together by hammering or fusion, as two pieces of heated iron.

welfare (wel'fār), *n.* prosperity; happiness.

welkin ('kin), *n.* the sky.

well (wel), *n.* a spring or fountain; shaft sunk to reach a supply of water or other liquid; something resembling a well in shape: *v.i.* to flow or issue forth: *adv.* right; justly; suitably; adequately; favorably; far; not a little: *adj.* good in condition or circumstances; fortunate; sound in body; healthy; safe.

well-bred ('bred), *adj.* refined in manners; cultivated.

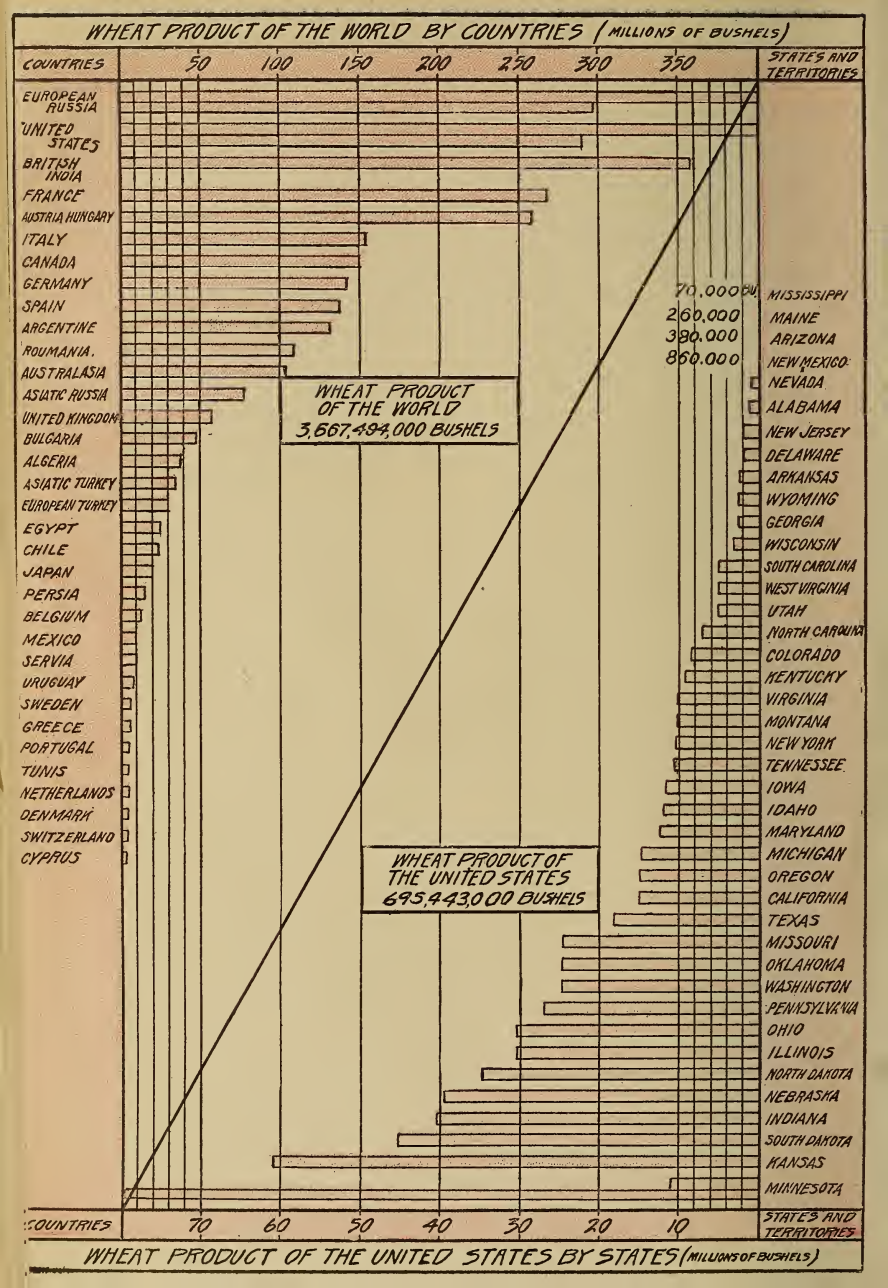
Wellingtonia (-ing-tō'ni-ā), *n.* a name for the big trees of California.

Wellingtons ('ing-tunz), *n.pl.* long-legged boots.

Welsh (welsh), *adj.* pertaining to Wales, its inhabitants, or language: *n.* the people of Wales collectively; the language of Wales.

Welsh-rabbit (-rab'it), *n.* melted cheese spread upon toast.

welt (welt), *n.* a narrow strip of leather around a shoe between the


WHEAT PRODUCT OF THE WORLD BY COUNTRIES (MILLIONS OF BUSHELS)
COUNTRIES
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
STATES AND TERRITORIES
EUROPEAN RUSSIA
UNITED STATES
BRITISH INDIA
FRANCE
AUSTRIA HUNGARY
ITALY
CANADA
GERMANY
SPAIN
ARGENTINE
ROUMANIA.
AUSTRALASIA
ASIATIC RUSSIA
UNITED KINGDOM
BULGARIA
ALGERIA
ASIATIC TURKEY
EUROPEAN TURKEY
EGYPT
CHILE
JAPAN
PERSIA
BELGIUM
MEXICO
SERVIA
URUGUAY
SWEDEN
GREECE
PORTUGAL
TUNIS
NETHERLANDS
DENMARK
SWITZERLAND
CYPRUS
WHEAT PRODUCT OF THE WORLD 3,667,494,000 BUSHELS
WHEAT PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES 695,443,000 BUSHELS
70,000
260,000
380,000
860,000
MISSISSIPPI
MAINE
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
NEVADA
ALABAMA
NEW JERSEY
DELAWARE
ARKANSAS
WYOMING
GEORGIA
WISCONSIN
SOUTH CAROLINA
WEST VIRGINIA
UTAH
NORTH CAROLINA
COLORADO
KENTUCKY
VIRGINIA
MONTANA
NEW YORK
TENNESSEE
IOWA
IDAHO
MARYLAND
MICHIGAN
OREGON
CALIFORNIA
TEXAS
MISSOURI
OKLAHOMA
WASHINGTON
PENNSYLVANIA
OHIO
ILLINOIS
NORTH DAKOTA
NEBRASKA
INDIANA
SOUTH DAKOTA
KANSAS
MINNESOTA
COUNTRIES
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
STATES AND TERRITORIES
WHEAT PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES BY STATES (MILLIONS OF BUSHELS)

upper leather and sole: *v.t.* to furnish with a welt.

welter ('ēr), *v.t.* to roll in mud or foul matter; wallow: *v.t.* to cause to rise and fall, as waves: *n.* that in which any person or animal welters: *adj.* pertaining to, or noting, the most heavily weighted race of a meeting.

welwitschia (-wich'i-â), *n.* an African plant producing only two large leaves.

wen (wen), *n.* a fleshy and movable tumor.

wench (wench), *n.* a young girl or maiden: usually in an invidious or bad sense; female colored servant.

wend (wend), *v.i.* to go; pass: *v.t.* to direct (one's way or course).

went, *p.t.* of go.

wept, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of weep.

were, *p.t. pl.* of be.

werewolf ('woolf), *n.* a person transformed into a wolf in form or appetite, either permanently or at certain periods. Also werwolf.

wert, 2 *per. sing.* of were.

Wesleyan (wes'li-ân), *adj.* pertaining to John Wesley or to Wesleyanism: *n.* a Wesleyan Methodist.

Wesleyanism (-izm), *n.* the doctrines and church polity of the sect of Arminian Methodists, founded by John Wesley, 1739; Methodism.

west (west), *n.* one of the 4 cardinal points, exactly opposite the east; point where the sun appears to set: *adj.* pertaining to, situated at, lying toward, proceeding toward, or coming from, the west: *adv.* towards the west.

West, *n.* the Occident; country or region lying west of any particular place.

western ('ērn), *adj.* tending to, or passing toward, the west.

Western, *adj.* of or pertaining to the Occident or to a western region or country.

westward ('wērd), *adv.* towards the west. Also westwards.

wet (wet), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* wetted or wet, *p.pr.* wetting], to make wet; saturate or moisten with water or some other liquid: *n.* water; moisture; rainy or misty weather; a drink: *adj.* containing, consisting of, or soaked with, water or some other liquid; very damp; rainy or misty.

wether (weth'ēr), *n.* a castrated ram.

wetness (wet'nes), *n.* the state or quality of being wet; humidity; moisture.

wet-nurse ('nērs), *n.* a nurse who suckles the child of another.

wey (wā), *n.* a unit of weight or measure, varying with different articles.

whack (hwak), *n.* a smart resounding blow; large piece: *v.t.* to strike with a smart resounding blow.

whacker ('ēr), *n.* one who whacks; something very large, especially a lie.

whale (hwāl), *n.* a large mammal of the Cetacea, many species of which yield oil and whalebone; a fish of great size.

wharf (hwawrf), *n.* [*pl.* wharfs or wharves (hwawrfs, hwawrvz)], a quay or erection on the shore of a harbor, river, &c., for discharging or taking in cargoes, passengers, &c.

wharfinger ('in-jēr), *n.* the owner of a wharf.

what (hwot), *pron.* that which; the thing that; how great; something: *adj.* of what sort, character, &c.

whatnot ('not), *n.* an article of furniture with shelves for books, ornaments, &c.

wheal (hwēl), *n.* a weal.

wheat (hwēt), *n.* an annual cereal grain from which flour is manufactured.

wheatear ('ēr), *n.* a small migratory singing bird, with a conspicuous white patch at the base of its tail.

wheaten ('n), *adj.* made of wheat.

wheedle (hwē'dl), *v.t.* to entice with flattering words; cajole; coax.

wheel (hwēl), *n.* a circular frame or solid piece of wood or metal turning on its own axis; any wheel-shaped mechanical contrivance; an old instrument of torture; a circular revolving firework: *v.t.* to cause to rotate; convey on wheels: *v.i.* to turn on, or as on, an axis.

wheeler ('ēr), *n.* one who wheels;

the horse nearest to the wheels of a carriage.

wheelman ('mān), *n.* [*pl.* wheelmen ('men)], a cyclist; a steersman.

wheelwright ('rīt), *n.* a maker of wheels and wheeled carriages.

wheeze (hwēz), *v.i.* to breathe hard and audibly: *n.* a puffing or blowing, as in labored breathing.

wheezing ('ing), *n.* the act of breathing hard and audibly.

wheezy ('i), *adj.* affected with wheezing.

whelk (hwelk), *n.* a large marine gasteropod.

whelm (hwelm), *v.t.* to overwhelm.

whelp (hwelp), *n.* the young of a dog, lion, fox, &c.; cub: *v.i.* to bring forth young: said of the female of certain animals, as the dog.

when (hwen), *adv.* at, or after, the time that; at what time; although.

whence (hwens), *adv.* from what place, source, or origin; how.

where (hwār), *adv.* at which place or places; whither.

whereas (-az'), *adv.* when in fact or truth; since.

wherefore ('fōr), *adv.* for which or what reason; why.

wherry (hwer'i), *n.* a light, shallow boat, sharp at both ends; small-decked fishing-vessel; liquor made from the juice of crab-apples after the verjuice is expressed.

whet (hwet), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* whetted, *p.pr.* whetting], to sharpen, especially by rubbing or friction; stimulate.

whether (hweth'ēr), *pron.* which of two: *conj.* which of two alternatives (followed by *or*).

whetstone (hwet'stōn), *n.* a stone for sharpening edged tools, &c.

whey (hwā), *n.* the thin, sweet, watery part of milk, after separation from the curd.

which (hwich), *pron.* a word of interrogation in all genders; the relative serving as the neuter of *who*.

whiff (hwif), *n.* a sudden breath of air, smoke, &c., as from the mouth; light puff; kind of outrigged boat: *v.t.* to puff or emit in whiffs.

whiffle ('l), *v.i.* to veer about like the wind; be fickle or unsteady; prevaricate.

whiffletree, same as swingletree.

whiffling ('ling), *n.* evasion; prevarication.

Whig (hwig), *n.* one of a political party in the United States that favored a protective tariff, and was succeeded by the present Republican party; one of a political party which originated in the 17th century, now called the Liberal party: *adj.* pertaining to Whigs.

while (hwīl), *n.* space of time; duration: *conj.* during the time that: *v.t.* to cause to pass; spend: usually followed by *away*.

whilom (hwī'lōm), *adv.* formerly; long ago.

whilst (hwīlst), *adv.* while.

whim (hwim), *n.* a capricious fancy; freak; notion.

whimper ('pēr), *v.t.* to utter in a low, whining or crying tone: *v.i.* to cry with a low, whining, broken voice.

whimsical ('zi-kāl), *adj.* full of whims; fantastical; odd in appearance.

whimsically (-i), *adv.* in a whimsical manner.

whin (hwin), *n.* a wild, prickly plant of the genus Ulex; furze.

whin-chat ('chat), *n.* a small singing bird.

whine (hwīn), *v.i.* to express sorrow by a plaintive cry; murmur in an unmanly manner: *n.* a plaintive tone; mean or affected complaint.

whining ('ing), *adj.* expressing murmurs by a mean, plaintive, or canting tone.

whinny (hwin'i), *v.i.* to utter a sound like the cry of a horse: *n.* the act of whinnying: *adj.* abounding in whins or furze.

whinstone (hwin'stōn), *n.* a miner's term for hard, resisting rock.

whip (hwip), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* whipped, or whipt, *p.pr.* whipping] to strike or punish with a lash or some other instrument of punishment or correction; flog; lash with sarcasm; beat into a froth; beat out; sew lightly; fish in with a rod and artificial fly:

v.i. to move nimbly; start suddenly and run: *n.* an instrument for driving horses or other animals or for correction; coachman or driver; whipper-in; endless line used for saving life in shipwreck; small tackle with a single rope for hoisting; a member of the British Parliament whose duty it is to summon the members of his party to important divisions; the summons issued.

whipper ('ẽr), *n.* one who whips, especially an officer who inflicts the penalty of legal flogging; coal-whipper.

whipper-in (-ẽr-in'), *n.* a huntsman who keeps the hounds in restraint.

whipping ('ing), *n.* the act of punishing with the lash or rod.

whippoorwill (hwip'pẽr-wil), *n.* a small American bird, named from its cry.

whir (hwẽr) *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* whirred, *p.pr.* whirring], to revolve quickly with a whizzing noise: *n.* a whizzing noise.

whirl (hwẽrl), *v.t.* to turn round rapidly: *v.i.* to turn or move round with velocity; move along swiftly: *n.* a turning with velocity; rapid rotation or whirling motion.

whirligig ('i-gig), *n.* a child's toy which is whirled or spun round.

whirlpool ('pōōl), *n.* a body of water moving with a circular motion forming a vortex or gulf.

whirlwind ('wind), *n.* a violent wind moving spirally; sudden violent rush.

whisk (hwisk), *v.t.* to sweep or stir rapidly; move, or carry off, nimbly: *v.i.* to move rapidly and nimbly: *n.* the act of whisking; small bundle of grass, hair, &c., used as a brush; small instrument used for beating or whisking, especially eggs.

whiskers ('ẽrz), *n. pl.* the hair on a man's cheeks; the bristly hairs on the upper lip of a cat, &c.

whisky (hwis'ki), *n.* an intoxicant distilled from barley, rye, &c. Also Whiskey.

whisper ('pẽr), *v.i.* to speak in a low voice or as not to be overheard: *v.t.* to say under the breath: *n.* a low, soft tone of voice audible only to the listener; suggestion or insinuation.

whist (hwist), *n.* a card game: *interj.* hush!

whistle (hwis'l), *v.i.* to make a shrill sound by forcing the breath through the contracted lips; utter a shrill sound: *v.t.* to call or signal by a whistle: *n.* the shrill noise of one who whistles; small wind-instrument; throat.

whistler ('lẽr), *n.* one who whistles; broken-winded horse; one who keeps an unlicensed dram-shop.

whit (hwit), *n.* the smallest particle.

white (hwīt), *adj.* being without color or of the hue of pure snow; hence pure; innocent; having silvery hair; hoary: *n.* a white man; albumen of an egg: *v.t.* to whitewash.

whitebait ('bāt), *n.* a small, delicate fish.

whitecap ('kap), *n.* a redstart; one of a self-constituted tribunal of persons who visit the houses of offenders against morality and punish them by whipping.

white-feather ('feth-ẽr), *n.* cowardice.

White friar (frī'ẽr), *n.* a Carmelite monk.

White House (hous), *n.* the official residence at Washington of the United States President.

white-lie ('lī), *n.* pious fraud.

white-livered ('liv-ẽrd), *adj.* cowardly.

whiten ('en), *v.t.* to make white; blanch.

white-precipitate (-prē-sip'i-tāt), *n.* ammonia compounded with corrosive sublimate.

white-pyrites (-pi-rī'tēz), *n.* a sulphuret of iron.

white-smith ('smith), *n.* a tinsmith.

white-squall ('skwawl), *n.* a squall not preceded by clouds.

white-swelling ('swel-ing), *n.* a scrofulous inflammation about the joints.

white-throat ('thrōt), *n.* a small migratory singing-bird.

white-vitriol ('vit-ri-ol), *n.* sulphate of zinc.

whitewash ('wosh), *n.* a composi-

tion of lime, whiting, size, water, &c., for whitening ceilings, &c.: *v.t.* to whiten with whitewash; clear from imputation or disgrace; clear (a bankrupt) from his obligations by judicial process.

white-wine ('wīn), *n.* a name for wines of a clear, transparent color.

whitewood ('wood), *n.* tulip-tree wood.

whither (hwith'ĕr), *adv.* to what place; to what; how far.

whiting (hwīt'ing), *n.* pulverized chalk cleansed from impurities; an edible fish.

whitlow (hwit'lō), *n.* a sore about the quick of the nail; felon; a foot disease in sheep.

Whitsun ('sun), *adj.* pertaining to, or observed at, Whitsuntide, or the season of Pentecost.

Whitsunday ('sun-dā), *n.* the seventh Sunday after Easter, commemorating the day of Pentecost.

whittle (hwit'l), *v.t.* to cut, dress, or sharpen with a knife; reduce bit by bit.

whiz (hwiz), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* whizzed, *p.pr.* whizzing], to make a humming or hissing noise: *n.* a humming or hissing noise.

who (hōō), *pron.* referring to one or more persons: used relatively and interrogatively.

whoever (-ev'ĕr), *pron.* every one who; whatever person.

whole (hōl), *adj.* containing all; complete; not defective; hale and sound; unbroken.

wholesale ('sāl), *n.* sale of goods by the piece or in large quantity: *adj.* buying or selling in large quantities.

wholesome ('sum), *adj.* sound; promoting or favoring morals, religion, or prosperity; salubrious; salutary.

wholesomely (-li), *adv.* in a wholesome manner.

wholesomeness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being wholesome.

wholly (hōl'li), *adv.* entirely; exclusively.

whom (hōōm), *pron.* objective of who.

whoop (hōōp), *v.i.* to utter a loud, shrill, and prolonged cry; shout: *n.* a loud shout of, or as of, pursuit or attack.

whooping-cough ('ing-kôf), *n.* a violent, convulsive cough, characterized by its whooping sound.

whop (hwop), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* whopped, *p.pr.* whopping], to thrash or beat: *v.i.* to fall down suddenly: *n.* a blow or fall.

whopper ('ĕr), *n.* something unusually large; a monstrous lie.

whore (hōr), *n.* a female who prostitutes her body for hire; prostitute; adulteress: *v.i.* to fornicate; practice idolatry.

whoredom ('dum), *n.* fornication; idolatry.

whorl (hwĕrl or hwôrl), *n.* any set of organs or appendages arranged in a circle round an axis, as flowers or leaves; turn of the spire of a univalve shell; fly of a spindle.

whorled (hwĕrld), *adj.* furnished with whorls.

whortleberry (hwĕr'tl-ber-i), *n.* a small shrub and its edible blue fruit.

whose (hōōz), *pron. poss.* of who or which.

why (hwī), *adv.* for what cause, reason, or purpose: *interj.* used emphatically: *n.* the reason or cause.

wick (wik), *n.* the cotton or substance of a candle or lamp which supplies the flame.

wicked ('ed), *adj.* evil in principle or practice; sinful; immoral; roguish.

wicker ('ĕr), *n.* a pliant osier: *adj.* made of plaited osiers.

wicket ('et), *n.* a small gate; the three upright stumps in cricket at which the ball is bowled.

wide (wīd), *adj.* extended far each way; broad; vast; very capacious; failing to hit the mark: *adv.* to a great distance; far apart: *n.* a ball bowled outside the bowling-crease.

widely ('li), *adv.* extensively.

widen ('en), *v.t.* to make wide; throw open: *v.i.* to enlarge.

wideness ('nes), *n.* width; breadth.

widow (wid'ō), *n.* a woman bereaved of her husband and remaining unmarried: *v.t.* to bereave of a husband.

widower (-ĕr), *n.* a man bereaved of his wife and remaining unmarried.

width (width), *n.* extent of a thing from side to side.
wield (wēld), *v.t.* to use or employ with the hand; control or sway; handle.
wife (wīf), *n.* [*pl.* wives (wīvz)], a woman united in lawful wedlock to a man; woman in some humble employment.
wifely ('li), *adv.* like, or becoming, a wife.
wig (wig), *n.* false hair worn on the head.
wigan ('ăn), *n.* a kind of canvas-like cotton fabric.
wigged (wigd), *adj.* wearing a wig.
wigging (wig'ing), *n.* a scolding.
wiggle, same as wriggle.
wight (wīt), *n.* a human being.
wigwag (wig'wag), *n.* a signaling flag: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to communicate by means of a wigwag; to wave to and fro.
wigwam (wig'wawm), *n.* an Indian hut.
wild (wīld), *adj.* living in a state of nature; untamed; uncultivated; native; savage; violent; passionate; unreasonable; disorderly; reckless: *n.* a desert.
wilderness (wil'dĕr-nes), *n.* a region or tract of land uncultivated and uninhabited; desert.
wildcat (wīld'kat), *adj.* unsafe; speculative; running without control.
wile (wīl), *n.* a sly artifice; trick: *v.t.* to cause to pass pleasantly (with *away*); cajole [Scotch].
wilful ('fool), *adj.* governed by the will without regard to reason; stubborn; inflexible.
wilfully (-i), *adv.* stubbornly; on purpose.
will (wil), *n.* the faculty of the mind by which one choose or determines; command; pleasure; divine determination; choice; desire; feeling towards; legal disposition of one's property at death: *v.i.* to exercise the will; decree: *v.t.* to determine in the mind; command; direct; bequeath.
willet ('et), *n.* a bird allied to the snipe.
willing ('ing), *adj.* inclined to do or grant; complying; spontaneous; voluntary.
willow ('ō), *n.* a tree of the genus Salix.
wilt, 2 *per. sing.* of will.
Wilton carpet (wil'tun kär'pet), *n.* a kind of imitation Brussels.
wily (wī-li), *adj.* cunning; crafty.
wimple (wim'pl), *n.* a kind of silk or linen headcovering formerly worn by women, and still retained by nuns.
win (win), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* won, *p.pr.* winning], to gain by superiority in a contest or competition; gain or obtain; bring over to one's party; render friendly or favorable: *v.i.* to be successful; triumph.
wince (wins), *v.i.* to twist or turn as in pain or uneasiness; shrink; kick: *n.* the act of wincing.
wincey (win'si), *n.* linsey-woolsey.
winch (winch), *n.* the crank of a wheel or axle.
Winchester (win'ches-tĕr), *n.* a light repeating rifle.
wind (wind), *n.* air in perceptible motion; lungs; power of respiration; breath; flatulence; anything insignificant or light as wind; idle words: *v.t.* to ventilate; scent with the nose, as hounds; render scant of breath; allow to rest, as a horse, in order to let him recover breath: *v.i.* (wīnd) to turn round something; twist; meander: *v.t.* to coil or encircle.
windage (wind'āj), *n.* the difference between the diameter of the bore of a gun and of a shot or shell; deflection of a missile caused by the wind.
windfall ('fawl), *n.* fruit blown down by the wind; unexpected good fortune.
windflower ('flou-ĕr), *n.* the anemone.
windhover ('hōv-ĕr), *n.* the kestrel.
windiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being windy; flatulence; verbosity.
winding (wīnd'ing), *n.* turning; twisting.
winding sheet (-shēt), *n.* a cerecloth.
windlass (wind'lăs), *n.* a horizontal

cylinder or roller by means of which heavy weights, &c., are raised.

window (win'dō), *n.* an aperture, usually glazed, in a building to admit light; frame in such an opening; anything resembling a window.

windpipe (wind'pīp), *n.* the trachea.

windward (wind'wĕrd), *n.* the direction from which the wind blows: *adv.* toward the wind: *adj.* on the side toward the point from which the wind blows.

windy ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* windier, *superl.* windiest], pertaining to, like, or consisting of, wind; boisterous; windward; exposed to the wind; flatulent; empty.

wine (wīn), *n.* the fermented juice of grapes; liquor made from the juice of certain fruits; intoxication; wine party.

wing (wing), *n.* one of the two anterior limbs of a bird, or insect, by which it flies; anything resembling a wing; passage by the wing; flight; side of a building, army, fleet, &c.; care or protection: *v.t.* to furnish with, or as with, wings; transport by flight; supply with side-pieces; wound in the wing: *v.i.* to fly.

wink (wingk), *v.i.* to close and open the eyelids with a quick motion; hint by the motion of the eyelids; connive; tolerate: *n.* act of winking; hint given.

winking ('ing), *n.* the act of shutting and opening the eyes rapidly; act of conniving.

winner (win'ĕr), *n.* one who wins.

winning ('ing), *adj.* adapted to gain favor; attractive; charming: *n.pl.* money gained in any contest or game.

winnow ('ō), *v.t.* to separate and drive the chaff from (grain) by the wind; fan; sift or examine: *v.i.* to separate chaff from grain.

winsome ('sum), *adj.* attractive; pretty.

winter ('tĕr), *n.* the cold season of the year; period or condition resembling winter: *v.i.* to pass the winter; hibernate: *v.t.* to feed or maintain during the winter.

winter-solstice ('tĕr-sol-stis), *n.* the solstice when the sun enters Capricorn, about December 21.

wipe (wīp), *v.t.* to rub or dust the surface of with something soft; dry by rubbing; cleanse, as from abuses; obliterate (with *out*): *n.* act of cleansing by rubbing; blow or crushing repartee; the lapwing.

wire (wīr), *n.* a metallic thread of uniform diameter; telegraph wire; telegram: *v.t.* to bind, or snare, with wire; telegraph.

wireglass (-glas), *n.* glass strengthened by a network of wires in its interior.

wireless (wīr'les), *n.* a wireless telegram; a message sent without wires.

wireless telegraphy (te-leg'rā-fi), *n.* electric telegraphy without the aid of wires to conduct the current.

wireless telephony (te-lef'o-ni), *n.* the art of telephoning without wires.

wire-pulling ('pool-ing), *n.* secret influence or intrigue, especially for political purposes.

wiry ('i), *adj.* made of, or like, wire; strong and flexible; lean and sinewy.

wisdom (wiz'dom), *n.* knowledge practically applied to the best ends; natural sagacity; prudence; skill in affairs; piety.

wisdom-tooth (-tōōth), *n.* the name popularly given to the third molar in each jaw, appearing between the ages of 17 and 25.

wise (wīz), *adj.* judging correctly from experience; possessing wisdom; skilful; learned; discreet; containing, or directed by, wisdom: *suffix* denoting *manner* or *mode of acting.*

wiseacre ('ā-kĕr), *n.* a would-be wise person; pretender to learning.

wisely ('li), *adv.* in a wise manner.

wish (wish), *v.i.* to have a strong desire: *v.t.* to desire or long for; express desire for: *n.* strong or eager desire; thing desired.

wishing ('ing), *n.* a wish.

wishing-bone (-bōn), *n.* the merry-thought. Also wishbone.

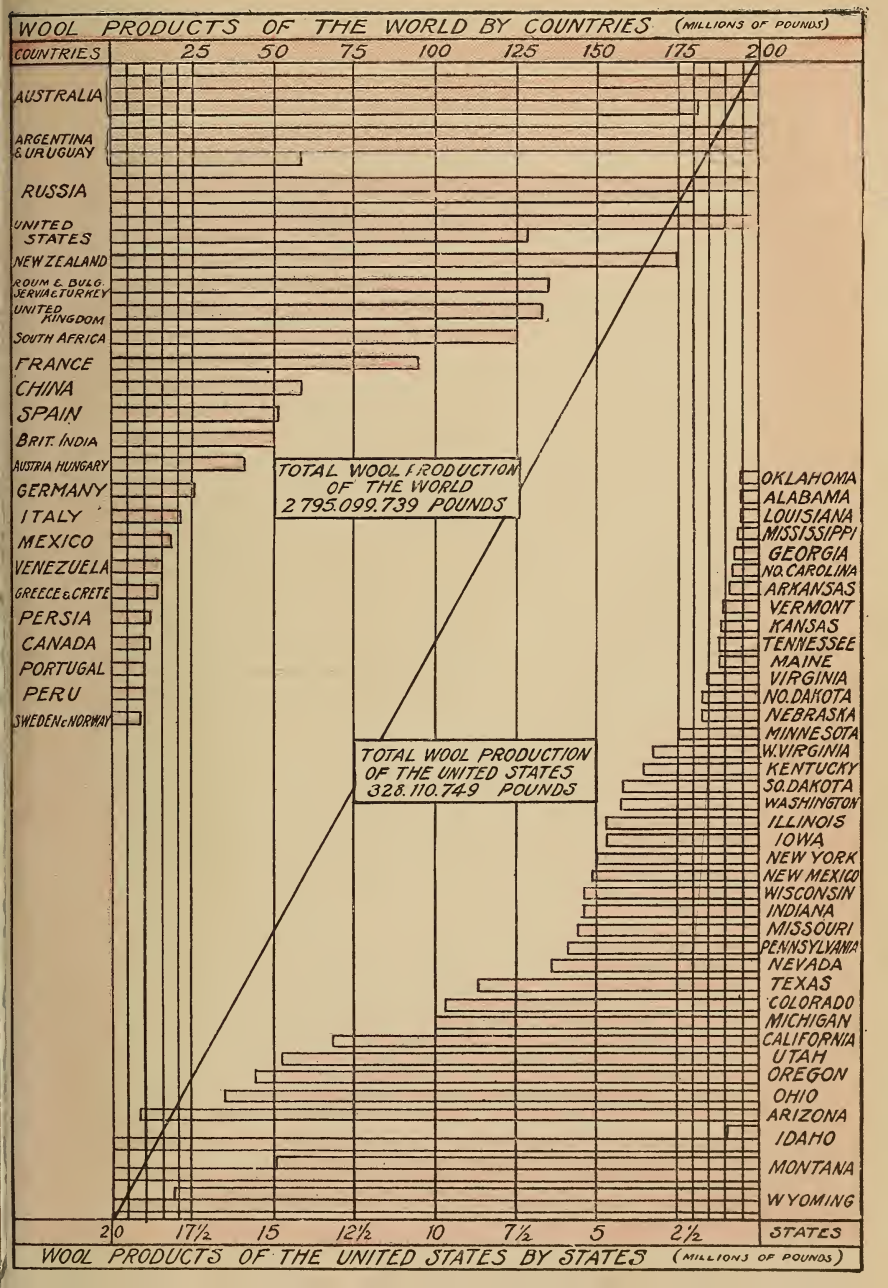
wisp (wisp), *n.* a handful or small bundle, as of straw or hay.

wistful (wist'fool), *adj.* sadly longing; pensive.

wistfully (-i), *adv.* in a wistful manner.

wistiti (wis'tē-tē), *n.* the marmoset.
wit (wit), *v.i.* to know: *n.* knowledge; intellect or mental faculties; sagacity; talent; ingenuity; power of combining ideas with ludicrous effect; one who possesses wit; humorist.
witch (wich), *n.* a woman supposed to have formed a compact with evil spirits, by whose means she possessed supernatural powers; sorceress; fascinating young woman: *v.t.* to bewitch; enchant.
witchcraft ('kräft), *n.* the practice of witches; supernatural or magical powers.
witchery ('ĕr-i), *n.* witchcraft; fascination.
witch-hazel ('hā-zel), *n.* a shrub or small tree of the genus Hamamelis.
witching, same as bewitching.
with (*with*), *prep.* denoting nearness or connection: *prefix* meaning *opposition, departure, privation,* as *with*stand, *with*hold, &c.
withe (with), *n.* a tough flexible twig, especially of willow; band of twigs twisted together.
wither (*with'*ĕr), *v.t.* to cause to fade and become dry; decay: *v.i.* to become sapless.
withers (*with'*ĕrz), *n.pl.* the highest part of a horse's back, between the shoulder-blades.
within ('in), *prep.* inside; in reach of: *adv.* inwardly.
withy (with'i), *n.* a large species of willow; twig: *adj.* flexible and tough.
witness (wit'nes), *n.* attestation of a fact or event; testimony; evidence: *n.* one who sees or has personal knowledge of anything; one who attests: *v.t.* to have direct knowledge of; see; give testimony to; see the execution of (a document) and subscribe it: *v.i.* to give evidence.
witted (wit'ed), *p.adj.* having wit or understanding.
witticism ('i-sizm), *n.* a witty remark.
wittiness ('i-nes), *n.* the quality of being witty.
wittingly ('ing-li), *adv.* with knowledge.
witty ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* wittier, *superl.* wittiest], smartly or cleverly facetious; characterized by, or possessed of, wit; satirical.
wive (wīv), *v.t.* to provide with a wife: *v.i.* to marry.
wizard (wiz'ĕrd), *n.* one supposed to possess supernatural powers, usually from the Evil One; enchanter; sorcerer; conjurer.
wizen ('en), *adj.* dried up; shriveled: *v.i.* & *v.t.* to dry up or shrivel.
woad (wōd), *n.* a plant yielding a blue dye.
woe (wō), *n.* sorrow; grief; misery.
woful ('fool), *adj.* full of, or expressing, woe; sad; mean. Also woeful.
wofully (-i), *adv.* in a woful manner.
wold (wōld), *n.* a forest or wood; plain or open country: *pl.* a hilly district.
wolf (woolf), *n.* [*pl.* wolves (woolvz)], a fierce carnivorous animal of the dog kind: hence a person noted for rapacity or cruelty.
wolfish ('ish), *adj.* like a wolf; ravenously hungry.
wolf's-bane (woolfs'bān), *n.* aconite.
wolf's-foot ('foot), *n.* club-moss.
wolverene (wool-vĕr-ēn'), *n.* a carnivorous quadruped; the glutton. Wolverine.
woman (woom'ăn), *n.* [*pl.* women (wim'en)], an adult person of the female sex; female attendant; wife.
womanhood (-hood), *n.* the state, character, or collective qualities of a woman.
womanish (-ish), *adj.* suitable to, characteristic of, or having the qualities of, a woman; effeminate.
womankind (-kīnd), *n.* women collectively; women of one's household.
womb (wōōm), *n.* the uterus of a female; place where anything is produced; large or deep cavity: *v.t.* to breed in secret.
wombat (wom'bat), *n.* a nocturnal, burrowing, Australian marsupial.
won, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of win.
wonder (wun'dĕr), *n.* the state of mind produced by anything new, strange, unexpected, or surprising; astonishment; cause of wonder; marvel; miracle; prodigy: *v.i.* to feel wonder; be astonished at.

wonderful (-fool), *adj.* exciting wonder; strange. Also wondrous.
wonderfully (-i), *adv.* in a wonderful manner.
wonga (wong'gȧ), *n.* a large Australian pigeon.
wont (wunt), *adj.* used or accustomed: *n.* habit or custom.
wonted ('ed), *adj.* habitual; usual.
woo (wōō), *v.t.* to solicit in love; invite with importunity: *v.i.* to court.
wood (wood), *n.* a large and thick collection of growing trees; solid part of trees; trunk of trees sawn for use.
Woodburytype (-bĕr-i-tīp), *n.* a photo-mechanical process for printing pictures from blocks.
woodcock ('kok), *n.* a wild fowl allied to the snipe.
wooden ('n), *adj.* made, or consisting of, wood; produced as from wood; stiff; awkward; expressionless.
woodiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being woody.
woodman ('mȧn), *n.* a forest officer; forester; one who fells timber; a hunter.
woodpecker ('pek-ĕr), *n.* a bird that taps the trunks of trees to discover insects.
woodruff ('ruf), *n.* an herb.
woody ('i), *adj.* abounding in woods; consisting of, or composed of, or like, wood.
wooer (wōō'ĕr), *n.* one who woos.
woof (wōōf), *n.* the weft or cross-threads in weaving; texture.
wooing (wōō'ing), *adj.* courting: *n.* the act of soliciting in love.
wool (wool), *n.* the soft fine hair which covers sheep, goats, &c.; fine fiber resembling wool; soft, thick hair.
wool-gathering (-ga*th*'ĕr-ing), *adj.* indulgence of idle fancies.
woolen ('en), *adj.* made of wool: *n.* cloth made of wool: *pl.* woolen goods.
woolliness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being woolly.
woolly ('i), *adj.* consisting of, like, or clothed with, wool.
woolpack ('pak), *n.* a bale of wool, 240 lbs.
woolsack ('sak), *n.* a sack of wool; the Lord Chancellor's seat in the British House of Lords.
wool-staple ('stā-pl), *n.* the city or town where wool used to be brought to the king's staple to be sold.
wool-stapler ('stā-plĕr), *n.* a dealer in wool.
wootz (wōōtz), *n.* a very fine kind of steel imported from India, used for edged tools.
word (wĕrd), *n.* an articulate sound, or combination of sounds expressing an idea; constituent part of a sentence; tidings; message or communication; declaration; promise: *pl.* language; speech; conversation; dispute: *v.t.* to express in words; phrase.
Word, *n.* the Son of God; Holy Scripture.
word-book ('book), *n.* a vocabulary.
word-building ('bil-ding), *n.* the formation or composition of words.
worded ('ed), *adj.* expressed in words.
wordiness ('i-nes), *n.* verbosity.
wording ('ing), *n.* the manner in which anything is expressed in words.
word-painting ('pānt-ing), *n.* the description of an event, &c., in vivid, realistic language.
wordy ('i), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or containing many, words; verbose.
wore, *p.t.* of wear.
work (wĕrk), *n.* physical or intellectual effort directed to some end; result of work; labor; employment; duty; a production of an art or science; causing of motion against a resisting body: *pl.* moving parts of a mechanism; industrial manufacturing establishment; structures in civil or military engineering; moral duties as external to faith: *v.i.* to be occupied in business or labor; perform; act; be in a state of severe exertion; ferment: *v.t.* to make by labor; influence or effect; excite; manage or carry out; sew or embroider.
workhouse ('hous), *n.* a poorhouse; a house where convicts are confined to labor.


WOOL PRODUCTS OF THE WORLD BY COUNTRIES (MILLIONS OF POUNDS)
COUNTRIES
25
50
75
100
125
150
175
200
AUSTRALIA
ARGENTINA & URUGUAY
RUSSIA
UNITED STATES
NEW ZEALAND
ROUM. & BULG. SERVIA & TURKEY
UNITED KINGDOM
SOUTH AFRICA
FRANCE
CHINA
SPAIN
BRIT. INDIA
AUSTRIA HUNGARY
GERMANY
ITALY
MEXICO
VENEZUELA
GREECE & CRETE
PERSIA
CANADA
PORTUGAL
PERU
SWEDEN & NORWAY
TOTAL WOOL PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD 2 795.099.739 POUNDS
TOTAL WOOL PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES 328.110.749 POUNDS
OKLAHOMA
ALABAMA
LOUISIANA
MISSISSIPPI
GEORGIA
NO. CAROLINA
ARKANSAS
VERMONT
KANSAS
TENNESSEE
MAINE
VIRGINIA
NO. DAKOTA
NEBRASKA
MINNESOTA
W. VIRGINIA
KENTUCKY
SO. DAKOTA
WASHINGTON
ILLINOIS
IOWA
NEW YORK
NEW MEXICO
WISCONSIN
INDIANA
MISSOURI
PENNSYLVANIA
NEVADA
TEXAS
COLORADO
MICHIGAN
CALIFORNIA
UTAH
OREGON
OHIO
ARIZONA
IDAHO
MONTANA
WYOMING
20
17½
15
12½
10
7½
5
2½
STATES
WOOL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES BY STATES (MILLIONS OF POUNDS)

world (wĕrld), *n.* the earth and its inhabitants; whole system of created things; universe; present state of existence; people generally; public life or society; secular life; sphere or domain; very much.
worldliness ('li-nes), *n.* the state of being addicted to gain and temporal pleasures.
worldling ('ling), *n.* one who is devoted to the pleasures and advantages of the present.
worldly ('li), *adj.* pertaining to, or devoted to, this life and its enjoyments and advantages.
worm (wĕrm), *n.* any small creeping animal entirely destitute of feet, or having very short ones; anything that gnaws or torments the mind; thread of a screw; spiral pipe in a still or condenser; a groveling, debased creature: *v.i.* to work slowly, secretly, and gradually: *v.t.* to undermine by slow and secret means.
worm-wheel ('hwēl), *n.* a wheel working into the spiral of a screw.
wormwood ('wood), *n.* the bitter plant Absinthium, used as a powerful tonic; source of bitterness.
worn, *p.p.* of wear.
worried (wur'id), *adj.* harassed; tired.
worrier ('i-ĕr), *n.* one who worries.
worriment ('i-ment), *n.* anxiety; trouble.
worrisome ('i-sum), *adj.* causing worry.
worry ('i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* worried, *p.pr.* worrying], to tear or mangle with the teeth; harass with anxiety or care; vex or annoy; tease: *v.i.* to feel or express undue anxiety; be fretful; fight, as dogs: *n.* harassing trouble; anxiety; perplexity.
worse (wĕrs), *adj.* [*comp.* of bad]: *n.* loss; defeat; inferior state or condition: *adv.* bad in a greater degree.
worship (wĕr'ship), *n.* in England, a title of honor used in addressing certain magistrates, especially mayors; act of paying divine honor to God: *v.t.* to pay divine honors, or religious service, to; reverence with great respect: *v.i.* to perform acts of homage or adoration, especially religious service.
worshipful (-fool), *adj.* claiming or worthy of respect or honor: a term of respect.
worshiper (-ĕr), *n.* one who worships.
worst (wĕrst), *adj. superl.* of bad; bad or evil in the highest degree; most severe or dangerous: *adv.* worse than all others: *n.* the most evil or calamitous state: *v.t.* to get the advantage of in a contest; overthrow; defeat.
worsted (woos'ted), *n.* twisted thread spun out of woolen yarn: *adj.* made of worsted.
wort (wĕrt), *n.* the saccharine infusion of malt which ferments and makes beer; an herb.
worth (wĕrth), *n.* value; price; moral excellence: *adj.* equal in value to; having estate or wealth to the value of; deserving of.
worthily (wĕr'*th*i-li), *adv.* in a worthy manner; justly.
worthiness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being worthy; excellence.
worthless (wĕrth'les), *adj.* having no value, virtue, or excellence; morally bad; contemptible.
worthy (*'th*i), *adj.* [*comp.* worthier, *superl.* worthiest], having worth or excellence; estimable: *n.* a man of eminent worth.
would, *p.t.* of will.
would-be (wood'bē), *adj.* pretending, or desirous of being thought to be: *n.* a vain pretender.
wound (wōond or wound), *n.* a breach of the skin and flesh given to an animal body by violence; hurt; injury: *v.t.* to make a wound in; lacerate; injure; hurt the feeling of: *p.t.* & *p.p.* of wind (wound).
wove, *p.t.* of weave.
woven, *p.p.* of weave.
wow-wow (wou'wou), *n.* a Javanese ape.
wrack (rak), *n.* seaweed cast ashore; ruin; destruction; a thin, flying cloud.
wraith (rāth), *n.* the supposed ghost of a person in his exact likeness seen immediately before, or at the time of his death [Scotch].
wrangle (rang'gl), *v.i.* to dispute an-

grily or noisily: *n.* an angry or noisy dispute.

wrangler ('glēr), *n.* one who wrangles; an angry or noisy disputant.

wrap (rap), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* wrapped (wrapt), *p.pr.* wrapping], to roll or wind together; cover with something rolled around; involve; conceal by enveloping: *n.* a wrapper, shawl, or rug.

wrapper ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, wraps; that in which anything is inclosed or wrapped; loose over or upper garment.

wrasse (ras), *n.* a bony, brightly colored fish of the genus Labrus.

wrath (rāth), *n.* violent anger; indignation.

wrathful ('fool), *adj.* violently angry.

wrathfully (-i), *adv.* in a wrathful manner.

wreak (rēk), *v.t.* to execute in vengeance or passion; inflict.

wreath (rēth), *n.* anything curled or twisted; garland or chaplet.

wreathe (rē*th*), *v.t.* to twist into a wreath; intertwine: *v.i.* to be interwoven.

wreck (rek), *n.* the destruction of a ship by being driven ashore, or on a rock, &c.; ruins of a ship so destroyed; remains of anything ruined; destruction: *v.t.* to destroy or cast away, as a ship, by violence; ruin or destroy.

wreckage ('āj), *n.* remains of a wrecked vessel; act of wrecking; state of being wrecked.

wrecker ('ēr), *n.* one who plunders, or causes, wrecks; one who removes the cargo from a wrecked vessel.

wren (ren), *n.* a small insessorial bird.

wrench (rench), *v.t.* to wring or pull with a twist; strain: *n.* a violent twist; sprain; instrument for exerting a twisting strain.

wrest (rest), *v.t.* to twist, wrench, or force from by violence; distort; turn from its natural meaning; pervert: *n.* violent pulling or twisting; perversion.

wrester ('ēr), *n.* one who wrests.

wrestle (res'l), *v.i.* to contend, by grappling with, or striving to trip or throw down, another; strive earnestly: *v.t.* to contend against in wrestling: *n.* the act of one who wrestles; struggle. Also wrestling.

wrestler ('lēr), *n.* one who wrestles.

wretch (rech), *n.* a despicable or worthless person; one sunk in the deepest woe.

wretched ('ed), *adj.* miserable; unhappy; sunk in deep misery or woe; worthless; of miserable quality or character.

wriggle (rig'l), *v.i.* to twist to and fro: *v.t.* to move by, or as by, wriggling: *n.* a wriggling motion.

wriggler ('ler), *n.* one who wriggles.

wright (rīt), *n.* one occupied in some mechanical operation; artificer; carpenter [Scotch].

wring (ring), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* wrung, *p.pr.* wringing], to twist; turn and strain; force or compress; extort: *n.* a forcible twist.

wringer ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, wrings.

wrinkle (ring'kl), *n.* a small ridge or furrow on a smooth surface; crease; useful hint or idea: *v.t.* to form or cause wrinkles; crease: *v.i.* to become wrinkled.

wrist (rist), *n.* the joint uniting the hand to the arm.

writ (rit), *n.* anything written; a written document to enforce obedience to an order of a court of justice.

write (rīt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* wrote, *p.p.* written, *p.pr.* writing], to form with a pen or similar instrument on paper, &c.; express in writing; engrave; produce, as an author: *v.i.* to form letters with the pen; send letters; compose books.

writer ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, writes; clerk or amanuensis; author; journalist.

writhe (rī*th*), *v.t.* to twist with violence; pervert: *v.i.* to contort the body.

writing (rīt'ing), *n.* the act of forming letters with a pen, &c.; composition, manuscript, or book; legal instrument.

written (writ'n), *adj.* reduced to writing.

written law (law), *n.* statute law.
wrong (rông), *adj.* not morally right; false; unjust mistaken; not fit or suitable; incorrect: *adv.* unjustly; erroneously. Also wrongly.
wrongful ('fool), *adj.* contrary to moral law or justice; injurious.
wrongfully (i), *adv.* in a wrongful manner.
wrote, *p.t.* of write.
wroth (rawth), *adj.* much exasperated.
wrought (rawt), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of work.
wrought-iron ('i-ern), *n.* malleable iron; iron capable of being welded.
wrung, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of wring.
wry (rī), *adj.* distorted; twisted; turned to one side; perverted; false; showing distaste, disgust, impatience, &c.
wrybill (rī'bil), *n.* the crookbill plover.
wryly ('li), *adv.* in a wry manner.
wrymouth (rī'mouth), *n.* an eel-shaped North Atlantic fish with a vertical mouth.
wryneck (rī'nĕk), *n.* a migratory bird, allied to the woodpecker: a distorted neck.
wryness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being wry or distorted.
wulfenite (wūl'fen-īte), *n.* a resinous lead molybdate, named after the Austrian mineralogist, F. X. v. Wulfen.
wurbagool (wur'bâ-gūl), *n.* an East Indian flying fox.
wurraluh (wur'a-lū), *n.* the Australian white-quilled honey-eating bird.
wurrus (wur'us), *n.* a vermifugal red powder obtained from Arabian spurge trees.
wurtzite (wurts'īte), *n.* zinc sulphide of a brownish-black resinous nature, named after the French chemist, C. A. Wurtz.
wych (wich), *n.* a brine pit.
wych-elm ('elm), *n.* a species of elm.
wynkernel (wink'ēr-nel), *n.* the water-hen.

xanthein (zan'thē-in), *n.* the yellow coloring matter of certain plants and flowers; a whitish powder, allied to uric acid, obtained from urine or guano. Also xanthin.

xanthic ('thik), *adj.* tending to a yellow color.

xanthic acid (as'id), *n.* a heavy, colorless, oily liquid consisting of bisulphuret of carbon, water, and an oxide of ethyl.

Xanthippe (zan-tip'ē), *n.* a scolding woman: from the termagant wife of Socrates.

xantho, a *prefix,* meaning *yellow,* as *xantho*carpous: *adj.* having yellow fruit.

xanthophyll ('thō-fil), *n.* the yellow coloring matter of withering leaves.

xanthous ('thus), *adj.* yellow; noting races having brown, flaxen, or red hair and blue eyes.

xebec (zē'bek), *n.* a small three-masted vessel with lateen and square sails.

xenium (zē'ni-um), *n.* in ancient Greece, a present given to a guest or foreign ambassador.

xeno, a *prefix,* meaning a *stranger,* as *xeno*genesis, heterogenesis.

xenon (zē'non), *n.* a newly discovered gas, associated with argon.

xerasia (zē-rā'si-â), *n.* a disease of the scalp, characterized by dryness.

xeres (zer'es), *n.* sherry.

xeroderma (zē-rō-dēr'mâ), *n.* a disease of the skin characterized by dryness.

xerophthalmia (-rof-thal'mi-â), *n.* abnormal dryness of the eyeball, accompanied by redness and irritation.

xiphoid (zī'foid), *adj.* sword-shaped.

X-rays (eks'rāz), the Roentgen rays.

xylene (zī'lēn), *n.* a colorless oily liquid found in coal and wood tar. Also xylol.

xylite ('līt), *n.* a kind of asbestos.

xylo, a *prefix,* meaning *wood.*

xylobalsamum (zī-lō-bal'sâ-mum), *n.* a balsam obtained from the dried wood of the balsam-tree.

xylogen ('lō-jen), *n.* lignin.

xylograph ('lō-gråf), *n.* an engraving on wood; an impression from such an engraving.

xylographic (-gråf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to xylography or wood engraving.

xylography (-log'râ-fi), *n.* the art of process of making prints from the natural grain of wood; a kind of decorative painting on wood.

xyloid (zī'loid), *adj.* like wood.

xyloidin (-loid'in), *n.* an explosive compound produced by the action of nitric acid on starch.

xylol, same as xylene.

xylonite ('lō-nīt), *n.* a kind of compressed gun-cotton, resembling ivory, used for making various articles, as combs, &c.

xylophone ('lō-fōn), *n.* a musical instrument consisting of a graduated series of wooden bars, and sounded by means of small wooden hammers.

Xyris (zī'ris), *n.* a genus of tropical sedge-like plants.

xyster (zis'tēr), *n.* a surgical instrument for scraping bones.

xystos ('tos), *n.* a long covered portico for athletic exercises. Also xystus.

yacare (yak'ä-rā), *n.* a South American crocodile.
yacca-wood ('ä-wood), *n.* the wood of a tree of Jamaica, used for cabinet-work.
yacht (yot), *n.* a light, and quick-sailing vessel used for pleasure or racing: *v.i.* to sail or cruise about in a yacht.
yachting ('ing), *adj.* pertaining to a yacht: *n.* the practice of sailing a yacht.
yachtsman (yots'man), *n.* [*pl.* yachtsmen ('men)], the owner or sailer of a yacht.
yager, same as jäger.
yahoo (yā-hōō'), *n.* a savage: from the race of brutes in Gulliver's Travels.
yak (yak), *n.* a kind of ox.
yak-lace ('lās), *n.* a coarse lace.
yaksha ('shä), *n.* a Hindu gnome.
yam (yam), *n.* a large edible tuber of various climbing plants of the genus Dioscorea.
yank (yangk), *v.t.* to jerk or twist: *v.i.* to work cleverly and pushingly: *n.* a jerk or twist.
Yankee ('ē), *n.* the popular name of New England Americans: used generally for citizens of the United States: *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, citizens of the United States.
Yankee-Doodle (-dōō'dl), *n.* a popular melody of the United States.
Yankeeism (-izm), *n.* a Yankee idiom, practice, or custom.
yanking ('ing), *adj.* active; pushing.
yanolite (yan'ō-līt), *n.* a kind of garnet.
yaourt (yourt), *n.* a fermented liquor prepared from milk, similar to koumiss.
yap (yap), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* yapped, *p.pr.* yapping], to yelp or bark, as a dog: *n.* a yelp or bark.
yapock (yap'uk), *n.* a South American aquatic opossum.
yapon (yaw'pun), *n.* a kind of holly, the leaves of which are used as tea. South Sea tea.
yard (yärd), *n.* a standard measure of length = 3 ft.; a long piece of timber on a mast for spreading square sails; an enclosure adjoining or attached to a house, or where some manufacture is carried on.
yarn (yärn), *n.* spun thread; one of the threads of a rope; a sailor's story, especially one of doubtful veracity: *v.i.* to tell a story.
yataghan (yat'ä-gân), *n.* a dagger-like, double-curved saber.
yaup (yawp), *n.* the blue titmouse.
yaw (yaw), *v.i.* to steer wildly; deviate from the right course: said of a ship; rise in blisters or white froth.
yawl (yawl), *n.* a light, decked, two-masted boat; jolly-boat: *v.i.* to howl.
yawn (yawn), *n.* an involuntary opening of the jaws through drowsiness, &c.: *v.i.* to gape involuntarily.
yawning ('ing), *adj.* gaping; drowsy.
yawp (yawp), same as yelp.
yclad (ē-klad), *adj.* clothed.
ycleped ('klept), *adj.* called. Also yclept.
ye (yē), *pron.*; *nom. pl.* of thou.
yea (yā), *adv.* yes; truly.
yean (yēn), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to lamb.
yeanling ('ling), *n.* a lamb.
year (yēr), *n.* the period during which the earth makes one complete revolu-

tion round the sun (365¼ days) : *pl.* age; old age.

yearn (yērn), *v.i.* to feel an earnest desire; be filled with eager longing or desire.

yeast (yēst), *n.* the barm or ferment of beer or other liquor in fermentation; froth; any preparation for raising dough.

yeastiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being yeasty.

yeggman (yeg'man), *n.* a desperate burglar, a safe breaker.

yelk, same as yolk.

yell (yel), *n.* a sharp, discordant cry, as of agony: *v.t.* to scream: *v.i.* to utter a sharp, discordant cry.

yellow ('ō), *adj.* of a bright, pure color resembling gold; jaundiced.

yellowish ('ish), *adj.* somewhat yellow.

yelp (yelp), *v.i.* to utter a sharp bark: *n.* a sharp bark.

yeoman (yō'mân), *n.* [*pl.* yeomen ('men)], in England, a man possessed of a small landed estate; farmer; freeholder; an officer of the Royal household; in the United States navy, a petty officer in charge of stores.

yeomanry (-ri), *n.* yeomen collectively; volunteer cavalry.

yerba (yēr'bå), *n.* Paraguay tea.

yerk (yērk), *v.t.* to jerk; thrust suddenly; lash [Scotch]: *v.i.* to kick: *n.* a sudden, smart thrust.

yes (yes), *adv.* yea: opposed to no.

yesterday ('tēr-dā), *n.* the day last past; recent time: *adv.* on the day last past.

yet (yet), *adv.* in addition; still; moreover: *conj.* nevertheless; however.

yew (yōō), *n.* a large evergreen tree of the genus Taxus: *adj.* pertaining to yew trees.

yewen ('en), *adj.* made of yew.

Yiddish (yid'ish), *n.* a kind of composite language spoken by foreign Jews in England.

yield (yēld), *v.t.* to submit; produce; concede: *v.i.* to assent; comply; give way; cease opposition; give a return or produce: *n.* product; return.

yielder ('ēr), *n.* one who yields.

yielding ('ing), *adj.* inclined to give way or comply; accommodating: *n.* the act of producing; submission; compliance.

yl, a *suffix,* meaning *basis*: used as a characteristic termination of chemical radicals.

Y-level (wī'lev-el), *n.* an instrument for measuring heights and distances.

yodel, same as jodel.

yojan ('jân), *n.* in the East Indies, a measure of length = 5 miles.

yoke (yōk), *n.* a piece of hollowed timber for connecting two draught oxen together; a frame of wood fitted to a person's shoulders for carrying a pail, &c., suspended to each end; bond, tie, or link; pair or couple; service; mark of slavery; bar attached to the rudder-head to which the steering lines are fastened: *v.t.* to join together; couple; place a yoke upon; enslave; confine.

yokel (yō'kl), *n.* a rustic.

yolk (yōk), *n.* yellow part of an egg; vitellus, the oily secretion from the skin of a sheep which renders the wool soft and pliable.

yonder (yon'dēr), *adj.* at a distance, but in view: *adj.* being at a distance, but in view. Also yon.

yore (yōr), *adv.* in old time; long ago.

you (ū), *pron. nom.* & *obj. pl.* of thou: now used for thou and thee.

young (yung), *adj.* being in the early part of life or growth; inexperienced; not matured; raw; vigorous; fresh; pertaining to youth; of youthful appearance: *n.* offspring collectively.

youngish ('ish), *adj.* somewhat young.

youngster ('stēr), *n.* a young person; lad.

younker ('kēr), *n.* a young fellow; stripling.

your (yōōr), *pron. poss. pl.* of thou or you. Also yours.

yourself (-self'), *pron.* [*pl.* yourselves (-selvz')], you in your own person.

yourts (yōōrts), *n.* the underground dwellings of the Eskimo.

youth (yōōth), *n.* [*pl.* youths (yōōths)], early life; a young person; young persons collectively; condition of being young.

youthful ('fool), *adj.* pertaining to youth or the early part of life; fresh; vigorous.

youthfully (-i), *adv.* in a youthful manner.

yowl (youl), *n.* a howl: *v.i.* to howl or yell.

yponomeutidæ (i-pon'o-mū'tidē), *n. pl.* ermine moths.

ypsiliform (ip-sil'i-fôrm), *a.* formed like the Greek capital letter upsilon, **Y.**

ytterbium (ī-tēr'bi-um), *n.* a rare chemical element discovered by the spectroscope.

yttria (it'ri-å), *n.* the oxide of yttrium.

yttrium ('ri-um), *n.* the metallic base of yttria.

yttrocerite (-rō-sē'rīt), *n.* a mineral of violet-blue color.

yucca (yuk'å), *n.* a sub-tropical American plant characterized by its stiff lanceolate leaves; Adam's needle.

yuck (yuc), *v.t.* to snatch forcibly; to scratch; to itch.

yucker (yuk'ĕr), *n.* the flicker bird.

yufts (yufts), *n.* a kind of Russian leather.

yulan (yōō'lan), *n.* a species of magnolia with snow-white flowers.

Yule (yōōl), *n.* Christmas.

Yule-log ('log), *n.* a large block of wood formerly put upon the hearth on Christmas eve to form the basis of the Christmas fire.

Yule-tide ('tīd), *n.* Christmastide.

Yuman (yū'man), *n.* a linguistic of North American Indians.

Yuncan (yun'cān), *n.* a linguistic stock of North American Indians.

yunx (yunx), *n.* a wryneck bird.

yurga (yur'gå), *n.* the Afghan yabu, or ambling mountain pony.

Yurucari (yū'rū-cå'ri), *n.* a linguistic stock of South American Indians.

yutu (yū'tū), *n.* the Peruvian tinamou bird.

zaffre (zaf'ẽr), *n.* impure oxide of cobalt, of an intensely blue color, used in enameling, pottery, &c. Also zaffer.

zaim (zä'im), *n.* a Turkish military chief.

zamang (zâ-mang'), *n.* a huge leguminous tree, the sweet pulpy pods of which are used for feeding cattle.

zamouse (zâ-mōōs'), *n.* a West African buffalo, with hair-fringed ears and without a dewlap.

zany (zā'ni), *n.* a buffoon; merry-andrew.

zaptiah (zap'ti-â), *n.* a Turkish policeman.

zealot (zel'ot), *n.* an enthusiast; fanatic.

Zealot, *n.* one of a fanatical sect of Jews which carried on a desperate struggle with the Romans until the fall of Jerusalem (70 A. D.).

zealous ('us), *adj.* ardent in the pursuit of an object; enthusiastic.

zebec, same as xebec.

zebra (zē'brâ), *n.* a wild animal of Africa of the genus Equus, with black and white stripes; a wood much used in cabinet-making.

zebu ('bū), *n.* the Indian ox or cow, with long pendulous ears, and large prominent hump on the shoulders.

zechstein (zek'stīn), *n.* magnesium limestone.

zemule (zē'mūl), *n.* a hybrid mammal bred by crossing a zebra and a donkey.

Zend (zend), *n.* the Iranian language of ancient Persia.

Zend-Avesta (-â-ves'tâ), *n.* the sacred writings of the Zoroastrians, ascribed to Zoroaster.

zendik ('dik), *n.* in the East, a name for an unbeliever.

zenith (zē'nith), *n.* the point in the heavens directly over the head of the spectator; greatest height.

zeolite (zē'ō-līt), *n.* an extensive group of minerals, consisting of hydrated silicates: so called from their frothing when under the blowpipe.

zephyr (zef'ẽr), *n.* the west wind; soft, gentle breeze.

zero (zē'rō), *n.* a cipher; nothing; neutral point (°) between any ascending or descending scale or series.

zest (zest), *n.* relish; keen enjoyment.

zeugma (zūg'mâ), *n.* a figure in grammar by which a verb, adjective, or other part of speech, relating to one noun is referred to another.

Zif (zif), *n.* the second month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year (part of May-June) and eighth of the civil year.

zigzag (zig'zag), *adj.* having short, sharp turns: *n.* something with short, sharp turns.

zimb (zimb), *n.* a dipterous insect resembling the tsetse.

zinc (zingk), *n.* a bluish-white metal.

zincic (zin'sik), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, zinc. Also zincky, zinky, zinckic.

zincode (zingk'ōd), *n.* the negative pole of a voltaic battery.

zincograph ('ō-gråf), *n.* an impression from a zinc plate.

zincography (-og'rā-fi), *n.* the art of drawing upon, or printing from, zinc plates.

zincoid ('oid), *adj.* zinc-like.

zingel (zing'el), *n.* a perch found in the Danube.

zinkenite (zingk'en-īt), *n.* a steel-grey mineral, a sulphide of antimony and lead.

Zion (zī'un), *n.* a hill in Jerusalem, the royal residence of King David and his successors: hence the Church of God.

Zionism (-izm), *n.* a project for the reëstablishment of the Jews as a nation in Palestine.

zircon (zēr'kon), *n.* a heavy, hard, sparkling mineral.

zirconia (-kō'ni-ā), *n.* the oxide of zirconium.

zirconium ('ni-um), *n.* a rare metallic element.

zither (zith'ĕr), *n.* a stringed musical instrument, consisting of a sounding box and 28 to 31 strings.

zoanthropy (zō-an'thrō-pi), *n.* a kind of mania, in which the patient believes himself to be transformed into an animal.

zobo ('bō), *n.* an ox-like animal of India. Also zobu.

zodiac ('di-ak), *n.* an imaginary broad belt in the heavens, containing the 12 constellations or signs of the zodiac which the sun traverses annually.

zodiacal (-dī'ā-kāl), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated within, the zodiac.

zodiacal light (līt), *n.* a luminous tract of the sky of triangular shape, its base being on the horizon: seen in the evening at twilight, and before dawn.

zoetrope ('ē-trōp), *n.* an optical instrument by means of which figures, &c., on a circular card appear to be in active motion when viewed through slots in the upper side.

zofra ('frā), *n.* a Moorish carpet.

Zolaism ('lā-izm), *n.* excessive realism in the literary treatment of the worse side of human life or nature: from Emile Zola, the French realistic novelist.

zollverein (tsol'fĕr-īn), *n.* the German customs union, formed 1827 and further extended in 1867 to establish uniform rates; a customs union.

zonal (zō'nāl), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed of, a zone or zones.

zone (zōn), *n.* one of the 5 great belts into which the surface of the earth is divided with respect to latitude and temperature; that belt or district within which certain animal or plant forms of life are confined; a girdle or belt: *v.t.* to encircle with, or as with, a zone.

zoned (zōnd), *n.* wearing a belt or girdle; having zones; striped.

zoö, a *prefix* meaning *animal*, as *zoö*chemistry, animal chemistry.

zoo (zōō), *n.* a park or other large inclosure in which live animals are kept for public exhibition; zoölogical garden.

zoögeography (zō-ō-jē-og'rā-fi), *n.* the study of the geographical distribution of animals.

zoögeographical (-ō-graf'i-kāl), *adj.* pertaining to zoögeography.

zoöglœa (-ō-glē'ā), *n.* a mass of bacteria inclosed in a viscous, gelatinous substance.

zoögraphic (-gráf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to zoögraphy.

zoögraphy (-og'rā-fi), *n.* the description of animals, their forms and habits.

zoöid ('oid), *n.* an animal in one of its inferior stages of development; an individual of a compound or colonial animal organization.

zoölatry (-ol'ā-tri), *n.* animal-worship.

zoölogical (-ō-loj'i-kāl), *adj.* pertaining to zoölogy.

zoölogically (-i), *adv.* according to the principles of zoology.

zoölogist (-ol'ō-jist), *n.* one skilled in zoölogy.

zoölogy (-ol'ō-ji), *n.* that part of biology that treats of animals, their structure, classification, habits, and distribution.

zoömorphism (-môr'fizm), *n.* the representation of a deity in the form, or with the attributes, of an animal.

zoön ('ōn), *n.* an animal which is the sole product of a single ovum.

zoöphilist (-of'i-list), *n.* a lover of animals.

zoöphysiology (-ō-fiz-i-ol'ō-gi), *n.* physiology of the lower animals.

zoöphyte ('ō-fīt), *n.* an animal of low organization, bearing some external resemblance to a plant.

zoosperm ('ō-spĕrm), *n.* the male seed-cell.

zoospore ('ō-spōr), *n.* the active spores of certain algæ endowed with motion by means of ciliated processes.

zootomist (-ot'ō-mist), *n.* a comparative anatomist.

zootomy ('ō-mi), *n.* the dissection or anatomy of animals.

zorilla (zō-ril'å), *n.* a kind of skunk.

Zoroastrian (-rō-as'tri-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Zoroaster, the reputed founder of the Parsi religion, or to his doctrines.

Zoroastrianism (-izm), *n.* the religious system, contained in the Zend-Avesta, said to have been founded by Zoroaster, the legislator and prophet of ancient Persia.

zouave (zōō-äv'), *n.* a soldier of a light infantry corps of the French army, wearing an Arab dress.

zuchetto (tsōō-kät'ō), *n.* a skull-cap covering the tonsure and worn under the biretta. Also zuchetta.

Zulu (zōō'lōō), *n.* one of a warlike tribe of Kaffirs, north of Natal.

zumbooruk (zum'boo-ruk), *n.* a small swivel cannon fired from the back of a camel.

Zuni (zōō'nyē), *n.* one of a tribe of Pueblo Indians of New Mexico.

zygoma (zī-gō'må), *n.* the cheek-bone.

zygomorphous (zig'ō-môr'fus), *a.* yoke-shaped; applied chiefly to divided flowers.

zygosis (zig'ō-sis), *n.* coalescence; junction; conjugation.

zygospore (zig'ō-spōr), *n.* the conjugated spore of two gametes.

zyme (zīm), *n.* the germ supposed to be the poisonous cause of zymotic diseases.

zymic (zim'ik), *adj.* produced by fermentation.

zymogen (zī'mō-jen), *n.* any substance that by internal changes gives rise to a ferment. Also zymogene.

zymologist (-mol'ō-jist), *n.* one skilled in zymology.

zymology ('ō-ji), *n.* the doctrine of fermentation. Also zumology.

zymometer (-mom'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for ascertaining the degree of fermentation in different liquids. Zymosimeter.

zymophyte (zī'mō-fīt), *n.* a bacteroid ferment.

zymoscope (zī'mō-scōp), *n.* an instrument invented by Zenneck to measure the degrees of fermenting power.

zymosis (zī-mō'sis), *n.* a fermentation.

zymotic (-mot'ik), *adj.* producing fermentation, or a disease in which a virus works through the body like a ferment, as cholera.

zymotic diseases (dis'ēz-ez), *n.* a class of contagious or epidemic diseases, supposed to be produced by a virus or organism which acts like a ferment.

zymotically (-ål-i), *adv.* in a zymotic manner.

zymurgy (zī'mĕr-ji), *n.* that branch of industrial chemistry which deals with the processes of fermentation in brewing, wine-making, &c.

zythum ('thum), *n.* an ancient beverage made from malt and wheat.

zyxomma (six-ôma), *n.* a large-headed, big-eyed, narrow-faced dragon-fly of India.

New Century Reference
Library

Treasury of Facts

CONTAINING
MUCH VALUABLE INFORMATION OFTEN IN DEMAND,
BUT NOT USUALLY FOUND IN A
SINGLE COLLECTION

For Table of Contents see next page

Table of Contents

Synonyms and Antonyms

Christian Names of Men

Christian Names of Women

Foreign Words, Phrases, Proverbs, Quotations, etc.

Facts about the Earth

Declaration of Independence

Constitution of the United States of America

Metric System of Weights and Measures

Value of Foreign Coins in U. S. Money

Time Difference

Electoral Vote

Weather Forecasts

Presidents of the United States

Language of the Flowers

Language of Gems

States, Names of, their Origin and Meaning

Dictionary of Commercial and Legal Terms

Familiar Allusions

Famous Characters in Poetry and Prose

Decisive Battles

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

Over Eleven Thousand Words of Similar and Contrary Meaning

A COLLECTION of Synonyms and Antonyms is one of the most desirable aids in epistolary and literary composition, to facilitate the expression of ideas. In its vocabulary are found along with a word expressing a definite idea, Synonyms, or words of similar meaning, by which that idea may be repeated and aptly expressed, without tautology, and also Antonyms, or words of opposite meaning, which as antithesis or contrast, afford one of the strongest figures of speech.

To embody in exact and appropriate expression the various trains of ideas that pass through the mind, or to depict in true colors and proportions, the diversified and nicer shades of feeling which accompany them, a Synonym or Antonym often saves the cost of a clumsy paraphase, spares the labor of a tortuous circumlocution, and while adding a graceful facility of diction to the composition, frequently opens up a whole vista of collateral ideas.

The following collection of Synonyms and Antonyms, while not exhaustive, is comprehensive, and by cross-reference will answer most requirements.

A

abandon, leave, forsake, desert, renounce, relinquish, quit, forego, let go, waive. (Keep, cherish.)

abandoned, deserted, forsaken, wicked, reprobate, dissolute, profligate, flagitious, corrupt, depraved, vicious, (Cared for, virtuous.)

abandonment, leaving, desertion, dereliction, renunciation, defection.

abasement, degradation, fall, degeneracy, humiliation, abjection, debasement, servility. (Honor.)

abash, bewilder, disconcert, discompose, confound, confuse, shame. (Embolden.)

abbreviate, shorten abridge, curtail, contract, condense, reduce. (Extend.)

abdicate, give up, resign, renounce, abandon, forsake, relinquish, quit, forego.

abet, help, encourage, instigate, incite, stimulate, aid, assist. (Resist.)

abettor, assistant, accessory, accomplice, promoter, instigator, particeps criminis, coadjutor, associate, companion, co-operator. (Opponent.)

abhor, dislike intensely, view with horror, hate, detest, abominate, loathe, nauseate. (Love.)

ability, capability, talent, faculty, capacity, qualification, aptitude, aptness, expertness, skill, efficiency, accomplishment, attainment. (Incompetency.)

abject, groveling, low, mean, base, ignoble, worthless, despicable, servile, vile, contemptible. (Noble.)

abjure, recant, forswear, disclaim, recall, revoke, retract, renounce. (Maintain.)

able, strong, powerful, muscular, stalwart, vigorous, athletic, robust, brawny, skillful, adroit, competent, efficient, capable, clever, self-qualified, telling, fitted. (Weak.)

abode, residence, habitation, dwelling, domicile, home, quarters, lodging.

abolish, quash, destroy, revoke, abrogate, annul, cancel, annihilate, extinguish, vitiate, invalidate, nullify. (Establish, enforce.)

abominable, hateful, detestable, odious, vile, execrable. (Lovable.)

abortive, fruitless, ineffectual, idle, inoperative, vain, futile. (Effectual.)

about, concerning, regarding, relative to, with regard to, as to, respecting,

with respect to, referring to, around, nearly, approximately.

abscond, run off, steal away, decamp, bolt.

absent, a., inattentive, abstracted, not attending to, listless, dreamy. (Present.)

absolute, entire, complete, unconditional, unqualified, unrestricted, despotic, arbitrary, tyrannous, imperative, authoritative, imperious. (Limited.)

absorb, engross, swallow up, engulf, imbibe, consume, merge. (Eject.)

absurd, silly, foolish, preposterous, ridiculous irrational, unreasonable, nonsensical, inconsistent. (Wise, solemn.)

abuse, v., asperse, revile, vilify, reproach, calumniate, defame, slander, scandalize, malign, traduce, disparage, depreciate, ill-use. (Praise, protect.)

abuse, n., scurrility, ribaldry, contumely, obloquy, opprobrium, foul invective, vituperation, ill-usage. (Praise, protection.)

accede, assent to, consent, acquiesce, comply with, agree, coincide, concur, approve. (Protest.)

accelerate, hasten, hurry, expedite, forward, quicken, despatch. (Retard.)

accept, receive, take, admit. (Refuse.)

acceptable, agreeable, pleasing, gratifying, pleasurable, welcome. (Displeasing.)

accident, casualty, incident, contingency, adventure, chance.

accommodate, serve, oblige, adapt, adjust, fit, suit. (Disoblige, impede.)

accomplice, confederate, accessory, abettor, coadjutor, assistant, ally, associate, particeps criminis. (Adversary.)

accomplish, do, effect, finish, execute, achieve, complete, perfect, consummate. (Fail.)

accomplishment, attainment, qualification, acquirement. (Defect.)

accord, grant, allow, admit, concede. (Deny.)

accost, salute, address, speak to, stop, greet.

account, narrative, description, narration, relation, detail, recital, moneys, reckoning, bill, charge.

accountable, punishable, answerable, amenable, responsible, liable.

accumulate, bring together, amass, collect, gather. (Scatter, dissipate.)

accumulation, collection, store, mass, congeries, concentration.

accurate, correct, exact, precise, nice, truthful. (Erroneous, careless.)

achieve, do, accomplish, effect, fulfill, execute, gain, win.

achievement, feat, exploit, accomplishment, attainment, performance, acquirement, gain. (Failure.)

acknowledge, admit, confess, own, avow, grant, recognize, allow, concede. (Deny.)

acquaint, inform, enlighten, apprise, make aware, make known, notify, communicate. (Deceive.)

acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy, cognizance, fellowship, companionship, knowledge. (Unfamiliarity.)

acquiesce, agree, accede, assent, comply, consent, give way, coincide with. (Protest.)

acquit, pardon, forgive, discharge, set free, clear, absolve. (Condemn, convict.)

act, do, operate, make, perform, play, enact.

action, deed, achievement, feat, exploit, accomplishment, battle, engagement, agency, instrumentality.

active, lively, sprightly, alert, agile, nimble, brisk, quick, supple, prompt, vigilant, laborious, industrious. (Lazy, passive.)

actual, real, positive, genuine, certain. (Fictitious.)

acute, shrewd, intelligent, penetrating, piercing, keen. (Dull.)

adapt, accommodate, suit, fit, conform.

addicted, devoted, wedded, attached, given up to, dedicated.

addition, increase, accession, augmentation, reinforcement. (Subtraction, separation.)

address, speech, discourse, appeal, oration, tact, skill, ability, dexterity, deportment, demeanor.

adhesion, adherence, attachment, fidelity, devotion. (Aloofness.)

adjacent, near to, adjoining, contiguous, conterminous, bordering, neighboring. (Distant.)

adjourn, defer, prorogue, postpone.

adjunct, appendage, appurtenance, appendency, dependency.

adjust, set right, fit, accommodate,

adapt, arrange, settle, regulate, organize. (Confuse.)
admirable, striking, surprising, wonderful, astonishing. (Detestable.)
admit, allow, permit, suffer, tolerate. (Deny.)
advantageous, beneficial. (Hurtful.)
affection, love. (Aversion.)
affectionate, fond, kind. (Harsh.)
agreeable, pleasant, pleasing, charming. (Disagreeable.)
alternating, intermittent. (Continual.)
ambassador, envoy, plenipotentiary, minister.
amend, improve, correct, better, mend. (Impair.)
anger, ire, wrath, indignation, resentment. (Good nature.)
appropriate, assume, ascribe, arrogate, usurp.
argue, debate, dispute, reason upon.
arise, flow, emanate, spring, proceed, rise, issue.
artful, disingenuous, sly, tricky, insincere. (Candid.)
artifice, trick, stratagem, finesse.
association, combination, company, partnership, society.
attack, assail, assault, encounter. (Defend.)
audacity, boldness, effrontery, hardihood. (Meekness.)
austere, rigid, rigorous, severe, stern. (Dissolute.)
avaricious, niggardly, miserly, parsimonious. (Generous.)
aversion, antipathy, dislike, hatred, repugnance. (Affection.)
awe, dread, fear, reverence. (Familiarity.)
awkward, clumsy. (Graceful.)
axiom, adage, aphorism, apothegm, byword, maxim, proverb, saying, saw.

B

babble, chatter, prattle, prate.
bad, wicked, evil. (Good.)
baffle, confound, defeat, disconcert. (Aid, abet.)
base, vile, mean. (Noble.)
battle, action, combat, engagement.
bear, carry, convey, transport.
bear, endure, suffer, support.
beastly, brutal, sensual, bestial.
beat, defeat, overpower, overthrow, rout.
beautiful, fine, handsome, pretty. (Homely, ugly.)
becoming, decent, fit, seemly, suitable. (Unbecoming.)
beg, beseech, crave, entreat, implore, solicit, supplicate. (Give.)
behavior, carriage, conduct, deportment, demeanor.
belief, credit, faith, trust. (Doubt.)
beneficent, bountiful, generous, liberal, munificent. (Covetous, miserly.)
benefit, favor, advantage, kindness, civility. (Injury.)
benevolence, beneficence, benignity, humanity, kindness, tenderness. (Malevolence.)
blame, censure, condemn, reprove, reproach, upbraid. (Praise.)
blemish, flaw, speck, spot, stain. (Ornament.)
blind, sightless, heedless. (Far-sighted.)
blot, cancel, efface, expunge, erase, obliterate.
bold, brave, daring, fearless, intrepid, undaunted. (Timid.)
border, brim, brink, edge, margin, rim, verge, boundary, confine, frontier.
bound, circumscribe, confine, limit, restrict.
brave, dare, defy.
bravery, courage, valor. (Cowardice.)
break, bruise, crush, pound, squeeze.
breeze, blast, gale, gust, hurricane, storm, tempest.
bright, clear, radiant, shining. (Dull.)
brittle, fragile, breakable. (Solid.)
burial, interment, sepulture. (Resurrection.)
business, avocation, employment, engagement, occupation, art, profession, trade.
bustle, stir, tumult, fuss. (Quiet.)

C

calamity, disaster, misfortune, mischance, mishap. (Good fortune.)
calm, collected, composed, placid, serene. (Stormy, unsettled.)
capable, able, competent. (Incompetent.)
captious, fretful, cross, peevish, petulant. (Good-natured.)
care, anxiety, concern, solicitude, heed, attention. (Heedlessness, negligence.)
caress, kiss, embrace. (Spurn, buffet.)

carnage, butchery, massacre, slaughter.
cause, motive, reason. (Effect, consequence.)
cease, discontinue, leave off, end. (Continue.)
censure, animadvert, criticise. (Praise.)
certain, secure, sure. (Doubtful.)
cessation, intermission, rest, stop. (Continuance.)
chance, fate, fortune. (Design.)
change, barter, exchange, substitute.
changeable, fickle, inconstant, mutable, variable. (Unchangeable.)
character, reputation, repute, standing.
charm, captivate, enchant, enrapture, fascinate.
chastity, purity, continence, virtue. (Lewdness.)
cheap, inexpensive, inferior, common. (Dear.)
cheerful, gay, merry, sprightly. (Mournful.)
chief, chieftain, head, leader. (Subordinate.)
circumstance, fact, incident.
class, degree, order, rank.
clear, bright, lucid, vivid. (Opaque.)
clever, adroit, dexterous, expert, skillful. (Stupid.)
clothed, clad, dressed. (Naked.)
coarse, rude, rough, unpolished. (Fine.)
coax, cajole, fawn, wheedle.
cold, cool, frigid, wintry, unfeeling, stoical. (Warm.)
color, dye, stain, tinge.
colorable, ostensible, plausible, specious.
combination, cabal, conspiracy, plot.
command, injunction, order, precept.
commodity, goods, merchandise, ware.
common, mean, ordinary, vulgar. (Uncommon, extraordinary.)
compassion, sympathy, pity, clemency. (Cruelty, severity.)
compel, force, oblige, necessitate. (Coax, lead.)
compensation, amends, recompense, remuneration, requital, reward.
compendium, compend, abridgment. (Enlargement.)
complain, lament, murmur, regret, repine. (Rejoice.)
comply, accede, conform, submit, yield. (Refuse.)
compound, complex. (Simple.)
comprehend, comprise, include, embrace, grasp, understand, perceive. (Exclude, mistake.)
comprise, comprehend, contain, embrace, include.
conceal, hide, secrete. (Uncover.)
conceive, comprehend, understand.
conclusion, inference, deduction.
condemn, censure, blame, disapprove. (Justify, exonerate.)
conduct, direct, guide, lead, govern, regulate, manage.
confirm, corroborate, approve, attest. (Contradict.)
conflict, combat, contest, contention, struggle. (Peace, quiet.)
confute, disprove, refute, oppugn. (Approve.)
conquer, overcome, subdue, surmount, vanquish. (Defeat.)
consequence, effect, event, issue, result. (Cause.)
consider, reflect, ponder, weigh.
consistent, constant, compatible. (Inconsistent.)
console, comfort, solace. (Harrow, worry,)
constancy, firmness, stability, steadiness. (Fickleness.)
contaminate, corrupt, defile, pollute, taint.
contemn, despise, disdain, scorn. (Esteem.)
contemplate, meditate, muse.
contemptible, despicable, paltry, pitiful, vile, mean. (Noble.)
contend, contest, dispute, strive, struggle, combat.
continual, constant, continuous, perpetual, incessant. (Intermittent.)
continuance, continuation, duration. (Cessation.)
continue, persist, persevere, pursue, prosecute. (Cease.)
contradict, deny, gainsay, oppose. (Confirm.)
cool, cold, frigid. (Hot.)
correct, rectify, reform.
cost, charge, expense, price.
covetousness, avarice, cupidity. (Beneficence.)
cowardice, fear, timidity, pusillanimity. (Courage.)
crime, sin, vice, misdemeanor. (Virtue.)
criminal, convict, culprit, felon, malefactor.
crooked, bent, curved, oblique. (Straight.)

cruel, barbarous, **brutal, inhuman,** savage. (Kind.)
cultivation, culture, **refinement.**
cursory, desultory, hasty, slight. (Thorough.)
custom, fashion, manner, practice.

D

danger, hazard, peril. (Safety.)
dark, dismal, opaque, obscure, dim. (Light.)
deadly, fatal, destructive, mortal.
dear, beloved, precious, costly, expensive. (Despised, cheap.)
death, departure, decease, demise, (Life.)
decay, decline, consumption. (Growth)
deceive, delude, impose upon, overreach, gull, dupe, cheat.
deceit, cheat, imposition, trick, delusion, guile, beguilement, treachery, sham. (Truthfulness.)
decide, determine, settle, adjudicate, terminate, resolve.
decipher, read, spell, interpret, solve.
decision, determination, conclusion, resolution, firmness. (Vacillation.)
declamation, oratory, elocution, harangue, effusion, debate.
declaration, avowal, manifestation, statement, profession.
decrease, diminish, lessen, wane, decline, retrench, curtail, reduce. (Growth.)
dedicate, devote, consecrate, offer, set, apportion.
deed, act, action, commission, achievement, instrument, document.
deem, judge, estimate, consider, think, suppose, conceive.
deep, profound, subterranean, submerged, designing, abstruse, learned. (Shallow.)
deface, mar, spoil, injure, disfigure. (Beautify.)
default, lapse, forfeit, omission, absence, want, failure.
defect, imperfection, flaw, fault, blemish. (Beauty, improvement.)
defend, guard, protect, justify.
defense, excuse, plea, vindication, bulwark, rampart.
defer, delay, postpone, put off, prorogue, adjourn. (Force, expedite.)
deficient, short, wanting, inadequate, scanty, incomplete. (Complete.)
defile, v., pollute, corrupt, sully. (Beautify.)
define, fix, settle, determine, limit.
defray, meet, liquidate, pay, discharge.
degree, grade, extent, measure.
deliberate, v., consider, meditate, consult, ponder, debate.
deliberate, a., purposed, intentional, designed, determined. (Hasty.)
delicacy, nicety, dainty, refinement, tact, softness, modesty. (Boorishness, indelicacy.)
delicate, tender, fragile, dainty, refined. (Coarse.)
delicious, sweet, palatable. (Nauseous.)
delight, enjoyment, pleasure, happiness, transport, ecstasy, gladness, rapture, bliss. (Annoyance.)
deliver, liberate, free, rescue, pronounce, give, hand over. (Retain.)
demonstrate, prove, show, exhibit, illustrate.
depart, leave, quit, decamp, retire, withdraw, vanish. (Remain.)
deprive, strip, bereave, despoil, rob, divest.
depute, appoint, commission, charge, intrust, delegate, authorize, accredit.
derision, scorn, contempt, contumely, disrespect.
derivation, origin, source, beginning, cause, etymology, root.
describe, delineate, portray, explain, illustrate, define, picture.
desecrate, profane, secularize, misuse, abuse, pollute. (Keep holy.)
deserve, merit, earn, justify, win.
design, n., delineation, sketch, drawing, cunning, artfulness, contrivance.
desirable, expedient, advisable, valuable, acceptable, proper, judicious, beneficial, profitable, good.
desire, n., longing, affection, craving.
desist, cease, stop, discontinue, drop, abstain, forbear. (Continue, persevere.)
desolate, bereaved, forlorn, forsaken, deserted, wild, waste, bare, bleak, lonely. (Pleasant, happy.)
desperate, wild, daring, audacious, determined, reckless.
despised, degraded, worthless. (Admired.)
destiny, fate, decree, doom, end.
destructive, detrimental, hurtful, noxious, injurious, deleterious, baleful, baneful, subversive. (Creative.)
desuetude, disuse, discontinuance. (Maintenance.)

desultory, rambling, discursive, loose, unmethodical, superficial, unsettled, erratic, fitful. (Thorough.)
detail, n., particular, specification, minutiæ.
detail, v., particularize, enumerate, specify. (Generalize.)
deter, warn, stop, dissuade, terrify, scare. (Encourage.)
detriment, loss, harm, injury, deterioration. (Benefit.)
develop, unfold, amplify, expand, enlarge.
device, artifice, expedient, contrivance.
devoid, void, wanting, destitute, unendowed, unprovided. (Full, complete.)
devoted, attached, fond, absorbed, dedicated.
dictate, prompt, suggest, enjoin, order, command.
dictatorial, imperative, imperious, domineering, arbitrary, tyrannical, overbearing. (Submissive.)
die, expire, depart, perish, decline, languish, wane, sink, fade, decay.
diet, food, victuals, nourishment, nutriment, sustenance, fare.
difference, separation, disagreement, discord, dissent, estrangement, variety.
different, various, manifold, diverse, unlike, separate, distinct. (Similar.)
difficult, hard, intricate, involved, perplexing, obscure, unmanageable. (Easy.)
diffuse, discursive, prolix, diluted, copious.
dignify, aggrandize, elevate, invest, exalt, advance, promote, honor. (Degrade.)
dilate, stretch, widen, expand, swell, distend, enlarge, descant, expatiate.
dilatory, tardy, procrastinating, behindhand, lagging, dawdling. (Prompt.)
diligence, care, assiduity, attention, heed, industry. (Negligence.)
diminish, lessen, reduce, contract, curtail, retrench. (Increase.)
disability, unfitness, incapacity.
discern, descry, observe, recognize, see, discriminate, separate, perceive.
discipline, order, strictness, training, coercion, punishment, organization. (Confusion, demoralization.)
discover, make known, find, invent, contrive, expose, reveal.
discreditable, shameful, disgraceful, scandalous, disreputable. (Creditable.)
discreet, cautious, prudent, wary, judicious. (Indiscreet.)
discrepancy, disagreement, difference, variance. (Agreement.)
discrimination, acuteness, discernment, judgment, caution.
disease, complaint, malady, disorder, ailment, sickness.
disgrace, n., disrepute, reproach, dishonor, shame, odium. (Honor.)
disgrace, v., debase, degrade, defame, discredit. (Exalt.)
disgust, dislike, distaste, loathing, abomination, abhorrence. (Admiration.)
dishonest, unjust, fraudulent, unfair, deceitful, cheating, deceptive, wrongful. (Honest.)
dismay, v., terrify, frighten, scare, daunt, appal, dishearten. (Encourage.)
dismay, n., terror, dread, fear, fright. (Assurance.)
dismiss, send off, discharge, discard, banish. (Retain.)
dispel, scatter, drive away, disperse, dissipate. (Collect.)
display, show, spread out, exhibit, expose. (Hide.)
dispose, arrange, place, order, give, bestow.
dispute, v., argue, contest, contend, question, impugn. (Assent.)
dispute, n., argument, debate, controversy, quarrel, disagreement. (Harmony.)
dissent, disagree, differ, vary. (Assent.)
distinct, clear, plain, obvious, different, separate. (Obscure, indistinct.)
distinguish, perceive, discern, mark out, divide, discriminate.
distinguished, famous, glorious, far-famed, noted, illustrious, eminent, celebrated. (Obscure, unknown, ordinary.)
distract, perplex, bewilder. (Calm, concentrate.)
distribute, allot, share, dispense, apportion, deal. (Collect.)
disturb, derange, discompose, agitate, rouse, interrupt, confuse, trouble, annoy, vex, worry. (Pacify, quiet.)
disuse, discontinuance, abolition, desuetude. (Use.)

divide, part, separate, distribute, deal out, sever, sunder.
divine, godlike, holy, heavenly, sacred, a parson, clergyman, minister.
do, effect, make, perform, accomplish, finished, transact.
docile, tractable, teachable, compliant, tame. (Stubborn.)
doctrine, tenet, article of belief, creed, dogma, teaching.
doleful, dolorous, woebegone, rueful, dismal, piteous. (Joyous.)
doom, n., sentence, verdict, judgment, fate, lot, destiny.
doubt, n., uncertainty, suspense, hesitation, scruple, ambiguity. (Certainty.)
draw, pull, haul, drag, attract, inhale, sketch, describe.
dread, n., fear, horror, terror, alarm, dismay, awe. (Boldness, assurance.)
dreadful, fearful, frightful, shocking, awful, horrible, horrid, terrific.
dress, n., clothing, attire, apparel, garments, costume, garb, livery.
drift, purpose, meaning, scope, aim, tendency, direction.
droll, funny, laughable, comic, whimsical, queer, amusing. (Solemn.)
drown, inundate, swamp, submerge, overwhelm, engulf.
dry, a., arid, parched, lifeless, dull, tedious, uninteresting, meagre. (Moist, interesting, succulent.)
due, owing to, attributable to, just, fair, proper, debt, right.
dull, stupid, gloomy, sad, dismal, commonplace. (Bright.)
dunce, simpleton, fool, ninny, idiot. (Sage.)
durable, lasting, permanent, abiding, continuing. (Ephemeral, perishable.)
dwell, stay, stop, abide, sojourn, linger, tarry.
dwindle, pine, waste, diminish, decrease, fall off. (Grow.)

E

eager, hot, ardent, impassioned, forward, impatient. (Diffident.)
earn, acquire, obtain, win, gain, achieve.
earnest, a., ardent, serious, grave, solemn, warm. (Trifling,)
earnest, n., pledge, pawn.
ease, n., comfort, rest. (Worry.)
ease, v., calm, alleviate, allay, mitigate, appease, assuage, pacify, disburden, rid. (Annoy, worry.)
easy, light, comfortable, unconstrained. (Difficult, hard.)
eccentric, irregular, anomalous, singular, odd, abnormal, wayward, particular, strange. (Regular, ordinary.)
economical, sparing, saving, provident, thrifty, frugal, careful, niggardly. (Wasteful.)
edge, border, brink, rim, brim, margin, verge.
efface, blot out, expunge, obliterate, wipe out, cancel, erase.
effect, n., consequence, result, issue, event, execution, operation.
effect, v., accomplish, fulfill, realize, achieve, execute, operate, complete.
effective, efficient, operative, serviceable. (Vain, ineffectual.)
efficacy, efficiency, energy, agency, instrumentality.
efficient, effectual, effective, competent, capable, able, fitted.
eliminate, drive out, expel, thrust out, eject, cast out, oust, dislodge, banish, proscribe.
eloquence, oratory, rhetoric, declamation.
elucidate, make plain, explain, clear up, illustrate.
elude, evade, escape, avoid, shun.
embarrass, perplex, entangle, distress, trouble. (Assist.)
embellish, adorn, decorate, bedeck, beautify, deck. (Disfigure.)
embolden, inspirit, animate, encourage, cheer, urge, impel, stimulate. (Discourage.)
eminent, distinguished, signal, conspicuous, noted, prominent, elevated, renowned, famous, glorious, illustrious. (Obscure, unknown.)
emit, give out, throw out, exhale, discharge, vent.
emotion, perturbation, agitation, trepidation, tremor, mental conflict.
employ, occupy, busy, take up with, engross.
employment, business, avocation, engagement, office, function, trade, profession, occupation, calling, vocation.
encompass, v., encircle, surround, gird, beset.
encounter, attack, conflict, combat, assault, onset, engagement, battle, action.
encourage, countenance, sanction, support, foster, cherish, inspirit, em-

bolden, animate, cheer, incite, urge, impel, stimulate. (Deter.)

end, n., aim, object, purpose, result, conclusion, upshot, close, expiration, termination extremity, sequel.

endeavor, attempt, try, essay, strive, aim.

endurance, continuation, duration, fortitude, patience, resignation.

endure, v., last, continue, support, bear, sustain, suffer, brook, submit to, undergo. (Perish.)

enemy, foe, antagonist, adversary, opponent. (Friend.)

energetic, industrious, effectual, efficacious, powerful, binding, stringent, forcible, nervous. (Lazy.)

engage, employ, busy, occupy, attract, invite, allure, entertain, engross, take up, enlist.

engross, absorb, take up, busy, occupy, engage, monopolize.

engulf, swallow up, absorb, imbibe, drown, submerge, bury, entomb, overwhelm.

enjoin, order, ordain, appoint, prescribe.

enjoyment, pleasure, gratification. (Grief, sorrow, sadness.)

enlarge, increase, extend, augment, broaden, swell. (Diminish.)

enlighten, illumine, illuminate, instruct, inform. (Befog, becloud.)

enliven, cheer, vivify, stir up, animate, inspire, exhilarate. (Sadden, quiet.)

enmity, animosity, hostility, ill-will, maliciousness. (Friendship.)

enormous, gigantic, colossal, huge, vast, immense, prodigious. (Insignificant.)

enough, sufficient, plenty, abundance. (Want.)

enraged, infuriated, raging, wrathful. (Pacified.)

enrapture, enchant, fascinate, charm, captivate, bewitch. (Repel.)

enroll, enlist, list, register, record.

enterprise, undertaking, endeavor, venture, energy.

enthusiasm, earnest, devotion, zeal, ardor. (Ennui, lukewarmness.)

enthusiast, fanatic, visionary.

equal, equable, even, like, alike, uniform. (Unequal.)

eradicate, root out, extirpate, exterminate.

erroneous, incorrect, inaccurate, inexact. (Exact.)

error, blunder, mistake. (Truth.)

especially, chiefly, particularly, principally. (Generally.)

essay, dissertation, tract, treatise.

establish, build up, confirm. (Overthrow.)

esteem, regard, respect, (Contempt.)

estimate, appraise, appreciate, esteem, compute, rate.

estrangement, abstraction, alienation.

eternal, endless, everlasting. (Finite.)

evade, equivocate, prevaricate.

even, level, plain, smooth. (Uneven.)

event, accident, adventure, incident, occurrence.

evil, ill, harm, mischief, misfortune. (Good.)

exact, nice, particular, punctual. (Inexact.)

exalt, ennoble, dignify, raise. (Humble.)

examination, investigation, inquiry, research, search, scrutiny.

exceed, excel, outdo, surpass, transcend. (Fall short.)

exceptional, uncommon, rare, extraordinary. (Common.)

excite, awaken, provoke, rouse, stir up. (Lull.)

excursion, jaunt, ramble, tour, trip.

execute, fulfill, perform.

exempt, free, cleared. (Subject.)

exercise, practice.

exhaustive, thorough, complete. (Cursory.)

exigency, emergency.

experiment, proof, trial, test.

explain, expound, interpret, illustrate, elucidate.

express, declare, signify, utter, tell.

extend, reach, stretch. (Abridge.)

extravagant, lavish, profuse, prodigal. (Parsimonious.)

F

fable, apologue, novel, romance, tale.

face, visage, countenance.

facetious, pleasant, jocular, jocose. (Serious.)

factor, agent.

fail, to fall short, be deficient. (Accomplish.)

faint, feeble, languid. (Forcible.)

fair, clear. (Stormy.)

fair, equitable, honest, reasonable. (Unfair.)

faith, creed. (Unbelief, infidelity.)
faithful, true, loyal, constant. (Faithless.)
faithless, perfidious, treacherous. (Faithful.)
fall, drop, droop, sink, tumble. (Rise.)
fame, renown, reputation.
famous, celebrated, renowned, illustrious. (Obscure.)
fanciful, capricious, fantastical, whimsical.
fancy, imagination.
fast, rapid, quick, fleet, expeditious. (Slow.)
fatigue, weariness, lassitude. (Vigor.)
fear, timidity, timorousness. (Bravery.)
feeling, sensation, sense.
feeling, sensibility, susceptibility. (Insensibility.)
ferocious, fierce, savage, wild, barbarous. (Mild.)
fertile, fruitful, prolific, plenteous, productive. (Sterile.)
fiction, falsehood, fabrication. (Fact.)
figure, allegory, emblem, metaphor, symbol, picture, type.
find, descry, discover, espy. (Lose, overlook.)
fine, a., delicate, nice. (Coarse.)
fine, n., forfeit, forfeiture, mulct, penalty.
fire, glow, heat, warmth.
firm, constant, solid, steadfast, fixed, stable. (Weak.)
first, foremost, chief, earliest. (Last.)
fit, accommodate, adapt, adjust, suit.
fix, determine, establish, settle, limit.
flame, blaze, flare, flash, glare.
flat, level, even.
flexible, pliant, pliable, ductile, supple. (Inflexible.)
flourish, prosper, thrive. (Decay.)
fluctuating, wavering hesitating, oscillating, vacillating change. (Firm, steadfast, decided.)
fluent, flowing, glib, voluble, unembarrassed, ready. (Hesitating.)
folks, persons, people, individuals.
follow, succeed, ensue, imitate, copy, pursue.
follower, partisan disciple, adherent, retainer, pursuer, successor.
folly, silliness, foolishness, imbecility, weakness. (Wisdom.)
fond, enamored, attached, affectionate, (Distant.)
fondness, affection, attachment, kindness, love. (Aversion.)
foolhardy, venturesome, incautious, hasty, adventurous, rash. (Cautious.)
foolish, simple, silly, irrational, brainless, imbecile, crazy, absurd, preposterous, ridiculous, nonsensical. (Wise, discreet.)
fop, dandy, dude, beau, coxcomb, puppy, jackanapes. (Gentleman.)
forbear, abstain, refrain, withhold.
force, n., strength, vigor, dint, might, energy, power, violence, army, host.
force, v., compel, (Persuade.)
forecast, forethought, foresight, premeditation, prognostication.
forego, quit, relinquish, let go, waive.
foregoing, antecedent, anterior, preceding, previous, prior, former.
forerunner, herald, harbinger, precursor, omen.
foresight, forethought, forecast, premeditation.
forge, coin, invent, frame, feign, fabricate, counterfeit.
forgive, pardon, remit, absolve, acquit, excuse, except.
forlorn, forsaken, abandoned, deserted, desolate, lone, lonesome.
form, n., ceremony, solemnity, observance, rite, figure, shape, conformation, fashion, appearance, representation, semblance.
form, v., make, create, produce, constitute, arrange, fashion, mould.
formal, ceremonious, precise, exact, stiff, methodical, affected. (Informal, natural.)
former, antecedent, anterior, previous, prior, preceding, foregoing.
forsaken, abandoned, forlorn, deserted, desolate, lone, lonesome.
forthwith, immediately, directly, instantly, instantaneously. (Anon.)
fortitude, endurance, resolution, fearlessness, dauntlessness. (Weakness.)
fortunate, lucky, happy, auspicious, prosperous, successful. (Unfortunate.)
fortune, chance, fate, luck, doom, destiny, property, possession, riches.
foster, cherish, nurse, tend, harbor, nurture. (Neglect.)
foul, impure, nasty, filthy, dirty, unclean, defiled. (Pure, clean.)
fractious, cross, captious, petulant, touchy, testy, peevish, fretful, splenetic. (Tractable.)

fragile, brittle, frail, delicate, feeble. (Strong.)
fragments, pieces, scraps, chips, leavings, remains, remnants.
frailty, weakness, failing, foible, imperfection, fault, blemish. (Strength.)
frame, v., construct, invent, coin, fabricate, forge, mold, feign, make, compose.
franchise, right, exemption, immunity, privilege, freedom, suffrage.
frank, artless, candid, sincere, free, easy, familiar, open, ingenuous, plain. (Tricky, insincere.)
frantic, distracted, mad, furious, raving, frenzied. (Quiet, subdued.)
fraud, deceit, deception, duplicity, guile, cheat, imposition. (Honesty.)
freak, fancy, humor, vagary, whim, caprice, chotchet. (Purpose, resolution.)
free, a., liberal, generous, bountiful, bounteous, munificent, frank, artless, candid, familiar, open, independent, unconfined, unreserved, unrestricted, exempt, clear, loose, easy, careless. (Slavish, stingy, artful, costly.)
free, v., release, set free, deliver, rescue, liberate, enfranchise, affranchise, emancipate, exempt. (Enslave, bind.)
freedom, liberty, independence, unrestraint, familiarity, license, franchise, exemption, privilege. (Slavery.)
frequent, often, common, usual, general. (Rare.)
fret, gall, chafe, agitate, irritate, vex.
friendly, amicable, social, sociable. (Distant, reserved, cool.)
frightful, fearful, dreadful, dire, direful, terrific, awful, horrible, horrid.
frivolous, trifling, trivial, petty. (Serious, earnest.)
frugal, provident, economical, saving. (Wasteful, extravagant.)
fruitful, fertile, prolific, productive, abundant, plentiful, plenteous. (Barren, sterile.)
fruitless, vain, useless, idle, abortive, bootless, unavailing, without avail.
frustrate, defeat, foil, balk, disappoint.
fulfill, accomplish, effect, complete.
fully, completely, abundantly, perfectly.
fulsome, coarse, gross, sickening, offensive, rank. (Moderate.)
furious, violent, boisterous, vehement, dashing, sweeping, rolling, impetuous, frantic, distracted, stormy, angry, raging, fierce. (Calm.)
futile, trifling, trivial, frivolous, useless. (Effective.)

G

gain, n., profit, emolument, advantage, benefit, winnings, earnings. (Loss.)
gain, v., get, acquire, obtain, attain, procure, earn, win, achieve, reap, realize, reach. (Lose.)
gallant, brave, bold, courageous, gay, fine, showy, intrepid, heroic, fearless.
galling, chafing, irritating, vexing. (Soothing.)
game, play, pastime, diversion, sport, amusement.
gang, band, horde, company, troop, crew.
gap, breach, chasm, hollow, cavity, cleft, crevice, rift, chink.
garnish, embellish, adron, beautify, deck, decorate.
gather, pick, cull, assemble, muster, infer, collect. (Scatter.)
gaudy, showy, flashy, tawdry, gay, glittering, bespangled. (Sombre.)
gaunt, emaciated, scraggy, skinny, meagre, lank, attenuated, spare, lean, thin. (Well-fed.)
gay, cheerful, merry, lively, jolly, sprightly, blithe. (Solemn.)
generate, form, make, beget, produce.
generation, formation, race, breed, stock, kind, age, era.
generous, beneficent, noble, honorable, bountiful, liberal, free. (Niggardly.)
genial, cordial, hearty, festive, joyous. (Distant, cold.)
genius, intellect, invention, talent, taste, nature, character, adept.
genteel, refined, polished, fashionable, polite, well-bred. (Boorish.)
gentle, placid, mild, bland, meek, tame, docile. (Rough, uncouth.)
genuine, real, true, unaffected, sincere. (False.)
gesture, attitude, action, posture.
get, obtain, earn, gain, attain, procure, achieve.

ghastly, pallid, wan, hideous, grim, shocking.
ghost, spectre, sprite, apparition, shade, phantom.
gibe, scoff, sneer, flout, jeer, mock, taunt, deride.
giddy, unsteady, flighty, thoughtless, (Steady.)
gift, donation, benefaction, grant, alms, gratuity, boon, present, faculty, talent. (Purchase.)
gigantic, colossal, huge, enormous, vast, prodigious, immense. (Diminutive.)
give, grant, bestow, confer, yield, impart.
glad, pleased, cheerful, joyful, gladsome, gratified, cheering. (Sad.)
gleam, glimmer, glance, glitter, shine, flash.
glee, gayety, merriment, mirth, joviality, joy, hilarity. (Sorrow.)
glide, slip, slide, run, roll on.
glimmer, v., gleam, flicker, glitter.
glimpse, glance, look, glint.
glitter, gleam, shine, glisten, glister, radiate.
gloom, cloud, darkness, dimness, blackness, dullness, sadness. (Light, brightness, joy.)
gloomy, lowering, lurid, dim, dusky, sad, glum. (Bright, clear.)
glorify, magnify, celebrate, adore, exalt.
glorious, famous, renowned, distinguished, noble, exalted. (Infamous.)
glory, honor, fame, renown, splendor, grandeur. (Infamy.)
glut, gorge, stuff, cram, cloy, satiate, block up.
go, depart, proceed, move, budge, stir.
God, Creator, Lord, Almighty, Jehovah, Omnipotence, Providence.
godly, righteous, devout, holy, pious, religious.
good, benefit, weal, advantage, profit, boon. (Evil.)
good, a., virtuous, righteous, upright, just, true. (Wicked, bad.)
gorge, glut, fill, cram, stuff, satiate.
gorgeous, superb, grand, magnificent, splendid. (Plain, simple.)
govern, rule, direct, manage, command.
government, rule, state, control, sway.
graceful, becoming, comely, elegant, beautiful. (Awkward.)
gracious, merciful, kindly, beneficent.
gradual, slow, progressive. (Sudden.)
grand, majestic, stately, dignified, lofty, elevated, exalted, splendid, gorgeous, superb, magnificent, sublime, pompous. (Shabby.)
grant, bestow, impart, give, yield, cede, allow, confer, invest.
grant, gift, boon, donation.
graphic, forcible, telling, picturesque, vivid, pictorial.
grasp, catch, seize, gripe, clasp, grapple.
grateful, agreeable, pleasing, welcome, thankful. (Harsh.)
gratification, enjoyment, pleasure, delight, reward. (Disappointment.)
grave, a., serious, sedate, solemn, sober, pressing, heavy. (Giddy.)
grave, n., tomb, sepulchre, vault.
great, big, huge, large, majestic, vast, grand, noble, august. (Small.)
greediness, avidity, eagerness, voracity. (Generosity.)
grief, affliction, sorrow, trial, woe, tribulation. (Joy.)
grieve, mourn, lament, sorrow, pain, hurt, wound, bewail. (Rejoice.)
grievous, painful, afflicting, heavy, baleful, unhappy.
grind, crush, oppress, grate, harass, afflict.
grisly, terrible, hideous, grim, ghastly, dreadful. (Pleasing.)
gross, coarse, outrageous, unseemly, shameful, indelicate. (Delicate.)
group, assembly, cluster, collection, clump, order, class.
grovel, crawl, cringe, fawn, sneak.
grow, increase, vegetate, expand, advance. (Decay, diminution.)
growl, grumble, snarl, murmur, complain.
grudge, malice, rancor, spite, pique, hatred, aversion.
gruff, rough, rugged, blunt, rude, harsh, surly, bearish. (Pleasant.)
guile, deceit, fraud. (Candor.)
guiltless, harmless, innocent.
guilty, culpable, sinful, criminal.

H

habit, custom, practice.
hail, accost, address, greet, salute, welcome.
happiness, beatitude, blessedness, bliss, felicity. (Unhappiness.)

harbor, haven, port.
hard, firm, solid. (Soft.)
hard, arduous, difficult, (Easy.)
harm, injury, hurt, wrong, infliction. (Benefit.)
harmless, safe, innocuous, innocent, (Hurtful.)
harsh, rough, rigorous, severe, gruff, morose. (Gentle.)
hasten, accelerate, dispatch, expedite, speed. (Delay.)
hasty, hurried, ill-advised. (Deliberate.)
hateful, odious, detestable. (Lovable.)
hatred, enmity, ill-will, rancor. (Friendship.)
haughtiness, arrogance, pride. (Modesty.)
haughty, arrogant, disdainful, supercilious, proud.
hazard, risk, venture.
healthy, salubrious, salutary, wholesome. (Unhealthy.)
heap, accumulate, amass, pile.
hearty, a., cordial, sincere, warm. (Insincere.)
heavy, burdensome, ponderous, weighty. (Light.)
heed, care, attention.
heighten, enhance, exalt, elevate, raise.
heinous, atrocious, flagitious, flagrant. (Venial.)
help, aid, assist, relieve, succor. (Hinder.)
heretic, sectary, sectarian, schismatic, dissenter, non-conformist.
hesitate, falter, stammer, stutter.
hideous, grim, ghastly, grisly. (Beautiful.)
high, lofty, tall elevated. (Deep.)
hinder, impede, obstruct, prevent. (Help.)
hint, allude, refer, suggest, intimate, insinuate.
hold, detain, keep, retain.
holiness, sanctity, piety, sacredness.
holy, devout, pious, religious.
homely, plain, ugly, coarse. (Beautiful.)
honesty, integrity, probity, uprightness. (Dishonesty.)
honor, v., respect, reverence, esteem. (Dishonor.)
hope, confidence, expectation, trust.
hopeless, desperate.
hot, ardent, burning, fiery. (Cold.)
however, nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet.
humble, modest, submissive, plain, unostentatious, simple. (Haughty.)
humble, degrade, humiliate, mortify, abase. (Exalt.)
humor, mood, temper.
hunt, seek, chase.
hurtful, noxious, pernicious. (Beneficial.)
husbandry, cultivation, tillage.
hypocrite, dissembler, imposter, canter.
hypothesis, theory, supposition.

I

idea, thought, imagination.
ideal, imaginary, fancied. (Actual.)
idle, indolent, lazy. (Industrious.)
ignominious, shameful, scandalous, infamous. (Honorable.)
ignominy, shame, disgrace, obloquy, infamy, reproach.
ignorant, unlearned, illiterate, uninformed, uneducated. (Knowing.)
ill, n., evil, wickedness, misfortune, mischief, harm. (Good.)
ill, a., sick, indisposed, unwell, diseased. (Well.)
ill-tempered, crabbed, sour, surly, acrimonious. (Good-natured.)
ill-will, enmity, hatred, antipathy. (Good-will.)
illegal, unlawful, illicit, contraband, illegitimate. (Legal.)
illimitable, boundless, immeasurable, unlimited, infinite.
illiterate, unlettered, unlearned, untaught, uninstructed. (Learned, educated.)
illusion, fallacy, deception, phantasm.
illusory, imaginary, chimerical, visionary. (Real.)
illustrate, explain, elucidate, clear.
illustrious, celebrated, noble, eminent, famous, renowned. (Obscure.)
image, likeness, picture, representation, effigy.
imaginary, ideal, fanciful, illusory. (Real.)
imagine, conceive, fancy, apprehend, think, presume.
imbecility, silliness, senility, dotage.
imitate, copy, ape, mimic, mock, counterfeit.
immaculate, unspotted, spotless, unsullied, stainless. (Soiled.)

immediate, pressing, instant, next, proximate.
immediately, instantly, forthwith, directly, presently.
immense, vast, enormous, huge, prodigious, monstrous.
immunity, privilege, prerogative, exemption.
impair, injure, diminish, decrease.
impart, reveal, divulge, disclose, discover, bestow, afford.
impartial, just, equitable, unbiased. (Partial.)
impassioned, glowing, burning, fiery, vehement, intense.
impeach, accuse, charge, arraign, censure.
impede, hinder, retard, obstruct, prevent. (Help.)
impediment, obstruction, hindrance, obstacle, barrier. (Aid.)
impel, animate, induce, incite, instigate, embolden. (Retard.)
impending, imminent, threatening.
imperative, commanding, despotic, authoritative.
imperfection, fault, blemish, defect, vice.
imperil, endanger, hazard, jeopardize.
imperious, commanding, dictatorial, authoritative, imperative, lordly, domineering, overbearing.
impertinent, intrusive, meddling, officious, rude, saucy, impudent, insolent.
impetuous, violent, boisterous, furious vehement. (Calm.)
impious, profane, irreligious, godless. (Reverent.)
implicate, involve, entangle, embarrass, compromise.
imply, involve, comprise, infold, import, denote, signify.
importance, signification, significance, avail, consequence, weight, gravity, moment.
imposing, impressive, striking, majestic, august, noble, grand. (Insignificant.)
impotence, weakness, incapacity, infirmity, frailty, feebleness. (Power.)
impotent, weak, feeble, helpless, enfeebled, nerveless, infirm. (Strong.)
impressive, stirring, forcible, exciting, affecting, moving.
imprison, incarcerate, shut up, immure, confine. (Liberate.)
imprisonment, captivity, durance.
improve, amend, better, mend, reform, rectify, ameliorate, apply, use, employ. (Deteriorate.)
improvident, careless, incautious, imprudent, prodigal, wasteful, reckless, rash. (Thrifty.)
impudence, assurance, impertinence, confidence, insolence, rudeness.
impudent, saucy, brazen, bold, impertinent, forward, rude, insolent, immodest, shameless.
impulse, incentive, incitement, motive, instigation.
impulsive, rash, hasty, forcible, violent. (Deliberate.)
imputation, blame, censure, reproach, charge, accusation.
inadvertency, error, oversight, blunder, inattention, carelessness, negligence.
incentive, motive, inducement, impulse.
incite, instigate, excite, provoke, stimulate, encourage, urge, impel.
inclination, leaning, slope, disposition, tendency, bent, bias, affection, attachment, wish, liking, desire. (Aversion.)
incline, v., slope, lean, slant, tend, bend, turn, bias, dispose.
inclose, surround, shut in, fence in, cover, wrap.
include, comprehend, comprise, contain, embrace, take in.
incommode, annoy, plague, molest, disturb, inconvenience, trouble. (Accommodate.)
incompetent, incapable, unable, inadequate, insufficient. (Competent.)
increase, v., extend, enlarge, augment, dilate, expand, amplify, raise, enhance, aggravate, magnify, grow. (Diminish.)
increase, n., augmentation, accession, addition, enlargement, extension. (Decrease.)
incumbent, obligatory.
indefinite, vague, uncertain, unsettled, loose, lax. (Definite.)
indicate, point out, show, mark.
indifference, apathy, carelessness, listlessness, insensibility. (Application, assiduity.)
indigence, want, neediness, penury, poverty, destitution, privation. (Affluence.)
indignation, anger, wrath, ire, resentment.

indignity, insult, affront, outrage, obloquy, opprobrium, reproach, ignominy. (Honor.)
indiscriminate, promiscuous, indistinct, chance, confused. (Select, chosen.)
indispensable, essential, necessary, requisite, expedient. (Unnecessary, supernumerary.)
indisputable, undeniable, undoubted, incontestable, indubitable, unquestionable, sure, infallible.
indorse, ratify, confirm, superscribe.
indulge, foster, cherish, fondle. (Deny.)
ineffectual, vain, useless, unavailing, fruitless, abortive, inoperative. (Effective.)
inequality, disparity, disproportion, dissimilarity, unevenness. (Equality.)
inevitable, unavoidable, not to be avoided, certain.
infamous, scandalous, shameful, ignominious, opprobrious, disgraceful. (Honorable.)
inference, deduction, corollary, conclusion, consequence.
infernal, diabolical, fiendish, devilish, hellish.
infest, annoy, plague, harass, disturb.
infirm, weak, feeble, enfeebled. (Robust.)
inflame, anger, irritate, enrage, chafe, incense, nettle, aggravate, embitter, exasperate. (Allay, soothe.)
influence, v., bias, sway, prejudice, prepossess.
influence, n., credit, favor, reputation, character, weight, authority, sway, ascendency.
infringe, invade, intrude, contravene, break, transgress, violate.
ingenuous, artless, candid, generous, open, frank, plain, sincere. (Crafty.)
inhuman, cruel, brutal, savage, barbarous, ruthless, merciless, ferocious. (Humane.)
iniquity, injustice, wrong, grievance.
injure, damage, hurt, deteriorate, wrong, aggrieve, harm, spoil, mar, sully. (Benefit.)
injurious, hurtful, baneful, pernicious, deleterious, noxious, prejudicial, wrongful, damaging. (Beneficial.)
injustice, wrong, iniquity, grievance. (Right.)
innocent, guiltless, sinless, harmless, inoffensive, innoxious. (Guilty.)
innocuous, harmless, safe, innocent. (Hurtful.)
inordinate, intemperate, irregular, disorderly, excessive, immoderate. (Moderate.)
inquiry, investigation, examination, research, scrutiny, disquisition, question, query, interrogation.
inquisitive, prying, peeping, curious, peering.
insane, mad, deranged, delirious, demented. (Sane.)
insanity, madness, mental, aberration, lunacy, delirium. (Sanity.)
insinuate, hint, intimate, suggest, infuse, introduce, ingratiate.
insipid, dull, flat, mawkish, tasteless, vapid, inanimate, lifeless. (Bright, sparkling.)
insolent, rude, saucy, pert, impertinent, abusive, scurrilous, opprobrious, insulting, offensive.
inspire, animate, exhilarate, enliven, cheer, breathe, inhale.
instability, mutability, fickleness, mutableness, wavering. (Stability, firmness.)
instigate, stir up, persuade, animate, incite, urge, stimulate, encourage.
instil, implant, inculcate, infuse, insinuate.
instruct, inform, teach, educate, enlighten, initiate.
instrumental, conducive, assistant, helping, ministerial.
insufficiency, inadequacy, incompetency, incapability, deficiency, lack.
insult, affront, outrage, indignity, blasphemy. (Honor.)
insulting, insolent, rude, saucy, impertinent, abusive.
integrity, uprightness, honesty, probity, entirety, entireness, completeness, rectitude, purity. (Dishonesty.)
intellect, understanding, sense, brains, mind, intelligence, ability, talent, genius. (Body.)
intellectual, mental, ideal, metaphysical. (Brutal.)
intelligible, clear, obvious, plain, distinct. (Abstruse.)
intemperate, immoderate, excessive, drunken, nimious, inordinate. (Temperate.)
intense, ardent, earnest, glowing, fervid, burning, vehement.

intent, design, purpose, intention, drift, view, aim, purport, meaning.
intercourse, commerce, connection, intimacy, acquaintance.
interdict, forbid, prohibit, inhibit, proscribe, debar, restrain from. (Allow.)
interfere, meddle, intermeddle, interpose.
interminable, endless, interminate, infinite, unlimited, illimitable, boundless, limitless. (Brief, concise.)
interpose, intercede, arbitrate, meditate, interfere, meddle.
interpret, explain, expound, elucidate, unfold, decipher.
intimate, hint, suggest, insinuate, express, signify, impart, tell.
intimidate, dishearten, alarm, frighten, scare, appal, daunt, cow, browbeat. (Encourage.)
intolerable, insufferable, unbearable, insupportable, unendurable.
intrepid, bold, brave, daring, fearless, dauntless, undaunted, courageous, valorous, valiant, heroic, gallant, chivalrous, doughty. (Cowardly, faint-hearted.)
intrigue, plot, cabal, conspiracy, combination, artifice, ruse, amour.
intrinsic, real, true, genuine, sterling, native, natural. (Extrinsic.)
invalidate, quash, cancel, overthrow, vacate, nullify, annul.
invasion, incursion, irruption, inroad, aggression, raid, fray.
invective, abuse, reproach, railing, censure, sarcasm, satire.
invent, devise, contrive, frame, find out, discover, design.
investigation, examination, search, inquiry, research, scrutiny.
inveterate, confirmed, chronic, malignant. (Inchoate.)
invidious, envious, hateful, odious, malignant.
invigorate, brace, harden, nerve, strengthen, fortify. (Enervate.)
invincible, unconquerable, impregnable, insurmountable.
invisible, unseen, imperceptible, impalpable, unperceivable.
invite, ask, call, bid, request, allure, attract, solicit.
invoke, invocate, call upon, appeal, refer, implore, beseech.
involve, implicate, entangle, compromise, envelop.
irksome, wearisome, tiresome, tedious, annoying. (Pleasant.)
irony, sarcasm, satire, ridicule, raillery.
irrational, foolish, silly, imbecile, brutish, absurd, ridiculous. (Rational.)
irregular, eccentric, anomalous, inordinate, intemperate. (Regular.)
irreligious, profane, godless, impious, sacrilegious, desecrating.
irreproachable, blameless, spotless, irreprovable.
irresistible, resistless, irrepressible.
irresolute, wavering, undetermined, undecided, vacillating. (Determined.)
irritable, excitable, irascible, susceptible, sensitive. (Calm.)
irritate, aggravate, worry, embitter, madden, exasperate.
issue, v., emerge, rise, proceed, flow, spring, emanate.
issue, n., end, upshot, effect, result, offspring, progeny.

J

jade, harass, weary, tire, worry.
jangle, wrangle, conflict, disagree.
jarring, conflicting, discordant, inconsonant, inconsistent.
jaunt, ramble, excursion, trip.
jealousy, suspicion, envy.
jeopard, hazard, peril, endanger.
jest, joke, sport, divert, make game of.
journey, travel, tour, passage.
joy, gladness, mirth, delight. (Grief.)
joyful, glad, rejoicing, exultant. (Mournful.)
judge, justice, referee, arbitrator.
judgment, discernment, discrimination, understanding.
justice, equity right. Justice is right as established by law; equity according to the circumstances of each particular case. (Injustice.)
justness, accuracy, correctness.

K

keep, preserve, save. (Abandon.)
kill, assassinate, murder, slay.
kindred, affinity, consanguinity, relationship.
knowledge, erudition, learning, science. (Ignorance.)

L

labor, toil, work, effort, drudgery. (Idleness.)

lack, need, deficiency, scarcity, insufficiency. (Plenty.)
lament, mourn, grieve, weep. (Rejoice.)
language, dialect, idiom, speech. tongue.
lascivious, loose, unchaste, lustful, lewd, lecherous. (Chaste.)
last, final, latest, ultimate. (First.)
laudable, commendable, praiseworthy. (Blamable.)
laughable, comical, droll, ludicrous. (Serious.)
lawful, legal, legitimate, licit. (Illegal.)
lead, conduct, guide. (Follow.)
lean, meager. (Fat.)
learned, erudite, scholarly. (Ignorant.)
leave, v., quit, relinquish.
leave, n., liberty, permission, license. (Prohibition.)
life, existence, animation, spirit, vivacity. (Death.)
lifeless, dead, inanimate.
lift, erect, elevate, exalt, raise. (Lower.)
light, clear, bright. (Dark.)
lightness, flightiness, giddiness, levity, volatility. (Seriousness.)
likeness, resemblance, similarity. (Unlikeness.)
linger, lag, loiter, tarry, saunter. (Hasten.)
little, diminutive, small. (Great.)
livelihood, living, maintenance, subsistence, support.
lively, jocund, merry, sportive, sprightly, vivacious. (Slow, languid, sluggish.)
long, extended, extensive. (Short.)
look, appear, seem.
lose, miss, forfeit. (Gain.)
loss, detriment, damage, deprivation. (Gain.)
loud, clamorous, high-sounding, noisy. (Low, quiet.)
love, affection. (Hatred.)
low, abject, mean. (Noble.)
lunacy, derangement, insanity, mania, madness. (Sanity.)
luster, brightness, brilliancy, splendor.
luxuriant, exuberant. (Sparse.)

M

machination, plot, intrigue, cabal, conspiracy. (Artlessness.)
mad, crazy, delirious, insane, rabid, violent, frantic. (Sane, rational, quiet.)
madness, insanity, fury, rage, frenzy.
magisterial, august, dignified, majestic, pompous, stately.
make, form, create, produce. (Destroy.)
malediction, anathema, curse, imprecation, execration.
malevolent, malicious, virulent, malignant. (Benevolent.)
malice, spite, rancor, ill-feeling, grudge, animosity, ill-will. (Benignity.)
malicious. See malevolent.
manacle, v., shackle, fetter, chain. (Free.)
manage, contrive, concert, direct.
management, direction, superintendence, care, economy.
mangle, tear, lacerate, mutilate, cripple, maim.
mania, madness, insanity, lunacy.
manifest, a., clear, plain, evident, exhibit, display, show.
manifest, a., clear plain, evident, open, apparent, visible. (Hidden, occult.)
manifold, several, sundry, various, divers, numerous.
manly, masculine, vigorous, courageous, brave, heroic. (Effeminate.)
manner, habit, custom, way, air, look, appearance.
manners, morals, habits, behavior, carriage.
mar, spoil, ruin, disfigure. (Improve.)
march, tramp, tread, walk, step, space.
margin, edge, rim, border, brink, verge.
mark, n., sign, note, symptom, token, indication, trace, vestige, track, badge, brand.
mark, v., impress, print, stamp, engrave, note, designate.
marriage, wedding, nuptials, matrimony, wedlock.
martial, military, warlike, soldierlike.
marvel, wonderful, miracle, prodigy.
marvelous, wondrous, wonderful, amazing, miraculous.
massive, bulky, heavy, weighty, ponderous, solid, substantial. (Flimsy.)
mastery, dominion, rule, sway, ascendancy, supremacy.

matchless, unrivaled, unequaled, unparalleled, peerless, incomparable, inimitable, surpassing. (Common, ordinary.)
material, a., corporeal, bodily, physical, temporal, momentous, important. (Spiritual, immaterial.)
maxim, adage, apothegm, proverb, saying, by-word, saw.
meager, poor, lank, emaciated, barren, dry, uninteresting. (Rich.)
mean, a., stingy, niggardly, low, abject, vile, ignoble, degraded, contemptible, vulgar, despicable. (Generous.)
mean, v., design, purpose, intent, contemplate, signify, denote, indicate.
meaning, signification, import, acceptation, sense, purport.
medium, organ, channel, instrument, means.
medley, mixture, variety, diversity, miscellany.
meek, unassuming, mild, gentle. (Proud.)
melancholy, low-spirited, dispirited, dreamy, sad. (Jolly, buoyant.)
mellow, ripe, mature, soft. (Immature.)
melodious, tuneful, musical, silver, dulcet, sweet. (Discordant.)
memorable, signal, distinguished, marked.
memorial, monument, memento, commemoration.
memory, remembrance, recollection.
menace, n., threat.
mend, repair, amend, correct, better, ameliorate, improve, rectify.
mention, tell, name. communicate, impart, divulge, reveal, disclose, inform, acquaint.
merciful, compassionate, lenient, clement, tender, gracious, kind. (Cruel.)
merciless, hard-hearted, cruel, unmerciful, pitiless, remorseless, unrelenting. (Kind.)
merriment, mirth, joviality, jollity, hilarity. (Sorrow.)
merry, cheerful, mirthful, joyous, gay, lively, sprightly, hilarious, jovial, blithe, blithesome, sportive jolly. (Sad.)
metaphorical, figurative, allegorical, symbolical.
method, way, manner, mode, process, order, rule, regularity, system.
mien, air, look, manner, aspect, appearance.
migratory, roving, strolling, wandering, vagrant. (Settled, sedate, permanent.)
mimic, imitate, ape, mock.
mindful, observant, attentive, heedful, thoughtful. (Heedless.)
miscellaneous, promiscuous, indiscriminate, mixed.
mischief, injury, harm, damage, evil, hurt, ill. (Benefit.)
miscreant, caitiff, villain, ruffian.
miserable, unhappy, wretched, distressed, afflicted. (Happy.)
miserly, stingy, niggardly, avaricious, gripping.
misery, wretchedness, woe, destitution, penury, privation, beggary. (Happiness.)
misfortune, calamity, disaster, mishap, catastrophe. (Good luck.)
miss, omit, lose, fail, miscarry.
mitigate, alleviate, relieve, diminish, abate. (Aggravate.)
moderate, temperate, abstemious, sober, abstinent. (Immoderate.)
modest, chaste, virtuous, bashful, reserved. (Immodest.)
moist, wet, damp, dank, humid. (Dry.)
monotonous, unvaried, dull, undiversified, tiresome. (Varied.)
monstrous, shocking, dreadful, horrible, huge, immense.
monument, memorial, record, remembrancer, cenotaph.
mood, humor, disposition, vein, temper.
morbid, sick, ailing, sickly, diseased, corrupted. (Normal, sound.)
morose, gloomy, sullen, surly, fretful, crabbed, crusty. (Joyous.)
mortal, deadly, fatal, human.
motion, proposition, proposal, movement.
motionless, still, stationary, torpid, stagnant. (Active, moving.)
mount, arise, rise, ascend, soar, tower, climb, scale.
mournful, sad, sorrowful, lugubrious, grievous, doleful, heavy. (Happy.)
move, actuate, impel, induce, prompt, instigate, persuade, stir, agitate, propel, push.
multitude, crowd, throng, host, mob, swarm.
murder, v., kill, assassinate, slay, massacre, dispatch.

muse, v., meditate, contemplate, reflect, think, cogitate, ponder.
music, harmony, melody, symphony.
musical, tuneful, melodious, harmonious, dulcet, sweet.
musty, stale, sour, fetid, (Fresh, sweet.)
mute, dumb, silent, speechless.
mutilate, maim, cripple, disable, disfigure.
mutinous, insurgent, seditious, tumultuous, turbulent, riotous. (Obedient, orderly.)
mutual, reciprocal, interchanged, correlative. (Sole, solitary.)
mysterious, dark, obscure, hidden, secret, dim, mystic, enigmatical, unaccountable. (Open, clear.)
mystify, confuse, perplex, puzzle. (Clear, explain.)

N

naked, nude, bare, uncovered, rude, unclothed, rough, simple. (Covered, clad.)
name, v., denominate, entitle, style, designate, term, call, christen.
name, n., appellation, designation, denomination, title, cognomen, reputation, character, fame, credit, repute.
narrate, tell, relate, detail, recount, describe, enumerate, rehearse, recite.
nasty, filthy, foul, dirty, unclean, indecent, impure, gross, vile.
nation, people, community, realm, state.
native, indigenous, inborn, vernacular.
natural, original, regular, normal, bastard. (Unnatural, forced.)
near, nigh, neighboring, close, adjacent, contiguous, intimate. (Distant.)
necessary, needful, expedient, essential, requisite, indispensable. (Useless.)
necessitate, compel, force, oblige.
necessity, need, occasion, exigency, emergency, urgency, requisite.
need, n., necessity, distress, poverty, indigence, want, penury.
need, v., require, want, lack.
neglect, v., disregard, slight, omit, overlook.
neglect, n., omission, failure, default, negligence, remissness, carelessness, slight.
neighborhood, environs, vicinity, adjacency, nearness, proximity.
nervous, timid, timorous, shaky.
new, fresh, recent, novel. (Old.)
news, tidings, intelligence, information.
nice, exact, accurate, good, particular, precise, fine, delicate. (Careless, coarse, unpleasant.)
nimble, active, brisk, lively, alert, quick, agile, prompt, (Awkward.)
nobility, aristocracy, greatness, grandeur, peerage.
noble, exalted, elevated, illustrious, great, grand, lofty. (Low.)
noise, cry, outcry, clamor, row, din, uproar, tumult. (Silence.)
nonsensical, irrational, absurd, silly, foolish. (Sensible.)
notable, plain, evident, remarkable, signal, striking, rare. (Obscure.)
note, n., token, symbol, mark, sign, indication, remark, comment.
noted, distinguished, remarkable, renowned, eminent. (Obscure.)
notice, n., advice, notification, intelligence, information.
notice, v., mark, note, observe, attend to, regard, heed.
notify, v., publish, acquaint, apprise, inform, declare.
notion, conception, idea, belief, opinion, sentiment.
notorious, conspicuous, open, obvious, ill-famed. (Unknown.)
nourish, nurture, cherish, foster, supply. (Starve, famish.)
nourishment, food, diet, sustenance, nutrition.
novel, modern, new, fresh, recent, unused, strange, rare. (Old.)
noxious, hurtful, deadly, poisonous, deleterious, baneful. (Beneficial.)
nullify, annul, vacate, invalidate, repeal, quash, cancel. (Affirm.)
nutrition, food, diet, nutriment, nourishment.

O

obdurate, hard, callous, hardened, unfeeling, insensible. (Yielding, tractable.)
obedient, compliant, submissive, dutiful, respectful. (Obstinate.)
obese, corpulent, fat, adipose, fleshy. (Attenuated.)
obey, v., conform, comply, submit, (Rebel, disobey.)

object, n., aim, end, purpose, design, mark, butt.
object, v., oppose, except to, contravene, impeach, deprecate. (Assent.)
obnoxious, offensive. (Agreeable.)
obscure, undistinguished, unknown. (Distinguished.)
obstinate, contumacious, headstrong, stubborn, obdurate. (Yielding.)
occasion, opportunity.
offense, affront, misdeed, misdemeanor, transgression, trespass.
offensive, insolent, abusive, obnoxious. (Inoffensive.)
office, charge, function, place.
offspring, issue, progeny.
old, aged, superannuated, ancient, antique, antiquated, obsolete, old-fashioned. (Young, new.)
omen, presage, prognostic.
opaque, dark. (Bright, transparent.)
open, candid, unreserved, clear, fair. (Hidden, dark.)
opinion, notion, view, judgment, belief, sentiment.
opinionated, conceited, egotistical. (Modest.)
oppose, resist, withstand, thwart. (Give way.)
option, choice.
order, method, rule, system, regularity. (Disorder.)
origin, cause, occasion, source beginning. (End.)
outlive, survive.
outward, external, outside, exterior. (Inner.)
over, above. (Under.)
overbalance, outweigh, preponderate.
overbear, bear down, overwhelm, overpower, subdue.
overbearing, haughty, proud, arrogant. (Gentle.)
overflow, inundation, deluge.
overrule, supersede, suppress.
overspread, overrun, ravage.
overturn, invert, overthrow, reverse, subvert. (Establish, fortify.)
overwhelm, crush, defeat, vanquish

P

pain, suffering, qualm, pang, agony, anguish. (Pleasure.)
pallid, pale, wan. (Florid.)
part, division, portion, share, fraction. (Whole.)
particular, exact, distinct, singular, odd, strange. (General.)
patient, passive, submissive, meek. (Obdurate.)
peace, calm, quiet, tranquillity. (War, riot, trouble, turbulence.)
peaceable, pacific, peaceful, quiet. (Troublesome, riotous.)
penetrate, bore, pierce, perforate.
penetration, acuteness, sagacity. (Dullness.)
people, nation, persons, folks.
perceive, note, observe, discern, distinguish.
perception, conception, notion, idea.
peril, danger, pitfall, snare. (Safety.)
permit, allow, tolerate. (Forbid.)
persuade, allure, entice, prevail upon.
physical, corporeal, bodily, material. (Mental.)
picture, engraving, print, representation, illustration, image.
piteous, doleful, woful, rueful. (Joyful.)
pitiless, see merciless.
pity, compassion, sympathy. (Cruelty.)
place, n., spot, site, position, post, situation, station.
place, v., order, dispose.
plain, open, manifest, evident. (Secret.)
play, game, sport, amusement. (Work.)
please, gratify, pacify. (Displease.)
pleasure, charm, delight, joy. (Pain.)
plentiful, abundant, ample, copious, plenteous. (Scarce.)
poise, balance.
positive, absolute, peremptory, decided, certain. (Negative.)
possessor, owner, proprietor.
possible, practical, practicable. (Impossible.)
poverty, penury, indigence, need, want. (Wealth.)
power, authority, force, strength, dominion.
powerful, mighty, potent. (Weak.)
praise, commend, extol, laud. (Blame.)
prayer, entreaty, petition, request, suit.
pretense, n., pretext, subterfuge.
prevailing, predominant, prevalent, general. (Isolated, sporadic.)
prevent, obviate, preclude.
previous, antecedent, introductory, preparatory, preliminary. (Subsequent.)

pride, vanity, conceit. (Humility.)
principally, chiefly, mainly, essentially.
principle, ground, reason, motive, impulse, maxim, rule, rectitude, integrity.
privilege, immunity, advantage, favor, prerogative, exemption, right, claim.
probity, rectitude, uprightness, honesty, integrity, sincerity, soundness. (Dishonesty.)
problematical, uncertain, doubtful, dubious, questionable, disputable, suspicious. (Certain.)
prodigious, huge, enormous, vast, amazing, astonishing, remarkable, astounding, surprising, wonderful. (Insignificant.)
profession, business, trade, occupation, vocation, office, employment, engagement, avowal.
proffer, volunteer, offer, propose, tender.
profligate, abandoned, dissolute, depraved, vicious, degenerate, corrupt, demoralized. (Virtuous.)
profound, deep, fathomless, penetrating, solemn, abstruse, recondite. (Shallow.)
profuse, extravagant, prodigal, lavish, improvident, excessive, copious, plentiful. (Succinct.)
prolific, productive, generative, fertile, fruitful, teeming. (Barren.)
prolix, diffuse, long, prolonged, tedious, tiresome, wordy, verbose, prosaic. (Concise, brief.)
prominent, eminent, marked, important, conspicuous, leading. (Obscure.)
promiscuous, mixed, unarranged, indiscriminate, mingled. (Select.)
prompt. See punctual.
prop, v., maintain sustain, support, stay.
propagate, spread, circulate, diffuse, disseminate, extend, breed, increase. (Suppress.)
proper, legitimate, right, just, fair, equitable, honest, suitable, fit, decent, meet, becoming, benefitting, adapted, pertinent, appropriate. (Wrong.)
prosper, flourish, succeed, grow rich, thrive, advance. (Fail.)
prosperity, well-being, weal, welfare, happiness, good luck. (Poverty.)
proxy, agent, representative, substitute, delegate, deputy.
prudence, carefulness, judgment, discretion, wisdom. (Indiscretion.)
prurient, itching, craving, hankering, longing.
puerile, youthful, juvenile, boyish, childish, infantile, trifling, weak, silly. (Mature.)
punctilious, nice, particular, formal, precise. (Negligent.)
punctual, exact, precise, nice, particular, prompt, timely. (Dilatory.)
putrefy, rot, decompose, corrupt, decay.
puzzle, v., perplex, confound, embarrass, bewilder, confuse, pose, mystify. (Enlighten.)

Q

quack, impostor, pretender, charlatan, empiric, mountebank. (Savant.)
quaint, artful, curious, far-fetched, fanciful, odd, singular.
qualified, competent, fitted, adapted. (Incompetent.)
quality, attribute, rank, distinction.
querulous, doubting, complaining, repining, fretting. (Patient.)
question, query, inquiry, interrogatory.
quibble, cavil, evade, equivocate, prevaricate, shuffle.
quick, lively, brisk, expeditious, impetuous, adroit, fleet, rapid, swift, sweeping, dashing, clever, sharp, ready, prompt, alert, nimble, agile, active. (Slow.)
quote, note, repeat, cite, adduce.

R

rabid, mad, furious, raging, frantic. (Rational.)
race, course, match, pursuit, career, family, clan, house, ancestry, lineage, pedigree.
rack, agonize, wring, torture, excruciate, distress, harass. (Soothe.)
racy, spicy, pungent, smart, spirited, lively, vivacious. (Dull, insipid.)
radiance, splendor, brightness, brilliance, brilliancy, lustre, glare. (Dullness.)
radical, organic, innate, fundamental, original, constitutional, inherent, complete, entire. (Superficial. In a political sense, uncompromising; antonym, moderate.)
rancid, fetid, rank, stinking, sour, tainted, reasty. (Fresh, sweet.)

rancor, malignity, hatred, hostility, antipathy, animosity, enmity, ill-will, spite. (Forgiveness.)
rank, order, degree, dignity, nobility, consideration.
ransack, rummage, pillage, overhaul, explore, plunder.
ransom, emancipate, free, unfetter.
rant, bombast, fustian, cant.
rapacious, ravenous, greedy, voracious, grasping. (Generous.)
rapt, ecstatic, transported, ravished, entranced, charmed. (Distracted.)
rapture, ecstacy, transport, delight, bliss. (Dejection.)
rare, scarce, singular, uncommon.
rascal, scoundrel, rogue, knave, vagabond, scamp.
rash, hasty, precipitate, foolhardy, adventurous, heedless, reckless, careless. (Deliberate.)
rate, value, compute, appraise, estimate, chide, abuse.
ratify, confirm, establish, substantiate, sanction. (Protest, oppose.)
rational, reasonable, sagacious, judicious, wise, sensible, sound. (Unreasonable.)
ravage, overrun, overspread, desolate, despoil, destroy.
ravish, enrapture, enchant, charm, delight, abuse.
raze, demolish, destroy, overthrow, ruin, dismantle. (Build up.)
reach, touch, stretch, attain, gain, arrive at.
ready, prepared, ripe, apt, prompt, adroit, handy. (Slow, dilatory.)
real, actual, literal, practical, positive, certain, genuine, true. (Unreal.)
realize, accomplish, achieve, effect, gain, get, acquire, comprehend.
reap, gain, get, acquire, obtain.
reason, n., motive, design, end, proof, cause, ground, purpose.
reason, v., deduce, draw from, trace, infer, conclude.
reasonable, rational, wise, honest, fair, right, just. (Unreasonable.)
rebellion, insurrection, revolt.
recant, recall, abjure, retract, revoke.
recede, retire, retreat, withdraw, ebb.
receive, accept, take, admit, entertain.
reception, receiving, levee, receipt, admission.
recess, retreat, depth, niche, vacation, intermission.
recreation, sport, pastime, amusement, play, game, fun.
redeem, ransom, recover, rescue, deliver, save, free.
redress, remedy, repair, remission, abatement, relief.
reduce, abate, lessen, decrease, lower, shorten, conquer.
refined, polite, courtly, polished, cultured, genteel, purified. (Boorish.)
reflect, consider, cogitate, think, ponder, muse, censure.
reform, amend, correct, better, restore, improve. (Corrupt.)
reformation, improvement, reform, amendment. (Corruption.)
refuge, asylum, protection, harbor, shelter, retreat.
refuse, v., deny, reject, repudiate, decline, withhold. (Accept.)
refuse, n., dregs, dross, scum, rubbish, leavings, remains.
refute, disprove, falsify, negative. (Affirm.)
regard, v., mind, heed, notice, behold, view, consider, respect.
regret, n., grief, sorrow, lamentation, repentance, remorse.
regular, orderly, uniform, customary, ordinary, stated. (Irregular.)
regulate, methodize, arrange, adjust, organize, govern, rule. (Disorder.)
reimburse, refund, repay, satisfy, indemnify.
relevant, fit, proper, suitable, appropriate, pertinent, apt. (Irrelevant.)
reliance, trust, hope, dependence, confidence. (Suspicion.)
relief, succor, aid, help, redress, alleviation.
relinquish, give up, forsake, resign, surrender, quit, leave, forego. (Retain.)
remedy, help, relief, redress, cure, specific, reparation.
remorseless, pitiless, relentless, merciless, cruel, ruthless, barbarous. (Merciful, humane.)
remote, distant, far, secluded, indirect. (Near.)
reproduce, propagate, imitate, represent, copy.
repudiate, disown, discard, disavow, renounce, disclaim. (Acknowledge.)
repugnant, antagonistic, distasteful. (Agreeable.)
repulsive, forbidding, odious, ugly, disagreeable, revolting. (Attractive.)
respite, reprieve, interval, stop.

revenge, vengeance, retaliation, requital, retribution. (Forgiveness.)
revenue, produce, income, proceeds, fruits, wealth.
reverence, n., honor, respect, awe, veneration, deference, homage, worship. (Execration.)
revise, review, reconsider.
revive, refresh, renew, renovate, animate, resuscitate, vivify, cheer, comfort.
rich, wealthy, affluent, opulent, copious, ample, abundant, exuberant, plentiful, fertile, fruitful, superb, gorgeous. (Poor.)
rival, n., antagonist, opponent, competitor.
road, way, highway, route, course, path, pathway, anchorage.
roam, ramble, rove, stray, wander, stroll.
robust, strong, lusty, vigorous, sinewy, stout, sturdy, stalwart, able-bodied. (Puny.)
rout, v., discomfit, beat, defeat, overthrow, scatter.
route, road, course, march, way, path, journey, direction.
rude, rugged, rough, uncouth, unpolished, harsh, gruff, impertinent, impudent, saucy, flippant, insolent, churlish. (Polished, polite.)
rule, sway, method, system, law, maxim, precept, guide, formula, regulation, government, standard, test.
rumor, hearsay, talk, fame, report, bruit.
ruthless, cruel, savage, barbarous, inhuman, merciless, remorseless, relentless, unrelenting. (Considerate.)

S

sacred, holy, hallowed, divine, consecrated, dedicated, devoted. (Profane.)
safe, secure, harmless, trustworthy, reliable. (Perilous, dangerous.)
sanction, confirm, countenance, encourage, support, ratify, authorize. (Disapprove.)
sane, sober, lucid, sound, rational. (Crazy.)
saucy, impertinent, rude, impudent, insolent, flippant, forward. (Modest.)
scandalize, shock, disgust, offend, calumniate, vilify, revile, malign, traduce, defame, slander.
scanty, bare, pinched, insufficient, slender, meager. (Ample.)
scatter, strew, spread, disseminate, disperse, dissipate, dispel. (Collect.)
secret, clandestine, concealed, hidden, sly, underhand, latent, private. (Open.)
seduce, allure, attract, decoy, entice, abduct, inveigle, deprave.
sense, discernment, appreciation, perception, view. opinion, feeling, sensibility, susceptibility, thought, signification, judgment, import, significance, meaning, purport, wisdom.
sensible, wise, intelligent, reasonable sober, sound, conscious, aware. (Foolish.)
settle, arrange, adjust, regulate, conclude, determine.
several, sundry, divers, many, various,
severe, harsh, stern, stringent, unmitigated, rough, unyielding. (Lenient.)
shake, tremble, shudder, shiver, quiver, quake.
shallow, superficial, flimsy, slight, (Deep, thorough.)
shame, disgrace, dishonor. (Honor.)
shameful, degrading, scandalous, disgraceful, outrageous. (Honorable.)
shameless, immodest, impudent, indecent, indelicate, brazen.
shape, form, fashion, mold, model.
share, portion, lot, division, quantity quota, contingent.
sharp, acute, keen. (Dull.)
shine, glare, glitter, radiate, sparkle.
short, brief, concise, succinct, summary. (Long.)
show, v., indicate, mark, point out, exhibit, display.
show, v., indicate, mark, point out, sight, spectacle.
sick, diseased, sickly, unhealthy, morbid. (Healthy.)
sickness, illness, indisposition, disease, disorder. (Health.)
significant, a., expressive, material, important. (Insignificant.)
signification, import, sense, meaning.
silence, speechlessness, dumbness. (Noise.)
silent, dumb, mute, speechless. (Talkative.)
simile, comparison, similitude.

simple, single, uncompounded, plain, artless. (Complex, compound.)
simulate, dissimulate, dissemble, pretend.
sincere, candid, hearty, honest, pure, genuine, real. (Insincere.)
situation, condition, plight, predicament, state, position.
size, bulk, greatness, magnitude, dimension.
slavery, servitude, enthrallment, thralldom. (Freedom.)
sleep, doze, drowse, nap, slumber.
sleepy, somnolent. (Wakeful.)
slow, dilatory, tardy. (Fast.)
smell, fragrance, odor, scent, perfume.
smooth, even, level, mild. (Rough.)
soak, drench, imbrue, steep.
social, sociable, friendly, communicative. (Unsocial.)
soft, gentle, meek, mild. (Hard.)
solicit, importune, urge.
solitary, sole, only, single.
sorry, grieved, poor, paltry, insignificant. (Glad, respectable.)
soul, mind, spirit. (Soul is opposed to body, mind to matter.)
sound, a., healthy, sane. (Unsound.)
sound, n., tone, noise, silence.
space, room.
sparse, scanty, thin. (Luxuriant.)
speak, converse, talk, say, tell, confer.
special, particular, specific. (General.)
spend, expend, exhaust, consume, dissipate, waste, squander. (Save.)
sporadic, isolated, rare. (General, prevalent.)
spread, disperse, diffuse, expand, disseminate, scatter.
spring, fountain, source.
staff, prop, support, stay.
stagger, reel, totter.
stain, soil, discolor, spot, sully, tarnish.
state, commonwealth, realm.
sterile, barren, unfruitful. (Fertile.)
stifle, choke, suffocate, smother.
stormy, rough, boisterous, tempestuous. (Calm.)
straight, direct, right. (Crooked.)
strait, a., narrow, confined.
stranger, alien, foreigner. (Friend.)
strengthen, fortify, invigorate, (Weaken.)
strong, robust, sturdy, powerful. (Weak.)
stupid, dull, foolish, obtuse, witless. (Clever.)
subject, exposed to, liable, obnoxious. (Exempt.)
subject, inferior, subordinate. (Superior to, above.)
subsequent, succeeding, following. (Previous.)
substantial, solid, durable. (Unsubstantial.)
suit, accord, agree. (Disagree.)
superficial, flimsy, shallow, untrustworthy. (Thorough.)
superfluous, unnecessary, excessive. (Necessary.)
surround, encircle, encompass, environ.
sustain, maintain, support.
symmetry, proportion.
sympathy, commiseration, compassion, condolence.
system, method, plan, order.
systematic, orderly, regular, methodical. (Chaotic.)

T

take, accept, receive. (Give.)
talkative, garrulous, communicative, loquacious. (Silent.)
taste, flavor, relish, savor. (Tastelessness.)
tax, custom, duty, impost, excise, toll.
tax, assessment, rate.
tease, taunt, tantalize, torment, vex.
temporary, a., fleeting, transient, transitory. (Permanent.)
tenacious, pertinacious, retentive.
tendency, aim, drift, scope.
tenet, position, view, conviction, belief.
term, boundary, limit, period, time.
territory, dominion.
thankful, grateful, obliged. (Thankless.)
thankless, ungracious, profitless, ungrateful, unthankful.
thaw, melt, dissolve, liquefy. (Freeze.)
theatrical, dramatic, showy, ceremonious, meretricious.
theft, robbery, depredation, spoilation.
theme, subject, topic, text, essay.
theory, speculation, scheme, plea, hypothesis, conjecture.
therefore, accordingly, consequently, hence.
thick, dense, close compact, solid, coagulated, muddy, turbid, misty, foggy, vaporous. (Thin.)

thin, slim, slender, slight, flimsy, attenuated, lean, scraggy.
think, cogitate, consider, reflect, ponder, contemplate, meditate, muse, conceive, fancy, imagine, apprehend, hold, esteem, reckon, consider, regard, deem, believe, opine.
thorough, accurate, correct, trustworthy, reliable, complete. (Superficial.)
thought, idea, conception, imagination, fancy, conceit, notion, supposition care, provision, consideration, opinion, view, sentiment, reflection, deliberation.
thoughtful, considerate, careful, reflective, cautious, heedful, contemplative, provident, pensive, dreamy. (Thoughtless.)
thoughtless, inconsiderate, rash, improvident, precipitate, heedless.
tie, v., bind, restrain, restrict, oblige, secure, unite, join. (Loose.)
tie, n., band, ligament, ligature.
time, duration, season, period, era, age, date, span, spell.
tolerate, allow, admit, receive, suffer, permit, let, endure, abide. (Oppose.)
top, summit, apex, head, crown, surface. (Bottom, base.)
torrid, burning, hot, parching, scorching, sultry.
tortuous, twisted, winding, crooked, indirect.
torture, torment, anguish, agony.
touching, tender, affecting, moving, pathetic.
tractable, docile, manageable, amenable.
trade, traffic, commerce, dealing, occupation, employment, office.
traditional, oral, uncertain, transmitted.
traffic, trade, exchange, commerce, intercourse.
trammel, n., fetter, shatter, clog, bond, chain, impediment, hindrance.
tranquil, still, unruffled, peaceful, quiet, hushed. (Noisy, boisterous.)
transaction, negotiation, occurrence, proceeding, affair.
trash, nonsense, twaddle, trifles.
travel, trip, ramble, peregrination, excursion, journey, tour, voyage.
treacherous, traitorous, treasonable, disloyal, faithless, false-hearted, perfidious, sly, false. (Trustworthy, faithful.)
trite, stale, old, ordinary, commonplace, hackneyed. (Novel.)
triumph, achievement, ovation, victory, conquest, jubilation. (Failure, defeat.)
trivial, trifling, petty, small, frivolous, unimportant, insignificant. (Important.)
true, genuine, actual, sincere, true-hearted, unaffected, honest, upright, veritable, real, veracious, authentic, exact, accurate, correct.
tumultuous, turbulent, riotous, disorderly, disturbed, confused, unruly. (Orderly.)
tune, tone, air, melody, strain.
turbid, foul, thick, muddy, impure, unsettled.
type, emblem, symbol, figure, sign, letter, sort, kind.
tyro, novice, beginner, learner.

U

ugly, unsightly, plain, homely, ill-favored, hideous. (Beautiful.)
umbrage, offense, dissatisfaction, displeasure, resentment.
umpire, referee, arbitrator, judge, arbiter.
unanimity, accord, agreement, unity, concord. (Discord.)
unanimous, agreeing, like-minded,
unbridled, wanton, licentious, dissolute, loose, lax.
uncertain, doubtful, dubious, questionable, fitful, equivocal, ambiguous, indistinct, variable, fluctuating.
uncivil, discourteous, disrespectful, disobliging, rude. (Civil.)
unclean, dirty, foul, filthy, sullied. (Clean.)
uncommon, rare, strange, scarce, singular, choice. (Common, ordinary.)
unconcerned, careless, indifferent, apathetic. (Anxious.)
uncouth, strange, odd, clumsy, ungainly. (Graceful.)
uncover, reveal, strip, expose, lay bare, divest. (Hide.)
under, below, underneath, beneath, subordinate, lower, inferior. (Above.)
understanding, knowledge, intellect, intelligence, faculty, comprehension, mind, reason, brains.
undertake, engage in, embark in, agree, promise.
undo, annul, frustrate, untie, unfasten, destroy.

uneasy, restless, disturbed, unquiet, stiff, awkward. (Quiet.)
unequal, uneven, not alike, irregular, insufficient. (Even.)
unequaled, matchless, unique, novel, new, unheard of.
unfair, wrongful, dishonest, unjust. (Fair.)
unfit, a., improper, unsuitable, inconsistent, untimely, incompetent. (Fit.)
unfit, v., disable, disqualify, incapacitate. (Fit.)
unfortunate, calamitous, ill-fated, unlucky, wretched, unhappy, miserable. (Fortunate.)
ungainly, clumsy, awkward, lumbering, uncouth. (Pretty.)
unhappy, miserable, wretched, distressed, afflicted, painful, disastrous, drear, dismal. (Happy.)
uniform, regular, symmetrical, even, equal, alike, unvaried. (Irregular.)
uninterrupted, continuous, perpetual, unceasing, incessant, endless. (Intermittent.)
union, junction, combination, alliance, confederacy, league, coalition, agreement, concert. (Disunion separation.)
unique, unequal, uncommon, rare, choice, matchless. (Common, ordinary.)
unite, join, conjoin, combine, concert, add, attach, incorporate, embody, clench, merge. (Separate, disrupt, sunder.)
universal, general, all, entire, total, catholic. (Sectional.)
unlimited, absolute, boundless, undefined, infinite. (Limited.)
unreasonable, foolish, silly, absurd.
unrivaled, unequaled, unique, unexampled, incomparable, matchless. (Mediocre.)
unroll, unfold, open, discover.
unruly, ungovernable, unmanageable, refractory. (Tractable, docile.)
unusual, rare, unwonted, singular, uncommon, remarkable, strange, extraordinary. (Common.)
uphold, maintain, defend, sustain, support, vindicate. (Desert, abandon.)
upright, vertical, perpendicular, just, erect, equitable, fair, pure, honorable. (Prone, horizontal.)
uprightness, honesty, integrity, fairness, goodness, probity, honor, virtue. (Dishonesty.)
urge, incite, impel, push, drive, instigate, stimulate, press, solicit, induce.
urgent, pressing, important, imperative, immediate, serious, wanted. (Unimportant.)
usage, custom, fashion, practice, prescription.
use, n., usage, practice, habit, custom, avail, advantage, utility, benefit, application. (Disuse, desuetude.)
use, v., employ, exercise, occupy, accustom, practice, inure. (Abuse.)
useful, advantageous, serviceable, available, helpful, beneficial, good. (Useless.)
useless, unserviceable, fruitless, idle, profitless. (Useful.)
usual, ordinary, common, accustomed, habitual, wonted, customary, general. (Unusual.)
usurp, arrogate, seize, appropriate, assume.
utmost, farthest, remotest, uttermost, greatest.
utter, a., extreme, excessive, sheer, mere, pure.
utter, v., speak, articulate, express, pronounce, issue.
utterly, totally, completely, wholly, quite, altogether, entirely.

V

vacant, empty, unfilled, unoccupied, thoughtless, unthinking. (Occupied.)
vagrant, n., wanderer, beggar, tramp, vagabond, rogue.
vague, unsettled, undetermined, uncertain, pointless, indefinite. (Definite.)
vain, useless, fruitless, empty, worthless, inflated, proud, conceited, unreal, unavailing. (Effectual, humble, real.)
valiant, brave, bold, valorous, courageous, gallant. (Cowardly.)
valid, weighty, strong, powerful, efficient, sound, binding. (Invalid.)
valor, courage, gallantry, boldness, bravery, heroism. (Cowardice.)
value, v., appraise, assess, reckon, appreciate, estimate, prize, treasure, esteem. (Despise, condemn.)
vanish, disappear, fade, melt, dissolve.
vanity, emptiness, conceit, self-conceit, affectedness.
vapid, dull, flat, insipid, stale, tame. (Sparkling.)

vapor, fume, smoke, mist, fog, steam.
variable, changeable, unsteady, shifting, inconstant, wavering, fickle, fitful, restless. (Constant.)
variety, difference, diversity, change, diversification, mixture, medley, miscellany. (Sameness, monotony.)
vast, spacious, boundless, mighty, immense, enormous, colossal, gigantic, huge, prodigious. (Confined.)
vaunt, boast, brag, puff, hawk, advertise, flourish, parade.
venerable, grave, sage, wise, old, reverend.
venial, pardonable, excusable, justifiable. (Grave, serious.)
venom, poison, virus, spite, malice, malignity.
venture, n., speculation, chance, peril, stake.
venture, v., dare, adventure, risk, hazard, jeopardize.
veracity, truth, truthfulness, credibility, accuracy. (Falsehood.)
verbal, oral, spoken, literal, parole, unwritten.
verdict, judgment, finding, decision, answer.
vexation, chagrin, mortification. (Pleasure.)
vibrate, oscillate, swing, sway, wave, undulate, thrill.
vice, vileness, corruption, depravity, pollution, immorality, wickedness, guilt, iniquity, crime. (Virtue.)
vicious, corrupt, depraved, debased, bad, contrary, unruly, demoralized, profligate, faulty. (Virtuous, gentle.)
victim, sacrifice, food, prey, sufferer, dupe, gull.
victuals, viands, bread, meat, repast, provisions, fare, food.
view, prospect, survey.
violent, boisterous, furious, impetuous, vehement. (Gentle.)
virtuous, upright, honest, moral. (Profligate.)
vision, apparition, ghost, phantom, specter.
voluptuary, epicure, sensualist.
vote, suffrage, voice.
vouch, affirm, asseverate, aver, assure.

W

wait, await, expect, look for, wait for.
wakeful, vigilant, watchful. (Sleepy.)
wander, range, ramble, roam, rove, stroll.
want, lack, need. (Abundance.)
wary, circumspect, cautious. (Foolhardy.)
wash, clean, rinse, wet, moisten, tint, stain.
waste, v., squander, dissipate, lavish, destroy, decay, dwindle, wither.
wasteful, extravagant, profligate, (Economical.)
way, method, plan, system, means, manner, mode, form, fashion, course, process, road, route, track, path, habit, practice.
wave, breaker, billow, surge.
weak, feeble, infirm. (Strong.)
weaken, debilitate, enfeeble, enervate, invalidate. (Strengthen.)
wearisome, tedious, tiresome. (Interesting, entertaining.)
weary, harass, jade, tire, fatigue. (Refresh.)
weight, gravity, heaviness, burden, load. (Lightness.)
well-being, happiness, prosperity, welfare.
whole, entire, complete, total, integral. (Part.)
wicked, iniquitous, nefarious. (Virtuous.)
will, wish, desire.
willingly, spontaneously, voluntarily. (Unwillingly.)
win, get, obtain, gain, procure, effect, realize, accomplish, achieve. (Lose.)
winning, attractive, charming, fascinating, bewitching, enchanting, dazzling, brilliant. (Repulsive.)
wisdom, prudence, foresight, sagacity, far-sightedness. (Foolishness.)
wit, humor, satire, fun, raillery.
wonder, v., admire, amaze, astonish, surprise.
wonder, n., marvel, miracle, prodigy.
word, n., expression, term.
work, labor, task, toil. (Play.)
worthless, valueless. (Valuable.)
writer, author, penman.
wrong, injustice, injury. (Right.)

Y

yawn, gape, open wide.
yearn, hanker after, long for, desire, crave.
yell, bellow, cry out, scream.
yellow, golden, saffron-like.

yelp, bark, sharp cry, howl.
yet, besides, nevertheless, however, ultimately, notwithstanding, still, at last, so far, thus far.
yield, bear, give, afford, impart, communicate, confer, bestow, abdicate, resign, cede, surrender, relinquish, relax, quit, forego, give up, let go, waive, comply, accede, assent, acquiesce, succumb, submit.
yielding, supple, pliant, bending, unresisting, compliant, submissive. (Obstinate.)
yoke, v., couple, link, connect.
yore, long ago, long since.
young, juvenile, inexperienced, ignorant, youthful.
youth, boy, lad, minority, adolescence, juvenility.
youthful, young, juvenile, boyish, girlish, puerile. (Old.)

Z

zeal, energy, fervor, ardor, earnestness, enthusiasm, eagerness. (Indifference.)
zealous, warm, ardent, fervent, enthusiastic, anxious. (Careless, indifferent.)
zest, relish, gusto, flavor. (Disgust.)

COMMON ENGLISH CHRISTIAN NAMES,

WITH

THEIR DERIVATION, SIGNIFICATION, AND DIMINUTIVES, OR NICK-NAMES.

I. NAMES OF MEN.

A

Aaron. [Heb.] Lofty; inspired.
Abel. [Heb.] Breath; transitoriness; vanity.
Abiel. [Heb.] Father of strength.
Abijah. [Heb.] To whom Jehovah is a father.
Abner. [Heb.] Father of light.
Abraham. [Heb.] Father of a multitude.—Dim. Abe.
Abram. [Heb.] Father of elevation.—Dim. Abe.
Adam. [Heb.] Man; earth-man; red earth.—Dim. Ade.
Adolphus. [O. H. Ger.] Noble wolf, i. e., noble hero.
Adoniram. [Heb.] Lord of height.
Alan. Variously explained as a hound [Slav.], harmony [Celt.], and a corruption of Hilary, or of Ælianus.
Alaric. [O. H. Ger.] All-rich; or, noble ruler.
Albert. [O. H. Ger.] Nobly bright; illustrious.
Albion. [Celt.] Mountainous land; the ancient name of England.
Alexander. [Gr.] A defender of men.—Dim. Aleck, Ellick, Sander, Sandy, Sawnie.
Alfred. [O. H. Ger.] Elf in council; i. e., good counselor.—Dim. Alf.
Algernon. [Fr.] With whiskers.
Alonzo. [O. Ger.] The same as ALPHONSO, q. v.
Alpheus. [Heb.] Exchange.
Alphonso. [O. H. Ger.] All-ready; willing.
Alvah, Alvan. [Heb.] Iniquity.
Alvin, Alwin, [O. H. Ger.] Beloved by all.
Amariah. [Heb.] Whom Jehovah promised.
Amasa. [Heb.] A burden.
Ambrose. [Gr.] Immortal; divine.
Ammi. [Heb.] My people.
Amos. [Heb.] Strong; courageous; otherwise, burden.
Andrew. [Gr.] Strong; manly.—Dim. Andy.
Anselm. [O. H. Ger.] Protection of God.
Anthony, Antony. [Lat.] Priceless; praiseworthy.—Dim. Tony.
Archibald. [Ger.] Extremely bold; otherwise, holy prince.—Dim. Archy.
Artemis. [Gr.] Gift of Artemis, or Diana.
Arthur. [Celt.] High; noble.
Asa. [Heb.] Healer; physician.
Asahel. [Heb.] Made of God.
Asaph. [Heb.] A collector.
Asher. [Heb.] Happy; fortunate.
Ashur. [Heb.] Black; blackness.
Augustin, Augustine, Austin. [Lat.] Belonging to Augustus.
Augustus. [Lat.] Exalted; imperial.—Dim. Gus.
Aurelius. [Lat.] Golden.
Azariah. [Heb.] Helped of the Lord.

B

Baldwin. [O. H. Ger.] Bold, courageous friend.
Baptist. [Gr.] A baptizer; purifier.
Barnabas, Barnaby. Son of consolation.
Bartholomew. [Heb.] A warlike son.—Dim. Bat.
Barzillai. [Heb.] Iron of the Lord; firm; true.

Basil. [Gr.] Kingly; royal.
Benedict. [Lat.] Blessed. — Dim. Bennet.
Benjamin. [Heb.] Son of the right hand.—Dim. Ben, Benny.
Beriah. [Heb.] In calamity.
Bernard, } [O. H. Ger.] Bold as a
Barnard. } bear.
Bertram. [O. H. Ger.] Bright raven.
Bezaleel. [Heb.] In the shadow (protection) of God.
Boniface. [Lat.] A benefactor.
Brian. [Celt.] Strong.
Bruno. [O. H. Ger.] Brown.

C

Cadwallader. [Brit.] Battle-arranger.
Cæsar. [Lat.] Hairy; or blue-eyed; or, born under the Cæsarian operation.
Caleb. [Heb.] A dog.
Calvin. [Lat.] Bald.
Cecil. [Lat.] Dim-sighted.
Cephas. [Aramaic.] A stone.
Charles. [O. H. Ger.] Strong; manly; noble-spirited.—Dim. Charlie, or Charley.
Christian. [Lat.] Belonging to Christ; a believer in Christ.—Dim. Christie.
Christopher. [Gr.] Bearing Christ. —Dim. Kester, Kit, Chris.
Clarence. [Lat.] Illustrious.
Claudius, } [Lat.] Lame.
Claude. }
Clement. [Lat.] Mild-tempered; merciful.
Conrad. [O. H. Ger.] Bold in council; resolute.
Constant. [Lat.] Firm; faithful.
Constantine. [Lat.] Resolute; firm.
Cornelius. [Lat.] (Uncertain).
Crispin, }
Crispus, } [Lat.] Having curly hair.
Crispian. }
Cuthbert. [A.-S.] Noted splendor.
Cyprian. [Gr.] Of Cyprus.
Cyril. [Gr.] Lordly.
Cyrus. [Per.] The sun.

D

Daniel. [Heb.] A divine judge.—Dim. Dan.
Darius. [Per.] Preserver.
David. [Heb.] Beloved. — Dim. Davy, Dave.
Demetrius. [Gr.] Belonging to Ceres.
Denis, } [Gr.] Same as DIONYSIUS.
Dennis. } [Fr. form.]
Derrick. [O. H. Ger.] A corruption of THEODORIC.
Dionysius. [Gr.] Belonging to Dionysos or Bacchus, the god of wine.
Donald. [Celt.] Proud chief.
Duncan. [Celt.] Brown chief.

E

Eben. [Heb.] A stone.
Ebenezer. [Heb.] The stone of help.
Edgar. [A.-S.] A javelin (or protector) of property.
Edmund. [A.-S.] Defender of property.—Dim. Ed, Ned (a contraction of "mine Ed").
Edward. [A.-S.] Guardian of property.—Dim. Ed, Eddy, Ned, Neddy, Teddy.
Edwin. [A.-S.] Gainer of property. —Dim. Ed, Eddy.
Egbert. [O. H. Ger.] The sword's brightness; famous with the sword.
Elbert. [O. H. Ger.] The same as ALBERT.
Eldred. [A.-S.] Terrible.
Eleazer. [Heb.] To whom God is a help.
Eli. [Heb.] A foster son.
Eliab. [Heb.] God is his father.
Elias. [Heb.] The same as ELIJAH.
Elihu. [Heb.] God the Lord.
Elijah. [Heb.] Jehovah is my God.
Eliphalet. [Heb.] God of salvation.
Elisha. [Heb.] God my salvation.
Elizur. [Heb.] God is my rock.
Ellis. [Heb.] A variation of ELISHA.
Elmer. [A.-S.] Noble; excellent. [A contraction of ETHELMER.]
Elnathan. [Heb.] God gave.
Emmanuel. [Heb.] God with us.
Emery, }
Emmery, } [A.-S.] Powerful; rich.
Emory. }
Enoch. [Heb.] Consecrated; dedicated.
Enos. [Heb.] Man.
Ephraim. [Heb.] Very fruitful.
Erasmus. [Gr.] Lovely; worthy to be loved.
Erastus. [Ger.] Lovely; amiable.
Eric. [A.-S.] Rich; brave; powerful.
Ernest, } [Ger.] Earnest.
Ernestus. }
Ethan. [Heb.] Firmness; strength.
Eugene. [Ger.] Wellborn; noble.
Eustace. [Gr.] Healthy; strong; standing firm.

Evan. [Brit.] The same as JOHN.
Ezekiel. [Heb.] Strength of God. —Dim. Zeke.
Ezra. [Heb.] Help.

F

Ferdinand. [O. H. Ger.] Brave; valiant.
Fernando. [O. H. Ger.] Same as FERDINAND.
Francis. [Fr.] Free.—Dim. Frank.
Frank. [Fr.] A contraction of FRANCIS.
Frederic, **Frederick.** [O. H. Ger.] Abounding in peace; or peaceful ruler.—Dim. Fred, Freddy.

G

Gaius. [Lat.] Rejoiced.
Gamaliel. [Heb.] Recompense of God.
Garret. [O. H. Ger.] Another form of GERALD, or GERARD.
Geoffrey. [O. H. Ger.] The same as GODFREY.
George. [Ger.] A landholder; husbandman.—Dim. Georgie, Geordie.
Gerald, **Gerard.** [O. H. Ger.] Strong with the spear.
Gershom. [Heb.] An exile.
Gideon. [Heb.] A destroyer.
Gilbert. [O. H. Ger.] Yellow-bright; famous.
Giles. [Gr.] A kid.
Given. [Eng.] Gift of God.
Goddard. [O. Ger.] Pious; virtuous.
Godfrey. [O. H. Ger.] At peace with God.
Gregory. [Ger.] Watchful; vigilant.
Griffith. [Brit.] Having great faith.
Gustavus. [Sw.] A warrior; hero.
Guy. [Fr.] A leader.

H

Hannibal. [Punic.] Grace of Baal.
Harold. [A.-S.] A champion; general of an army.
Heman. [Heb.] Faithful.
Henry. [O. H. Ger.] The head or chief of a house.—Dim. Hal, Harry (by assimilation of consonant sound), Hen.
Herbert. [A.-S.] Glory of the army.
Herman. [O. H. Ger.] A warrior.
Hezekiah. [Heb.] Strength of the Lord.
Hilary. [Lat.] Cheerful; merry.
Hiram. [Heb.] Most noble.
Horace. [Gr.] Same as HORATIO. [Fr. form.]
Horatio. [Gr.] (Uncertain).
Hosea. [Heb.] Salvation.
Howell. [Brit.] Sound; whole.
Hubert. [O. H. Ger.] Bright in spirit; soul-bright.
Hugh, **Hugo.** [D.] Mind; spirit; soul.
Humphrey. [A.-S.] Protector of the home.

I

Ichabod. [Heb.] The glory has departed.
Ignatius. [Gr.] Ardent; fiery.
Immanuel. [Heb.] The same as EMMANUEL.
Increase. [Eng.] Increase of faith.
Ingram. [Teut.] Raven.
Inigo. [Gr.] The same as IGNATIUS. [Sp. form.]
Ira. [Heb.] Watchful.
Isaac. [Heb.] Laughter.—Dim. Ik, Ike.
Isaiah. [Heb.] Salvation of the Lord.
Israel. [Heb.] A soldier of God.
Ivan. [Brit.] The same as JOHN.

J

Jabez. [Heb.] He will cause pain.
Jacob. [Heb.] A supplanter.—Dim. Jake.
Jairus. [Heb.] He will enlighten.
James. [Heb.] The same as JACOB. —Dim. Jeames, Jem, Jim, Jemmy, Jimmy.
Japheth. [Heb.] Enlargement.
Jared. [Heb.] Descent.
Jason. [Gr.] A healer.
Jasper. [Per.] (Uncertain).
Jedediah. [Heb.] Beloved of the Lord.
Jeffrey. [O. H. Ger.] The same as GODFREY.
Jeremiah, **Jeremias,** **Jeremy.** [Heb.] Exalted of the Lord.
Jerome. Holy name.
Jesse. [Heb.] Wealth.
Joab. [Heb.] Jehovah is his father.
Job. [Heb.] Afflicted; persecuted.
Joel. [Heb.] The Lord is God.
John. [Heb.] The gracious gift of God.—Dim. Johnny, Jack, Jock.
Jonah, **Jonas.** [Heb.] A dove.
Jonathan. [Heb.] Gift of Jehovah.
Joseph. [Heb.] He shall add.—Dim. Joe.

Joshua. [Heb.] God of salvation.—Dim. Josh.
Josiah, Josias. [Heb.] Given of the Lord.
Jotham. [Heb.] The Lord is upright.
Judah. [Heb.] Praised.
Julian. [Lat.] Sprung from, or belonging to, Julius.—Dim. Jule.
Julius. [Gr.] Soft-haired. — Dim. Jule.
Justin. [Lat.] Just.
Justus. [Lat.] Just.

K

Kenelm. [A.-S.] A defender of his kindred.
Kenneth. [Gael.] A leader; commander.

L

Laban. [Heb.] White.
Lambert. [O. H. Ger.] Illustrious with landed possessions.
Lancelot. [It.] A little angel; otherwise, a little lance or warrior; or a servant.
Laurence, Lawrence. [Lat.] Crowned with laurel. — Dim. Larry (Lawrie, Laurie, Scot.; Larry, Irish.)
Lazarus. [Heb.] God will help.
Leander. [Gr.] Lion-man.
Lemuel. [Heb.] Created by God.
Leonard. [Ger.] Strong; or brave as a lion.
Leonidas. [Gr.] Lion-like.
Leopold. [O. H. Ger.] Bold for the people.
Levi. [Heb.] Adhesion. See Gen. xxix. 34.
Lewis. [O. H. Ger.] Bold warrior. —Dim. Lou.
Linus. [Gr.] Flaxen-haired.
Lionel. [Lat.] Young lion.
Llewellyn. [Celt.] Lightning.
Loammi. [Heb.] Not my people.
Lorenzo. [Lat.] Same as LAURENCE. [It. & Sp. forms.]
Lot. [Heb.] A veil; a covering.
Louis. [O. H. Ger.] The same as LEWIS. [Fr. form.]
Lucian. [Lat.] Belonging to, or sprung from, Lucius.
Lucius. [Lat.] Born at break of day.
Ludovic. [O. H. Ger.] Same as LEWIS. [Ger. form.]
Luke. [Lat.] Light.
Luther. [Ger.] Illustrious warrior.

M

Madoc. [W.] Good; beneficent.
Malachi. [Heb.] Messenger of the Lord.
Manasseh. [Heb.] Forgetfulness.
Marcellus. [Lat.] Dim. of MARCUS.
Marcius. [Lat.] Same as MARCUS.
Marcus, Mark. [Lat.] A hammer; otherwise, a male, or sprung from Mars.
Marmaduke. [A.-S.] A mighty noble.
Martin. [Lat.] Of Mars; warlike.
Matthew. [Heb.] Gift of Jehovah. —Dim. Mat.
Maurice. [Lat.] Moorish; dark-colored.
Maximilian. [Lat.] The greatest Æmilianus.
Micah. [Heb.] Who is like the Lord?
Michael. [Heb.] Who is like God? —Dim. Mike.
Miles. [Lat.] A soldier.
Moses. [Egypt.] Drawn out of the water.—Dim. Mose.

N

Nahum. [Heb.] Consolation.
Napoleon. [Gr.] Lion of the forest-dell.
Nathan. [Heb.] Given; a gift.
Nathanael, Nathaniel. [Heb.] The gift of God.
Neal, Neil. [Lat.] Dark; swarthy; otherwise [Celt.], chief.
Nehemiah. [Heb.] Comfort of the Lord.
Nicholas, Nicolas. [Gr.] Victory of the people.—Dim. Nick.
Noah. [Heb.] Rest; comfort.
Noel. [Lat. Dies Natalis.] Christmas; born on Christmas day.
Norman. [Ger.] A Northman; a native of Normandy.

O

Obadiah. [Heb.] Servant of the Lord.
Obed. [Heb.] Serving God.
Octavius, Octavus. [Lat.] The eighth-born.
Oliver. [Lat.] An olive-tree.
Orestes. [Gr.] A mountaineer.
Orlando. [Teut.] Same as ROWLAND. [It. form.]
Oscar. [Celt.] Bounding warrior.
Oswald. [O. H. Ger.] Power of God.
Owen. [Celt.] Lamb; otherwise, young warrior.

P

Patrick. [Lat.] Noble; a patrician. —Dim. Pat, Paddy.
Paul, Paulus. [Lat.] Little.
Peleg. [Heb.] Division.
Peregrine. [Lat.] A stranger.
Peter. [Gr.] A rock.—Dim. Pete, Peterkin.
Philander. [Gr.] A lover of men.
Philemon. [Gr.] Loving; friendly.
Philip. [Gr.] A lover of horses.—Dim. Phil, Pip.
Phineas, Phinehas. [Heb.] Mouth of brass.
Pius. [Lat.] Pious; dutiful.
Pliny. [Lat.] (Uncertain.)
Preserved. [Eng.] Redeemed.

Q

Quintin. [Lat.] The fifth.

R

Ralph. [O. H. Ger.] Same as RODOLPHUS.
Raphael. [Heb.] The healing of God.
Raymond. [O. H. Ger.] Wise protection.
Reginald. [O. H. Ger.] Strong ruler.
Reuben. [Heb.] Behold, a son.
Reuel. [Heb.] Friend of God.
Reynold. [O. H. Ger.] Same as REGINALD.
Richard. [O. H. Ger.] Rich-hearted; powerful.—Dim. Dick, Dicken, Dickon (d and r being etymologically convertible).
Robert. [O. H. Ger.] Bright in fame. —Dim. Bob, Dob, Dobbin, Rob, Robin, Pop.
Roderic, Roderick. [O. H. Ger.] Rich in fame.
Rodolph, Rodolphus. [O. H. Ger.] Famous wolf, or hero.
Roger. [O. H. Ger.] Famous with the spear.—Dim. Hodge, Hodgkin (h and r being etymologically convertible.)
Roland. [O. H. Ger.] Same as ROWLAND. [Fr. form.]
Rowland. [O. H. Ger.] Fame of the land.
Rudolph, Rudolphus. [O. H. Ger.] Variations of RODOLPHUS.
Rufus. [Lat.] Red; red-haired.
Rupert. [O. H. Ger.] The same as ROBERT.

S

Salmon. [Heb.] Shady.
Samson, Sampson. [Heb.] Splendid sun; i. e., great joy and felicity.
Samuel. [Heb.] Heard of God; asked for of God.—Dim. Sam, Sammy.
Saul. [Heb.] Asked for.
Seba. [Heb.] Eminent.
Sebastian. [Gr.] Venerable; reverend.
Sereno, Serenus. [Lat.] Calm; peaceful.
Seth. [Heb.] Appointed.
Sigismund. [O. H. Ger.] Conquering protection.
Silas. [Lat.] A contraction of SILVANUS.
Silvanus. [Lat.] Living in a wood.
Silvester. [Lat.] Bred in the country; rustic.
Simeon, Simon. [Heb.] Hearing with acceptance.—Dim. Sim.
Solomon. [Heb.] Peaceable.—Dim. Sol.
Stephen. [Gr.] A crown. — Dim. Steve.
Sylvan, Sylvanus. The same as SILVANUS.
Sylvester. The same as SILVESTER.

T

Thaddeus. [Syr.] The wise.
Theobald. [O. H. Ger.] Bold for the people.
Theodore. [Gr.] The gift of God.
Theodoric. [A.-S.] Powerful among the people.
Theophilus. [Gr.] A lover of God.
Theron. [Gr.] A hunter.
Thomas. [Heb.] A twin. — Dim. Tom, Tommy.
Timothy. [Gr.] Fearing God.—Dim. Tim.
Titus. [Gr.] (Uncertain.)
Tobiah, Tobias. [Heb.] Distinguished of the Lord.—Dim. Toby.
Tristam, Tristram. [Lat.] Grave; pensive; melancholy; sorrowful; sad.

U

Ulysses. [Gr.] A hater.
Urban. [Lat.] Of the town; courteous; polished.
Uriah. [Heb.] Light of the Lord.
Urian. [Dan.] A husbandman.
Uriel. [Heb.] Light of God.

V

Valentine. [Lat.] Strong; healthy; powerful.
Victor. [Lat.] A conqueror.
Vincent. [Lat.] Conquering; victorious.
Vivian. [Lat.] Lively.

W

Walter. [O. H. Ger.] Ruling the host.—Dim. Wat, Walt.
William. [O. H. Ger.] Resolute helmet, or, helmet of resolution; defense; protector.—Dim. Will, Willy, and (by interchange of convertible letters) Bill, Billy.
Winfred. [A.-S.] Win-peace.

Z

Zabdiel. [Heb.] Gift of God.
Zaccheus. [Heb.] Innocent; pure.
Zachariah, Zachary. [Heb.] Remembered of the Lord. — Dim. Zach.
Zadok. [Heb.] Just.
Zebadiah, Zebedee. [Heb.] Gift of the Lord.
Zebina. [Heb.] Bought.
Zechariah. [Heb.] The same as ZACHARIAH.
Zedekiah. [Heb.] Justice of the Lord.
Zelotes. [Gr.] A zealot.
Zenas. [Gr.] Gift of Jupiter.
Zephaniah. [Heb.] Hid of the Lord.

II. NAMES OF WOMEN.

A

Abigail. [Heb.] My father's joy. —Dim. Abby.
Achsa. [Heb.] Anklet.
Ada. [O. H. Ger.] Same as EDITH.
Adaline. [O. H. Ger.] Same as ADELINE.
Adela. [O. H. Ger.] Same as ADELINE.
Adelaide. [O. H. Ger.] Same as ADELINE.
Adelia. [O. H. Ger.] A variation of ADELA.
Adelina, Adeline. [O. H. Ger.] Of noble birth; a princess.—Dim. Addy.
Agatha. [Gr.] Good; kind.
Agnes. [Gr.] Chaste; pure.
Alberta. [O. H. Ger.] Feminine of ALBERT.
Alethea. [Gr.] Truth.
Alexandra, Alexandrina. [Gr.] Feminine of Alexander.
Alice, Alicia. [O. H. Ger.] Same as ADELINE.—Dim. Ally, or Allie, Elsie.
Almira. [Ar.] Lofty; a princess.
Althea. [Gr.] A healer.
Amabel. [Lat.] Lovable.
Amanda. [Lat.] Worthy to be loved.
Amelia. [O. H. Ger.] Busy, energetic.—See EMELINE.
Amy. [Lat.] Beloved.
Angelica, Angelina. [Gr.] Lovely; angelic.
Ann, Anna, Anne. [Heb.] Grace; — same as HANNAH. — Dim. Annie, Nanny, Nancy, Nan, Nina.
Annette. [Heb.] A variation of ANNE. [Fr. form.]
Antoinette. [Gr.] Diminutive of ANTONIA. [Fr. form.]—Dim. Netty.
Antonia. [Lat.] Inestimable.
Arabella. [Lat.] A fair altar; otherwise, an Arabian woman.—Dim. Bella, Bel.
Ariana. [Gr.] A corruption of ARIADNE.
Augusta. [Lat.] Feminine of AUGUSTUS.
Aurelia. [Lat.] Feminine of AURELIUS.
Aurora. [Lat.] Morning redness; fresh; brilliant.

B

Barbara. [Gr.] Foreign; strange. —Dim. Bab.
Beatrice, Beatrix. [Lat.] Making happy.
Belinda. (Uncertain.)
Bertha. [O. H. Ger.] Bright; beautiful.—Dim. Berty.
Betsey. [Heb.] A corruption of ELIZABETH.

Blanch, Blanche. [Teut.] White.
Bridget. [Celt.] Strength.—Dim. Biddy.

C

Camilla. [Lat.] Attendant at a sacrifice.
Caroline. [O. H. Ger.] Feminine of CAROLUS, the Latin of Charles. [Fr. form.]—Dim. Carrie, Caddie.
Cassandra. [Gr.] She who inflames with love.
Catharina, Catharine, Catherine. [Gr.] Pure.—Dim. Casy, Kate, Katrine, Kit, Kitty.
Cecilia, Cecily. [Lat.] Feminine of CECIL.—Dim. Sisley, Sis, Cis.
Celestine. [Lat.] Heavenly.
Celia. [Lat.] Feminine of CŒLIUS. [It. form.]
Charlotte. [O. H. Ger.] Feminine of CHARLES.
Chloe. [Gr.] A green herb; blooming.
Christiana, Christina. [Gr.] Feminine of CHRISTIANUS, Lat. for Christian.—Dim. Chrissie, Xina.
Cicely. [Lat.] A corruption of CECILIA.
Clara. [Lat.] Bright; illustrious.—Dim. Clare.
Clarice, Clarissa. [Lat.] A variation of CLARA.—Dim. Clare.
Claudia. [Lat.] Feminine of CLAUDIUS.
Clementina, Clementine. [Lat.] Mild; gentle.
Constance. [Lat.] Firm; constant.
Cora. [Gr.] Maiden;—another form of CORINNA.
Cordelia. [Lat.] Warm-hearted.
Corinna. [Gr.] Maiden.
Cornelia. [Lat.] Feminine of CORNELIUS.
Cynthia. [Gr.] Belonging to Mt. Cynthus.

D

Deborah. [Heb.] A bee.—Dim. Debby, Deb.
Delia. [Gr.] Of Delos.
Diana. [Lat.] Goddess.—Dim. Di, Die.
Dinah. [Heb.] Judged.
Dora. [Gr.] A contraction of DOROTHEA.
Dorcas. [Gr.] A gazelle.
Dorinda. [Gr.] Same as DOROTHEA.
Dorothea, Dorothy. [Gr.] The gift of God.—Dim. Dol, Dolly (l and r being etymologically convertible.)
Drusilla. (Uncertain.)

E

Edith. [O. H. Ger.] Happiness; otherwise, rich gift.
Edna. [Heb.] Pleasure.
Eleanor, Elinor. [Gr.] Light;—the same as HELEN.—Dim. Ella, Nell, Nora.
Elisabeth, Elizabeth, Eliza. [Heb.] Worshiper of God; consecrated to God.—Dim. Bess, Bessey, Betsey, Betty, Lizzy, Libby, Lisa.
Ella. [Gr.] A contraction of ELEANOR.
Ellen. [Gr.] Diminutive of ELEANOR.
Elvira. [Lat.] White.
Emeline, Emmeline. [O. H. Ger.] Energetic; industrious.
Emily. [O. H. Ger.] Same as EMELINE.
Emma. [O. H. Ger.] Same as EMELINE.—Dim. Emm, Emmie.
Ernestine. [Ger.] Feminine and dim. of ERNEST.
Esther. [Per.] Star; good fortune.
Ethel. [O. H. Ger.] Noble; of noble birth;—same as ADELA.
Ethelind, Ethelinda. [Teut.] Noble snake.
Eudora. [Gr.] Good gift.
Eugenia. [Gr.] Feminine of EUGENE.
Eugenie. [Gr.] Same as EUGENIA. [Fr. form.]
Eulalia. [Gr.] Fair speech.
Eunice. [Gr.] Happy victory.
Euphemia. [Gr.] Of good report.—Dim. Effie.
Eva. [Heb.] Life.
Evangeline. [Gr.] Bringing glad news.
Eve. [Heb.] The same as EVA.
Evelina, Eveline. [Heb.] Diminutive of EVA. [It. form.]

F

Fanny. [Ger.] A diminutive of FRANCES.
Faustina. [Lat.] Lucky.
Felicia. [Lat.] Happiness.
Fidelia. [Lat.] Faithful.
Flora. [Lat.] Flowers.
Florence. [Lat.] Blooming; flourishing.

Frances. [Ger.] Feminine of FRANCIS.—Dim. Fanny, Frank.
Frederica. [O. H. Ger.] Feminine of FREDERICK.—Dim. Freddie.

G

Georgiana, } [Gr.] Feminine of
Georgina. } GEORGE.
Geraldine. Feminine of GERALD.
Gertrude. [O. H. Ger.] Spear-maiden.—Dim. Gertie, Trudy.
Grace, } [Lat.] Grace, favor.
Gratia. }
Griselda. [Teut.] Stone-heroine.—Dim. Grissel.

H

Hannah. [Heb.] The same as ANNA.
Harriet, } [O. H. Ger.] Feminine di-
Harriot. } minutive of HENRY [Eng. form.]—Dim. Hatty.
Helen, } [Gr.] Light.—Dim. Nell,
Helena. } Nelly.
Henrietta. [O. H. Ger.] Feminine and diminutive of HENRY. [Fr. form.]—Dim. Etta, Hetty.
Hephzibah. [Heb.] My delight is in her.
Hester, } [Per.] Same as ESTHER.
Hesther. }
Hilaria. [Lat.] Feminine of HILARY.
Honora, } [Lat.] Honorable.
Honoria. }
Hortensia. [Lat.] A lady gardener.
Huldah. [Heb.] A weasel.

I

Ida. [O. H. Ger.] Godlike.
Inez. [Gr.] The same as AGNES. [Pg. form.]
Irene. [Gr.] Peaceful.
Isabel, } [Heb.] The same as ELIZ-
Isabella. } ABETH.—Dim. Bel, Bella.

J

Jamesina. [Heb.] Feminine of JAMES.
Jane. [Heb.] Feminine of JOHN; —Same as JOANNA.
Janet. [Heb.] Dim. of JANE.
Jaqueline. [Heb.] Feminine of JAMES. [Fr. form.]
Jean, } [Heb.] The same as
Jeanne, } JANE or JOAN.
Jeannette. } [Fr. forms.]
Jemima. [Heb.] A dove.
Jerusha. [Heb.] Possessed; married.
Joan, } [Heb.] Feminine of JOHN.
Joanna. }
Josepha, } [Heb.] Feminine of
Josephine. } JOSEPH. — Dim. Jozy, Pheny.
Joyce. [Lat.] Sportive.
Judith. [Heb.] Praised.—Dim. Judy.
Julia. [Lat.] Feminine of JULIUS.
Juliana. [Lat.] Feminine of JULIAN.
Juliet. [Lat.] Diminutive of JULIA. [Fr. form.]
Justina. [Lat.] Feminine of JUSTIN.

K

Katharine, } [Gr.] Same as CATH-
Katherine. } ARINE.
Keturah. [Heb.] Incense.
Keziah. [Heb.] Cassia.

L

Laura. [Lat.] A laurel.
Lavinia. [Lat.] Of Latium.
Leonora. [Gr.] Same as ELEANOR.
Letitia. [Lat.] Happiness.
Lettice. A corruption of LETITIA.
Lilian, } [Lat.] Lily.
Lilly. }
Lois. [Gr.] Good; desirable.
Louisa, } [O. H. Ger.] Feminine of
Louise. } LOUIS.—Dim. Louie.
Lucia. [Lat.] Same as LUCY. [It. form.]
Lucinda. [Lat.] The same as LUCY.
Lucretia. [Lat.] Gain; otherwise, light.
Lucy. [Lat.] Feminine of LUCIUS.
Lydia. [Gr.] A native of Lydia, in Asia Minor.

M

Mabel. [Lat.] A contraction of AMABEL.
Madeline. [Heb.] Same as MAGDALENE. [Fr. form.]
Magdalene. [Heb.] Belonging to Magdala.—Dim. Maud, Maudlin.
Marcella. [Lat.] Feminine of MARCELLUS.
Marcia. Feminine of MARCIUS.
Margaret. [Gr.] A pearl. — Dim. Gritty, Mag, Madge, Maggy, Margie, Margery, Meg, Meggy, Meta, Peg, Peggy (m and p being cognate letters).
Maria. [Heb.] The same as MARY. [Lat. form.]
Marianne. [Heb.] A compound of MARY and ANNE.
Marion. [Heb.] A French form of MARY.

Martha. [Heb.] The ruler of the house; otherwise sorrowful.—Dim. Mat, Matty, Pat, Patty.
Mary. [Heb.] Bitter; otherwise, their rebellion, or star of the sea.—Dim. Moll, Molly, Pol, Polly, May.
Mathilda, Matilda. [O. H. Ger.] Mighty battle-maid; heroine.—Dim. Mat, Matty, Maud, Patty (m and p being convertible).
Maud. A contraction of MATHILDA, or MAGDALENE.
May. A Diminutive of MARY.
Mehetabel, Mehitable. [Heb.] Benefited of God.
Melicent. [Lat.] Sweet singer.
Melissa. [Gr.] A bee.
Mildred. [Ger.] Mild threatener.
Miranda. [Lat.] Admirable.
Miriam. [Heb.] The same as MARY.
Myra. [Gr.] She who weeps or laments.

N

Nancy. A familiar form of ANNE.—Dim. Nan, Nance, Nina.
Nora. A contraction of HONORA.

O

Octavia. [Lat.] Feminine of OCTAVIUS.—Dim. Tavy, Tave.
Olive, Olivia. [Lat.] An olive.
Ophelia. [Gr.] Serpent.
Olympia. [Gr.] Heavenly.

P

Paula. [Lat.] Feminine of PAUL.
Paulina, Pauline. [Lat.] Feminine of PAULINUS.
Penelope. [Gr.] A weaver.
Persis. [Gr.] A Persian woman.
Philippa. [Gr.] Feminine of PHILIP.
Phœbe. [Gr.] Pure; radiant.—Dim. Phebe.
Phebe. [Gr.] The same as PHŒBE.
Phyllis. [Gr.] A green bough.
Polly. [Eng.] Variation of MOLLY.
Priscilla. [Lat.] Somewhat old.

R

Rachel. [Heb.] A ewe.
Rebecca, Rebekah. [Heb.] Of enchanting beauty.—Dim. Becky.
Rhoda. [Ger.] A rose.
Rosa. [Lat.] A rose.
Rosabel, Rosabella. [Lat.] A fair rose.
Rosalia, Rosalie. [Lat.] Little and blooming rose. [Fr. and It. forms.]
Rosalind. [Lat.] Beautiful as a rose.
Rosamond. [Teut.] Horse-protection, i. e. famous protection.
Roxana. [Per.] Dawn of day.
Ruth. [Heb.] Beauty.

S

Sabina. [Lat.] A Sabine woman.
Salome. [Heb.] Peaceful.
Sara, Sarah. [Heb.] A princess.—Dim. Sal, Sally.
Selina [Gr.] Parsley.
Serena. [Lat.] Feminine of SERENUS or SERENO.
Sibyl, Sibylla. [Gr.] A prophetess.
Sophia. [Gr.] Wisdom.—Dim. Sophy.
Sophronia. [Gr.] Of a sound mind.
Stella. [Lat.] A star.
Stephana. [Gr.] Feminine of STEPHEN.
Susan, Susanna, Susannah. [Heb.] A lily.—Dim. Sue, Suke, Suky, Suzy.

T

Tabitha. [Syr.] A gazelle.
Theodora. [Gr.] Feminine of THEODORE.—Dim. Dora.
Theodosia. [Gr.] The gift of God.
Theresa. [Gr.] Carrying ears of corn.—Dim. Terry, Tracy.
Tryphena. [Gr.] Delicate; luxurious.
Tryphosa. [Gr.] Luxurious; dainty.

U

Ulrica. [O. H. Ger.] Rich.
Urania. [Gr.] Heavenly;—the name of one of the Muses.
Ursula. [Lat.] She-bear.

V

Valeria. [Lat.] Feminine of VALERIUS.
Victoria. [Lat.] Victory. Feminine of VICTOR.
Vida. [Erse.] Feminine of DAVID.
Viola. [Lat.] A violet.
Virginia. [Lat.] Virgin; pure.
Vivian. [Lat.] Lively.

W

Wilhelmina. [O. H. Ger.] Feminine of WILHELM, German of William.—Dim. Wilmett, Wilmot, Mina, Minella.
Winifred. [Teut.] Lover of peace.

Z

Zenobia. [Gr.] Having life from Jupiter.

FOREIGN

WORDS, PHRASES, PROVERBS, QUOTATIONS, AND COLLOQUIAL EXPRESSIONS,

FREQUENTLY OCCURRING IN

LITERATURE AND CONVERSATION,

WITH THEIR

ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.

NOTE.—*L.* Latin; *Fr.* French; *Ger.* German; *It.* Italian; *Sp.* Spanish; *Gr.* Greek.

A

a bas. [Fr.] Down; at the foot; upon the ground.
a la Francaise. [Fr.] After the French mode.
a la mode. [Fr.] In fashion.
a l'Anglaise. [Fr.] After the English fashion.
a l'outrance. [Fr.] To the utmost.
a plomb. [Fr.] Perpendicularly.
a propos. [Fr.] To the point.
a propos de bottes. [Fr.] Apropos to boots; without reason.
a fortiori. [L.] With stronger reason.
a mensa et thoro. [L.] From bed and board.
a posteriori. [L.] From the effect to the cause.
a priori. [L.] From the cause to the effect.
a vinculo matrimonii. [L.] From the tie of marriage.
ab extra. [L.] From without.
ab initio. [L.] From the beginning.
ab intra. [L.] From within.
ab ovo usque ad mala, [L.] From the egg to the apples; from beginning to end.
ab uno disce omnes. [L.] From one learn all; from a single instance infer the whole.
absente reo. [L.] The defendant being absent.
abusus non tollit usum. [L.] Abuse is not an argument against proper use.
ad astra. [L.] To the stars, or to an exalted state.
ad Calendas Græcas. [L.] At the Greek Calends; i. e., never, as the Greeks had no Calends.
ad captandum vulgus. [L.] To catch the rabble.
ad eundem (sc. gradum). [L.] To the same degree.
ad finem. [L.] To the end.
ad hominem. [L.] To the man; that is, to his interests and passions.
ad infinitum. [L.] To infinity.
ad interim. [L.] In the mean while.
ad libitum. [L.] At pleasure.
ad nauseam. [L.] To disgust.
ad utrumque paratus. [L.] Prepared for either event.
ad valorem. [L.] According to the value.
adscriptus glebæ. [L.] Belonging or attached to the soil.
æquam servare mentem. [L.] To preserve an equable mind.
æquo animo. [L.] With an equable mind; with equanimity.
ætatis suæ. [L.] Of his (or her) age.
affaire d'amour. [Fr.] A love affair.

affaire du cœur. [Fr.] An affair of the heart.
agenda. [L.] Things to be done.
alere flammam. [L.] To feed the flame.
alis volat propriis. [L.] She flies with her own wings;—the motto of Oregon.
allons. [Fr.] Let us go; come.
alma mater. [L.] A fostering mother.
alter ego. [L.] Another self.
alter idem. [L.] Another precisely similar
amende honorable. [Fr.] Satisfactory apology; reparation.
amicus curiæ. [L.] A friend of the court.
amour propre. [Fr.] Self-love; vanity.
ancien regime. [Fr.] Ancient order of things.
anglice. [L.] According to the English manner.
anno ætatis suæ. [L.] In the year of his (or her) age.
anno Christi. [L.] In the year of Christ.
anno Domini. [L.] In the year of our Lord.
anno mundi. [L.] In the year of the world.
anno urbis conditæ. [L.] In the year the city (Rome) was built.
ante bellum. [L.] Before the war.
ante meridiem. [L.] Before noon.
appui. [Fr.] Point of support.
aqua vitæ. [L.] Brandy; spirit; alcohol.
arbiter elegantiarum. [L.] An umpire in matters of taste.
argumentum ad hominem. [L.] An argument deriving its force from the situation of the person to whom it is addressed.
argumentum ad ignorantiam. [L.] An argument founded on an adversary's ignorance of facts.
argumentum ad verecundiam. [L.] An argument to modesty.
arriere pensee. [Fr.] A mental reservation.
au contraire. [Fr.] On the contrary.
au fait. [Fr.] Well instructed.
au reste. [Fr.] As for the rest.
au revoir. [Fr.] Adieu until we meet again.
audi alteram partem. [L.] Hear the other side.
auri sacra fames. [L.] The accursed thirst for gold.
aut vincere aut mori. [L.] Either to conquer or to die.
aux armes. [Fr.] To arms.

B

bas-bleu. [Fr.] A bluestocking.
beau monde. [Fr.] The fashionable world.
beaux esprits. [Fr.] Gay spirits; men of wit.
beaux yeux. [Fr.] Handsome eyes; that is, attractive looks.
bel esprit. [Fr.] A brilliant mind.
ben trovato. [It.] Well found; a happy invention.
bete noir. [Fr.] A black beast; a bugbear.
bienseance. [Fr.] Civility; decorum.
billet d'amour, } [Fr.] A love-letter.
billet doux. }
bizarre. [Fr.] Odd; fantastic.
blase. [Fr.] Pallid; surfeited; rendered incapable of continued enjoyment.
bona fide. [L.] In good faith.
bon gre mal gre. [Fr.] Willing or unwilling.
bon jour. [L.] Good day; good morning.
bon soir. [L.] Good evening.
bonhomie. [Fr.] Good-natured simplicity.
boulevard. [Fr.] A public walk or street occupying the site of demolished fortifications.
bouleversement. [Fr.] Overturning; subversion.
bourgeois. [Fr.] A man of middle rank in society.
bourgeoisie. [Fr.] Middle classes of society; traders.
brevet d'invention. [Fr.] A patent.
brochure. [Fr.] A pamphlet.
brusque. [Fr.] Rude; blunt.
brutum fulmen. [L.] A harmless thunderbolt.

C

cacoethes. [L.] An evil habit.
cacoethes loquendi. [L.] A rage for speaking.
cacoethes scribendi. [L.] An itch for scribbling.
cætera desunt. [L.] The remainder is wanting.
cæteris paribus. [L.] Other things being equal.
cafe. [Fr.] A coffee-house.

caleche. [Fr.] A half-coach or calash.
calembour. [Fr.] A pun.
canaille. [Fr.] The rabble.
cantatrice. [It.] A female professional singer.
capias ad respondendum. [L.] You may take to answer;—a writ for taking and keeping the defendant to answer the plaintiff in the action.
capias ad satisfaciendum. [L.] You may take to satisfy;—a writ for taking and keeping the party named until he gives satisfaction to the party by whom it is issued.
captatio benevolentiæ. [L.] A currying favor.
caput mortuum. [L.] The worthless remains.
carpe diem. [L.] Enjoy the present day.
casus belli. [L.] That which involves or justifies war.
catalogue raisonne. [Fr.] A catalogue of books arranged according to their subjects.
caveat emptor. [L.] Let the buyer beware.
c'est a dire. [Fr.] That is to say.
champs Elysees. [Fr.] Elysian Fields.
chanson. [Fr.] A song.
chapeau bas. [Fr.] Hats off.
chapeau bras. [Fr.] A military cocked hat.
charge d'affaires. [Fr.] An inferior diplomatic representative at a foreign court.
charivari. [Fr.] A mock serenade of discordant music.
chateaux en Espagne. [Fr.] Castles in Spain, the land of romance; castles in the air.
chef-d'œuvre. [Fr.] A masterpiece.
chere amie. [Fr.] A dear friend; a mistress.
chevalier d'industrie. [Fr.] A knight of industry; one who lives by persevering fraud.
chronique scandaleuse. [Fr.] A chronicle of vices and crimes.
ci-devant. [Fr.] Formerly; former.
circa, or circiter. [L.] About.
cito maturum, cito putridum. [L.] Soon ripe, soon rotten.
citoyen. [Fr.] A citizen; a burgher.
civilitas successit barbarum. [L.] Civilization succeeds barbarism;—the motto of Minnesota when a territory.
coiffeur. [Fr.] A hair-dresser.
comme il faut. [Fr.] As it should be.
compos mentis. [L.] Of a sound mind.
compte rendu. [Fr.] Account rendered; report.
con amore. [It.] With love; earnestly.
concio ad clerum. [L.] A discourse to the clergy.
confrere. [Fr.] A brother; an associate.
conge d'elire. [Fr.] A leave to elect.
contretemps. [Fr.] An awkward mishap or accident.
conversazione. [It.] A meeting of company for conversation.
coram nobis. [L.] Before us.
coram non judice. [L.] Before one who is not the proper judge.
cordon sanitaire. [Fr.] A line of troops to prevent the spreading of pestilence.
corps de garde. [Fr.] A body of men who watch in a guard-room; the guard-room itself.
corps de garde diplomatique. [Fr.] A diplomatic body.
corpus delicti. [L.] The substance or foundation of the offense.
corrigenda. [L.] Typographical errors to be corrected.
couleur de rose. [Fr.] Rose color; an aspect of attractiveness.
coup d'etat. [Fr.] A stroke of policy in public affairs.
coup de grace. [Fr.] A finishing stroke.
coup de main. [Fr.] A sudden enterprise or effort.
coup de soleil. [Fr.] A stroke of the sun.
coute qu'il coute. [Fr.] Let it cost what it may.
crede quod habes, et habes. [L.] Believe that you have it, and you have it.
crescite, et multiplicamini. [L.] Grow, or increase, and multiply;—the motto of Maryland.
crevasse. [Fr.] A deep crevice; a breach.
crimen falsi. [L.] Falsehood; perjury.
crimen læsæ majestatis. [L.] High treason.

crux criticorum. [L.] The puzzle of critics.
cui bono? [L.] For whose benefit? Colloquially, but erroneously, of what use?
cuisine. [Fr.] A kitchen; cookery.
cum grano salis. [L.] With a grain of salt; with some allowance.
cum privilegio. [L.] With privilege.
curiosa felicitas. [L.] A felicitous tact.
currente calamo. [L.] With a running or rapid pen.
custos rotulorum. [L.] Keeper of the rolls.

D

dal segno. [It.] Repeat from the sign.
de bonis non. [L.] Of the goods not yet administered on.
de facto. [L.] From the fact; really.
de gustibus non est disputandum. [L.] There is no disputing about tastes.
de jure. [L.] From the law; by right.
de mortuis nil nisi bonum. [L.] Say nothing but good of the dead.
de nihilo nihil fit. [L.] Of nothing nothing is made.
de novo. [L.] Anew.
de profundis. [L.] Out of the depths.
de trop. [Fr.] Too much, or too many; not wanted.
dehors. [Fr.] Without; out of; foreign; irrelevant.
Dei gratia. [L.] By the grace of God.
demi-monde. [Fr.] Disreputable female society; abandoned women.
Deo gratias. [L.] Thanks to God.
Deo juvante. [L.] With God's help.
Deo volente. [L.] God willing.
dernier ressort. [Fr.] A last resource.
desipere in loco. [L.] To jest at the proper time.
desunt cætera. [L.] The remainder is wanting.
detur digniori. [L.] Let it be given to the more worthy.
deus ex machina. [L.] A god from the machine; i. e., from a theatrical contrivance for making gods appear in the air; hence, an unexpected and fortunate occurrence.
dies faustus. [L.] A lucky day.
dies infaustus. [L.] An unlucky day.
dies iræ. [L.] Day of wrath.
dies non. [L.] A day on which judges do not sit.
Dieu defend le droit. [Fr.] God defends the right.
Dieu et mon droit. [Fr.] God and my right.
dignus vindice nodus. [L.] A knot worthy to be loosened by such hands.
dirigo. [L.] I direct or guide;—the motto of Maine.
disjecta membra. [L.] Scattered limbs or remains.
distingue. [Fr.] Distinguished; eminent.
distrait. [Fr.] Absent in thought.
divide et impera. [L.] Divide and rule.
dolce. [It.] Soft,—used in music.
dolce far niente. [It.] Sweet doing-nothing; sweet idleness.
Dominus vobiscum. [L.] The Lord be with you.
double entente. [Fr.] Double meaning; a play on words.
douceur. [Fr.] Sweetness; a bribe.
dramatis personæ. [L.] Characters represented in a drama.
dulce et decorum est pro patria mori. [L.] It is sweet and honorable to die for one's country.
dum vivimus, vivamus. [L.] While we live, let us live.
durante beneplacito. [L.] During good pleasure.
durante vita. [L.] During life.

E

eau de vie. [Fr.] Water of life; brandy.
ecce homo. [L.] Behold the man;—applied specifically to any picture representing the Savior given up to the people by Pilate, and wearing the crown of thorns.
ecce signum. [L.] Behold the sign.
e pluribus unum. [L.] One out of many; one composed of many;—the motto of the United States.
editio princeps. [L.] The first edition.
egalite. [Fr.] Equality.
eleve. [Fr.] A pupil; a foster child.
elite. [Fr.] A choice or select body of persons.
eloge. [Fr.] A funeral oration.

eloignement. [Fr.] Estrangement.
embonpoint. [Fr.] Plumpness; fleshiness.
emeute. [Fr.] A riot; a mob.
employe. [Fr.] One who is employed by another; a person in service.
en arriere. [Fr.] In the rear.
en avant! [Fr.] Forward!
enceinte. [Fr.] Pregnant.
en deshabille. [Fr.] In undress.
en famille. [Fr.] In a domestic state.
enfans perdus. [Fr.] Lost children; a forlorn hope.
enfant gate. [Fr.] A spoiled child.
en fin. [Fr.] At last; finally.
ennui. [Fr.] A feeling of weariness and disgust; tedium.
en passant. [Fr.] In passing; by the way.
en plein jour. [Fr.] In broad day.
en rapport. [Fr.] In a condition or relation of sympathy.
en regle. [Fr.] In order; according to rules.
en route. [Fr.] On the way.
ensemble. [Fr.] The whole.
ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem. [L.] With the sword she seeks quiet peace under liberty;—the motto of Massachusetts.
en suite. [Fr.] In company.
entente cordiale. [Fr.] Evidences of good will and justice toward each other, exchanged by the chief persons of two states.
entourage. [Fr.] Surroundings; adjuncts.
entree. [Fr.] Entry; first course at table.
entre nous. [Fr.] Between ourselves.
entrepot. [Fr.] A bonded warehouse; a free port.
ergo. [L.] Therefore.
espieglerie. [Fr.] Sportive tricks.
esprit de corps. [Fr.] The animating spirit of a collective body.
esprit des lois. [Fr.] Spirit of the laws.
esto perpetua. [L.] Let it be perpetual.
est modus in rebus. [L.] There is a medium in all things.
et cum spiritu tuo. [L.] And with thy spirit.
et id genus omne. [L.] And every thing of the sort.
et sic de similibus. [L.] And so of the like.
et tu Brute! [L.] And thou also, Brutus!
eureka. [Gr.] I have found it;—the motto of California.
ex animo. [L.] Heartily.
ex cathedra. [L.] From the bench; with high authority.
ex officio. [L.] By virtue of his office.
ex parte. [L.] On one side only.
ex pede Herculem. [L.] We recognize a Hercules from the size of the foot; that is, we judge of the whole from the specimen.
ex post facto. [L.] After the deed is done.
ex tempore. [L.] Without premeditation.
ex uno disce omnes. [L.] From one learn all.
ex vi termini. [L.] By the meaning or force of the expression.
excelsior. [L.] Higher; more elevated;—the motto of New York.
excerpta. [L.] Extracts.
exempli gratia. [L.] By way of example.
exeunt. [L.] They go out.
exeunt omnes. [L.] All go out.
experimentum crucis. [L.] The experiment of the cross; a decisive experiment.
experto crede. [L.] Trust one who has tried, or had experience.
expose. [Fr.] An exposition.

F

facile princeps. [L.] Evidently preeminent; the admitted chief.
fait accompli. [Fr.] A thing already done.
faubourg. [Fr.] A suburb.
fauteuil. [Fr.] An easy chair.
faux pas. [Fr.] A false step.
felo de se. [Fr.] A suicide.
femme couverte. [Fr.] A married woman.
femme de chambre. [Fr.] A chambermaid.
feræ naturæ. [L.] Of a wild nature.
festina lente. [L.] Hasten slowly.
fete champetre. [Fr.] A rural festival.
feu de joie. [Fr.] A firing of guns in token of joy; a bonfire.

feuilleton. [Fr.] Bottom part of a French newspaper, separated by a line from the rest, and devoted to light literature, criticism, etc.
fiacre. [Fr.] A hack.
fiat justitia, ruat cælum. [L.] Let justice be done though the heavens fall.
fiat lux. [L.] Let there be light.
fidei defensor. [L.] Defender of the faith.
fides Punica. [L.] Punic faith; treachery.
fidus Achates. [L.] Faithful Achates; i. e., a true friend.
filius nullius. [L.] A son of nobody.
filus terræ. [L.] One of low birth.
fille de chambre. [Fr.] A chambermaid.
fille de joie. [Fr.] A prostitute.
flagrante bello. [L.] During hostilities.
flagrante delicto. [L.] In the commission of the crime.
fortiter in re. [L.] With firmness in acting.
franco. [It.] Post free.
friseur. [Fr.] A hair-dresser.
fuit Ilium. [L.] Troy has been.
fusillade. [Fr.] A simultaneous discharge of fire-arms.

G

gallice. [L.] In French.
garcon. [Fr.] A boy, or a waiter.
garde du corps. [Fr.] A body guard.
genius loci. [L.] The genius of the place.
gens d'armes. [Fr.] Armed police.
genus irritabile vatum. [L.] The irritable race of poets.
germanice. [L.] In German.
glebæ ascriptus. [L.] A servant belonging to the soil.
Gloria in Excelsis. [L.] Glory to God in the highest.
Gloria Patri. [L.] Glory be to the Father.
gnothi seauton. [Gr.] Know thyself.

H

haud passibus æquis. [L.] Not with equal steps.
haute nouveaute. [Fr.] A great novelty.
haut gout. [Fr.] High flavor; fine or elegant taste.
helluo librorum. [L.] A devourer of books; a book-worm.
hiatus valde deflendus. [L.] A deficiency much to be regretted.
hic et ubique. [L.] Here and everywhere.
hic jacet. [L.] Here lies.
hic labor, hoc opus est. [L.] This is labor, this is work.
hoc age. [L.] Do this.
hoc tempore. [L.] At this time.
honi soit qui mal y pense. [Fr.] Shame on him who evil thinks.
hora e sempre. [It.] It is always time.
hors de combat. [Fr.] Out of condition to fight.
humanum est errare. [L.] To err is human.

I

ich dien. [Ger.] I serve.
id est. [L.] That is.
id genus omne. [L.] All of that sort.
ignotum per ignotius. [L.] That which is unknown by something still more unknown.
imperium in imperio. [L.] A government within a government.
imprimatur. [L.] Let it be printed; —a license to print a book, etc.
improvvisatore. [It.] An impromptu poet.
improvvisatrice. [It.] An impromptu poetess.
in æternum. [L.] Forever.
in articulo mortis. [L.] At the point of death; in the last struggle.
in commendam. [L.] In trust.
in curia. [L.] In the court.
in equilibrio. [L.] In equilibrium.
in esse. [L.] In being.
in extremis. [L.] At the point of death.
in flagrante delicto. [L.] Taken in the fact.
in forma pauperis. [L.] As a poor man.
in foro conscientiæ. [L.] Before the tribunal of conscience.
in futuro. [L.] In future; henceforth.
in hoc signo vinces. [L.] In this sign, or under this standard, thou shalt conquer.
in limine. [L.] At the threshold.
in loco parentis. [L.] In the place of a parent.

in medias res. [L.] Into the midst of things, or affairs.
in medio tutissimus ibis. [L.] You will go most safely in the middle.
in memoriam. [L.] In memory.
in nubibus. [L.] In the clouds.
in perpetuum. [L.] Forever.
in posse. [L.] In possible existence.
in propria persona. [L.] In person.
in puris naturalibus. [L.] Quite naked.
in re. [L.] In the matter of.
in rem. [L.] Against the thing.
in sæcula sæculorum. [L.] For ages on ages.
in situ. [L.] In its original situation.
in statu quo. [L.] In the former state.
in terrorem. [L.] As a warning.
in toto. [L.] In the whole; entirely.
in totidem verbis. [L.] In so many words.
in transitu. [L.] On the passage.
in usum Delphini. [L.] For the use of the Dauphin.
in utrumque paratus. [L.] Prepared for either event.
in vacuo. [L.] In empty space.
in verba magistri jurare. [L.] To swear to, or by, the words of another; to adopt opinions on the authority of another.
in vino veritas. [L.] There is truth in wine.
infanta. [Sp.] A princess of the blood royal in Spain and Portugal.
infante. [Sp.] Any son of the king, except the eldest, or heir apparent.
insouciance. [Fr.] Indifference; carelessness.
instar omnium. [L.] Like all.
inter alia. [L.] Among other things.
inter nos. [L.] Between ourselves.
invita Minerva. [L.] Without genius.
ipse dixit. [L.] He himself said it.
ipsissima verba. [L.] The very words.
ipso facto. [L.] In the fact itself.
ipso jure. [L.] By the law itself.

J

jacta est alea. [L.] The die is cast.
je ne sais quoi. [Fr.] I know not what.
jeu de mots. [Fr.] A play on words; a pun.
jeu d'esprit. [Fr.] A witticism.
Jupiter tonans. [L.] Jupiter the thunderer.
jure divino. [L.] By divine law.
jus civile. [L.] Civil law.
jus divinum. [L.] Divine law.
jus et norma loquendi. [L.] The law and rule of speech.
jus gentium. [L.] Law of nations.
juste milieu. [Fr.] The golden mean.

L

labor ipse voluptas. [L.] Labor itself is pleasure.
labor omnia vincit. [L.] Labor conquers everything.
laissez faire. [Fr.] Let alone.
lapsus linguæ. [L.] A slip of the tongue.
latet anguis in herba. [L.] A snake lies hid in the grass.
laudator temporis acti. [L.] A praiser of time past.
laus Deo. [L.] Praise to God.
le beau monde. [Fr.] The fashionable world.
le diable boiteux. [Fr.] The lame devil.
le roi et l'etat. [Fr.] King and state.
le roi le veut. [Fr.] The king wills it.
le roi s'avisera. [Fr.] The king will consider or deliberate.
lese majeste. [Fr.] High treason.
l'etoile du nord. [Fr.] The star of the north;—the motto of Minnesota.
lettre de cachet. [Fr.] A sealed letter; a royal warrant.
lettre de marque. [Fr.] A letter of marque or of reprisal.
lex loci. [L.] The law of the place.
lex non scripta. [L.] The common law.
lex scripta. [L.] Statute law.
lex talionis. [L.] The law of retaliation.
l'homme propose, et Dieu dispose. [Fr.] Man proposes, and God disposes.
liaison. [Fr.] An alliance; an illicit connection.
lite pendente. [L.] During trial.
litera scripta manet. [L.] The written letter remains.
loco citato. [L.] In the place cited.

locum tenens. [L.] A deputy or substitute; a proxy.
locus in quo. [L.] The place in which.
locus sigilli. [L.] Place of seal.
longo intervallo. [L.] By or with long interval.
lucidus ordo. [L.] A clear arrangement.
lucus a non lucendo. [L.] A jeu d'esprit in etymology, which, assuming that lucus, a dark wood or grove, is derived from the verb lucere, to shine, supposes it must be a non lucendo, from its not being light.
lusus naturæ. [L.] A sport or freak of nature.

M

macte virtute. [L.] Proceed in virtue.
ma fois. [Fr.] Upon my faith.
magna est veritas, et prevalebit. [L.] Truth is mighty, and it will prevail.
magnum opus. [L.] A great work.
magnus Apollo. [L.] Great Apollo; one of high authority.
maison de ville. [Fr.] The town-house.
maitre d'hotel. [Fr.] A house-steward.
mal a propos. [Fr.] Ill-timed.
malgre nous. [Fr.] In spite of us.
malum in se. [L.] Bad in itself.
mare clausum. [L.] A closed sea; a bay.
materiel. [Fr.] Materials or instruments employed (opposed to personnel).
mauvais gout. [Fr.] Bad taste.
mauvais honte. [Fr.] False modesty.
mega biblion, mega kakon. [Gr.] A great book is a great evil.
me judice. [L.] I being judge.
melange. [Fr.] A medley.
melee. [Fr.] A hand-to-hand fight; a riot.
memento mori. [L.] Remember death.
memorabilia. [L.] Things to be remembered.
mens sana in corpore sano. [L.] A sound mind in a sound body.
mens sibi conscia recti. [L.] A mind conscious of rectitude.
messalliance. [Fr.] Improper association; marriage with one of lower station.
meum et tuum. [L.] Mine and thine.
mirabile dictu. [L.] Wonderful to be told.
mise en scene. [Fr.] The putting in preparation for the stage.
mittimus. [L.] We send;—a writ to commit an offender to prison.
modus operandi. [L.] Manner of operation.
montani semper liberi. [L.] Mountaineers are always freemen;—the motto of West Virginia.
monumentum ære perennius. [L.] A monument more durable than brass.
multum in parvo. [L.] Much in little.
mutatis mutandis. [L.] The necessary changes being made.
mutato nomine. [L.] The name being changed.

N

naive. [Fr.] Having native or unaffected simplicity.
naivete. [Fr.] Native simplicity.
ne plus ultra. [L.] Nothing further.
ne quid nimis. [L.] Not any thing too much or too far.
ne sutor ultra crepidam. [L.] Let not the shoemaker go beyond his last.
nee. [Fr.] Born; as, Madame de Stael, nee (that is, whose maiden name was) Necker.
negligee. [Fr.] An easy, unceremonious attire; undress.
nemine contradicente. [L.] No one speaking in opposition.
nemine dissentiente. [L.] No one dissenting.
nemo me impune lacessit. [L.] No one wounds me with impunity;—the motto of Scotland.
nil admirari. [L.] To wonder at nothing.
nil conscire sibi. [L.] To be conscious of no fault.
nil desperandum. [L.] Never despair.
n'importe. [Fr.] It matters not.
noblesse oblige. [Fr.] Rank imposes obligation; much is rightly expected of one of high birth or station.
nolens volens. [L.] Whether he will or not.
noli me tangere. [L.] Don't touch me.

nolle prosequi. [L.] To be unwilling to proceed.
nom de plume. [Fr.] A pen name; an assumed title.
nom de guerre. [Fr.] A war name; a traveling title; a pseudonym.
non compos mentis. [L.] Not in sound mind.
non constat. [L.] It does not appear.
non est inventus. [L.] He has not been found.
non liquet. [L.] It is not clear.
non obstante. [L.] Notwithstanding.
non omnia possumus omnes. [L.] We can not, all of us, do all things.
non omnis moriar. [L.] I shall not wholly die.
non sequitur. [L.] It does not follow; an unwarranted conclusion.
non mi ricordo. [It.] I don't remember.
nosce teipsum. [L.] Know thyself.
nota bene. [L.] Mark well.
n'oubliez pas. [Fr.] Don't forget.
nous verrons. [Fr.] We shall see.
novus homo. [L.] A new man.
nuance. [Fr.] Shade; gradation; tint.
nudum pactum. [L.] A contract made without any consideration, and therefore void.
nunc aut nunquam. [L.] Now or never.

O

obiit. [L.] He or she, died.
obiter dictum. [L.] A thing said by the way, or in passing.
obsta principiis. [L.] Resist the first beginnings.
odium theologicum. [L.] The hatred of theologians.
œil de bœuf. [Fr.] A bull's eye.
ohe! jam satis. [L.] O, now there is enough.
omnia vincit amor. [L.] Love conquers all things.
omnia vincit labor. [L.] Labor overcomes all things.
on dit. [Fr.] They say; flying rumor.
onus probandi. [L.] The burden of proving.
ora e sempre. [It.] Now and always.
ora pro nobis. [L.] Pray for us.
orator fit, poeta nascitur. [L.] The orator is made, but the poet is born.
ore rotundo. [L.] With round, full voice.
ore tenus. [L.] As far as the mouth.
O! si sic omnia. [L.] O that he had always done or spoken thus.
O tempora! O mores! [L.] O the times! O the manners!
otium cum dignitate. [L.] Ease with dignity; dignified leisure.
oubliette. [Fr.] Dungeon of a castle.
oui dire. [Fr.] Hearsay.
outre. [Fr.] Out of the common course; extravagant.
ouvrier. [Fr.] A workman; an artisan.

P

palmam qui meruit ferat. [L.] Let him who has won it bear the palm.
papier machee. [Fr.] Chewed or mashed paper; a hard substance made of a pulp from rags or paper.
par exemple. [Fr.] For example.
par excellence. [Fr.] By way of eminence.
pari passu. [L.] With equal pace.
par nobile fratrum. [L.] A noble pair of brothers; two just alike.
parole d'honneur. [Fr.] Word of honor.
particeps criminis. [L.] An accomplice.
parva componere magnis. [L.] To compare small things with great.
parvenu. [Fr.] An upstart; one newly risen into notice.
pas a pas. [Fr.] Step by step.
passe. [Fr.] Past; out of use; faded; worn out.
passe-partout. [Fr.] A master-key.
pate de foie gras. [Fr.] Goose-liver pie.
paterfamilias. [L.] The father of a family.
pater noster. [L.] Our Father; the Lord's prayer.
pater patriæ. [L.] Father of his country.
patois. [Fr.] Dialect of the lower classes.
patres conscripti. [L.] Conscript fathers; the Roman senators.
peccavi. [L.] I have sinned.
peine forte et dure. [Fr.] Strong and severe punishment.
penchant. [Fr.] Inclination; liking.

pendente lite. [L.] Pending the suit.
pensee. [Fr.] Thought.
per annum. [L.] By the year.
per capita. [L.] By the head.
per centum. [L.] By the hundred.
per contra. [L.] Contrariwise.
per diem. [L.] By the day.
per se. [L.] By itself considered.
perdu. [Fr.] Lost.
personnel. [Fr.] Body of persons employed in some public service.
petit maitre. [Fr.] A dandy; a coxcomb.
petitio principii. [L.] A begging of the question.
peu-a-peu. [Fr.] Little by little.
peu de chose. [Fr.] A trifle.
piece de resistance. [Fr.] A solid joint.
pirouette. [Fr.] A whirl on the toes, as in dancing.
pis aller. [Fr.] The last shift.
piu. [It.] More.
pleno jure. [L.] With full authority.
plexus. [L.] A net-work; web.
poco a poco. [It.] Little by little.
poeta nascitur, non fit. [L.] The poet is born, not made.
point d'appui. [Fr.] Point of support; prop.
pons asinorum. [L.] Bridge of asses.
post mortem. [L.] After death.
post obitum. [L.] After death.
pot-pourri. [Fr.] A hotch-potch; a medley.
preux chevalier. [Fr.] A brave knight.
prima facie. [L.] On the first view.
primus inter pares. [L.] Chief among equals.
principia, non homines. [L.] Principles, not men.
principiis obsta. [L.] Resist the first beginnings.
pro aris et focis. [L.] For our altars and firesides.
pro bono publico. [L.] For the public good.
pro et con. [L.] For and against.
pro forma. [L.] For the sake of form.
pro hac vice. [L.] For this turn or occasion.
pro rata. [L.] In proportion.
pro re nata. [L.] For a special emergency.
pro tanto. [L.] For so much.
pro tempore. [L.] For the time.
proces verbal. [Fr.] A written statement.
profanum vulgus. [L.] The profane vulgar.
proh pudor. [L.] O, for shame.
propria quæ maribus. [L.] Those things which are appropriate or peculiar to males or men, or to husbands.
punica fides. [L.] Punic faith; treachery.

Q

qua. [L.] So far as; in so far as.
quantum libet. [L.] As much as you please.
quantum meruit. [L.] As much as he deserved.
quantum mutatus ab illo! [L.] How changed from what he was!
quantum sufficit. [L.] A sufficient quantity.
quantum vis. [L.] As much as you will.
quasi. [L.] As if; in a manner.
quelque chose. [Fr.] A trifle; something; anything.
quid pro quo. [L.] One thing for another; an equivalent.
quid rides? [L.] Why do you laugh?
qui facit per alium, facit per se. [L.] He who does a thing by the agency of another, does it himself.
quis custodiet ipsos custodes? [L.] Who shall guard the guards themselves?
qui transtulit, sustinet. [L.] He who transplanted, still sustains;—the motto of Connecticut.
qui vive? [Fr.] Who goes there?—hence, on the qui vive, on the alert.
quoad hoc. [L.] To this extent.
quo animo? [L.] With what mind or intention?
quo jure? [L.] By what right?
quod erat demonstrandum. [L.] Which was to be demonstrated.
quod vide. [L.] Which see.
quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat. [L.] Those whom God wishes to destroy, he first makes mad.

R

rara avis. [L.] A rare bird.
recueil. [Fr.] Collection.

reductio ad absurdum. [L.] A reducing a position to an absurdity.
regnant populi. [L.] The people rule; — the motto of Arkansas. [Properly, regnat populus.]
re infecta. [L.] The business being unfinished.
religio loci. [L.] The religious spirit of the place.
renommee. [Fr.] Renown; fame.
requiescat in pace. [L.] May he rest in peace.
res angusta domi. [L.] Narrow circumstances at home; poverty.
respice finem. [L.] Look to the end.
resume. [Fr.] A summing up; recapitulation.
resurgam. [L.] I shall rise again.
revenons a nos moutons. [Fr.] Let us return to our sheep; let us return to our subject.
rifacimento. [It.] Renewal; re-establishment.
robe de chambre. [Fr.] A dressing-gown or morning-gown.
rouleau. [Fr.] A little roll.
rudis indigestaque moles. [L.] A rude and undigested mass.
ruse de guerre. [Fr.] A stratagem of war.
rus in urbe. [L.] The country in town.

S

salle. [Fr.] A hall.
salon. [Fr.] An apartment for company; a fashionable party; or fashionable society.
salus populi suprema est lex. [L.] The welfare of the people is the supreme law; — the motto of Missouri.
sanctum sanctorum. [L.] Holy of holies.
sans ceremonie. [Fr.] Without ceremony.
sans peur et sans reproche. [Fr.] Without fear and without reproach.
sartor resartus. [L.] The cobbler mended.
sauve qui peut. [Fr.] Save himself who can.
savoir faire. [Fr.] Ability.
savoir vivre. [Fr.] Good breeding.
scandalum magnatum. [L.] Defamatory speech or writing to the injury of persons of dignity.
scire facias. [L.] Cause it to be known.
seance. [Fr.] A sitting or session.
secundum artem. [L.] According to rule.
secundum naturam. [L.] According to the course of nature.
secundum ordinem. [L.] In order.
semper felix. [L.] Always fortunate.
semper fidelis. [L.] Always faithful.
semper idem. [L.] Always the same.
semper paratus. [L.] Always ready.
senatus consultum. [L.] A decree of the senate.
se non e vero, e ben trovato. [It.] If not true, it is well feigned.
sesquipedalia verba. [L.] Words a foot and a half long.
sic itur ad astra. [L.] Such is the way to immortality.
sic passim. [L.] So everywhere.
sic semper tyrannis. [L.] Ever so to tyrants;—the motto of Virginia.
sic transit gloria mundi. [L.] So passes away earthly glory.
sic vos non vobis. [L.] Thus you do not labor for yourselves.
sicut ante. [L.] As before.
sicut patribus, sit Deus nobis. [L.] As God was with our fathers, so may he be with us.
similia similibus curantur. [L.] Like things are cured by like.
si monumentum quæris, circumspice. [L.] If you seek his monument, look around.
simplex munditiis. [L.] Of simple elegance.
sine cura. [L.] Without charge or care.
sine die. [L.] Without a day appointed.
sine qua non. [L.] An indispensable condition.
si quæris peninsulam amænam, circumspice. [L.] If thou seekest a beautiful peninsula, behold it here;—the motto of Michigan.
sit tibi terra levis. [L.] May the earth lie lightly upon thee.
soubrette. [Fr.] An intriguing woman.
stans pede in uno. [L.] Standing on one foot.
stat magni nominis umbra. [L.] He stands the shadow of a mighty name.

statu quo ante bellum. [L.] In the state which was before the war.
status quo. [L.] The state in which.
stet. [L.] Let it stand.
suaviter in modo, fortiter in re. [L.] Gentle in manners, but resolute in deed.
sub judice. [L.] Under consideration.
sub rosa. [L.] Under the rose; privately.
sui generis. [L.] Of its own kind.
sui juris. [L.] In one's own right.
summum bonum. [L.] The chief good.
suo Marte. [L.] By his own strength.
suum cuique. [L.] Let each have his own.

T

tabula rasa. [L.] A smooth or blank tablet.
tant pis. [Fr.] So much the worse.
tantum vidit Virgilium. [L.] He merely saw Virgil (that is, the great man.)
tapis. [Fr.] A carpet; also, the cover of a council-table; hence, to be on the tapis is to be under consideration.
tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis. [L.] The times are changed, and we are changed with them.
tempus edax rerum. [L.] Time the devourer of all things.
tempus fugit. [L.] Time flies.
terræ filius. [L.] A son of the earth; that is, human being.
terra firma. [L.] Solid earth; a safe footing.
terra incognita. [L.] An unknown country.
tertium quid. [L.] A third something; a nondescript.
tiers-etat. [Fr.] The third estate; commons or commonalty.
to kalon. [Gr.] The beautiful; the chief good.
to prepon. [Gr.] The proper or becoming.
totidem verbis. [L.] In just so many words.
toties quoties. [L.] As often as.
toto cœlo. [L.] By the whole heavens; diametrically opposite.
tout-a-fait. [Fr.] Entirely.
tout au contraire. [Fr.] On the contrary.
tout ensemble. [Fr.] The whole taken together.

U

uberrima fides. [L.] Superabounding faith.
ubi supra. [L.] Where above mentioned.
ultima ratio regum. [L.] The last argument of kings; war.
ultima thule. [L.] Utmost limit.
una voce. [L.] With one voice.
uno animo. [L.] With one mind; unanimously.
usque ad aras. [L.] To the very altars.
usque ad nauseam. [L.] To disgust.
utile dulci. [L.] The useful with the pleasant.
ut infra. [L.] As below.
ut supra. [L.] As above stated.
uti possidetis. [L.] As you possess; state of present possession.

V

vade mecum. [L.] Go with me; a constant companion.
væ victis. [L.] Woe to the vanquished.
vale. [L.] Farewell.
valet de chambre [Fr.] An attendant; a footman.
variorum notæ. [L.] The notes of various authors.
veni, vidi, vici. [L.] I came, I saw, I conquered.
verbatim et literatim. [L.] Word for word and letter for letter.
verbum sat sapienti. [L.] A word is enough for a wise man.
vetturo. [It.] A hack.
vetturino. [It.] A hackman.
vexata quæstio. [L.] A disputed question.
via. [L.] By the way of.
via media. [L.] A middle course.
vice. [L.] In the place of.
vice versa. [L.] The terms being exchanged.
vide ut supra. [L.] See what is stated above.
vi et armis. [L.] By force and arms; by main force.
vincit amor patriæ. [L.] Love of country prevails.
vincit omnia veritas. [L.] Truth conquers all things.
vinculum matrimonii. [L.] The bond of marriage.

vires acquirit eundo. [L.] She acquires strength in her progress.
vis a vis. [Fr.] Opposite; facing.
vis a tergo. [L.] A propelling force from behind.
vis inertiæ. [L.] The power of inertia; resistance.
vis vitæ. [L.] The vigor of life.
vitam impendere vero. [L.] To stake one's life for the truth.
vivat regina. [L.] Long live the queen.
vivat rex. [L.] Long live the king.
viva voce. [L.] By the living voice; by oral testimony.
vive la republique. [Fr.] Long live the republic.
vive la bagatelle! [Fr.] Success to trifling.
vive le roi. [Fr.] Long live the king.
voila. [Fr.] Behold; there is.
vox, et præterea nihil. [L.] A voice, and nothing more.
vox populi, vox Dei. [L.] The voice of the people is the voice of God.
vraisemblance. [Fr.] Appearance of truth.

Z

zonam solvere. [L.] To loose the virgin zone.
zollverein. [Ger.] A union among the German states for the collection of custom-house duties.

Facts About the Earth

ACCORDING to Clark, the equatorial semi-diameter is 20,926,202 feet=3963.296 miles, and the polar semi-diameter is 20,854,895 feet=3950.738 miles. One degree of latitude at the pole=69.407 miles. One degree of latitude at the equator=68.704 miles.

POPULATION OF THE EARTH BY CONTINENTS

(From Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society.)

CONTINENTAL DIVISIONS.	Area in Square Miles.	INHABITANTS.		CONTINENTAL DIVISIONS.	Area in Square Miles..	INHABITANTS.	
		Number.	Per Sq. Mile.			Number.	Per Sq. Mile.
Africa.....	11,514,000	127,000,000	11.00	Australasia	3,288,000	4,730,000	1.40
Ameria, N..	6,446,000	89,250,000	13.80	Europe....	3,555,000	380,200,000	106.90
America, S.	6,837,000	36,420,000	5.30	Polar Reg..	4,888,800	300.000	0.07
Asia.....	14,710,000	850,000,000	57.70	Total....	51,238,800	1,487,900,000	29.00

The above estimate was made by Ernest George Ravenstein, F. R. G. S., the geographer and statistician, and is for 1890. The population of North America, 1900, had increased to over 100,000,000.

An estimate of population of the earth, made by Drs. Wagner and Supan, editors of "Bevölkerung der Erde" (Perthes, Gotha, 1891), is as follows: Europe, 357,379,000; Asia, 825,954,000; Africa, 163,953,000; America, 121,713,000; Australia, 3,230,000; Oceanic Islands, 7,420,000; polar regions, 80,400. Total, 1,479,729,400. The estimate of area of the continents and islands by the same authorities is 52,821,684.

Ravenstein's estimate of the earth's fertile region, in square miles, is 28,269,200; steppe, 13,901,000; desert, 4,180,000; polar regions, 4,888,800.

The population of the earth at the death of the Emperor Augustus, estimated by Bodio, was 54,000,000. The population of Europe hardly exceeded 50,000,000 before the fifteenth century.—*Mulhall.*

The area and cubic contents of the earth, according to the data of Clark, given above, are: Surface, 196,971,984 square miles; cubic contents, 259,944,035,515 cubic miles.

Murray-Challenger expedition states the greatest depth of the Atlantic Ocean, at 27,366 feet; Pacific Ocean, 30,000 feet; Indian Ocean, 18,582 feet; Southern Ocean, 25,200 feet; Arctic Ocean, 9,000 feet. The Atlantic Ocean has an area, in square miles, of 24,536,000; Pacific Ocean, 50,309,000; Indian Ocean, 17,084,000; Arctic Ocean 4,781,000; Southern Ocean, 30,592,000. The highest mountain is believed to be Deodhunga, one of the Himalayas, 29,002 feet.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

IN CONGRESS—THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1776

AGREEABLY to the order of the day, the Congress resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to take into their further, consideration the Declaration; and after some time the President resumed the chair, and Mr. Harrison reported that the committee had agreed to a declaration, which they desired him to report. (The committee consisted of Jefferson, Franklin, John Adams, Sherman and R. R. Livingston.)

The Declaration being read, was agreed to, as follows:

A DECLARATION.

By the Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled.

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these, are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed: that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having, in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature; a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfort-

able, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the danger of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states, for that purpose, obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the military indpendent of and superior to the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment, for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the powers of our governments;

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tryanny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction, of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts made by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration

and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war—in peace, friends.

We, therefore the representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in GENERAL CONGRESS assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as *FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES*, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right to do. And, for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of DIVINE PROVIDENCE, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

The foregoing Declaration was, by order of Congress, engrossed, and signed by the following members:

JOHN HANCOCK.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Josiah Bartlett, William Whipple, Matthew Thornton.

CONNECTICUT—Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntington, William Williams, Oliver Wolcott.

RHODE ISLAND—Stephen Hopkins, William Ellery.

NEW YORK—William Floyd, Philip Livingston, Francis Lewis, Lewis Morris.

NEW JERSEY—Richard Stockton, John Witherspoon, Francis Hopkinson, John Hart, Abraham Clark.

PENNSYLVANIA—Robert Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benjamin Franklin, John Morton, George Clymer, James Smith, George Taylor, James Wilson, George Ross.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY—Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry.

DELAWARE—Cæsar Rodney, George Read, Thomas M'Kean.

MARYLAND—Samuel Chase, William Paca, Thomas Stone, James Carroll, of Carrollton.

VIRGINIA—George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Harrison, Thomas Nelson, Jun., Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton.

NORTH CAROLINA—William Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Edward Rutledge, Thomas Heyward, Jun., Arthur Middleton.

GEORGIA—Button Swinnett, Lyman Hall, George Walton.

THE CONSTITUTION

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA*

[PREAMBLE.]

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

[The Legislative Department.]

SECTION 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty-five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.* The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other officers† and shall have the sole power of Impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expira-

* This is an exact copy of the original in punctuation, spelling, capitals, etc.,—in all respects except the words and figures which are enclosed in brackets, and the reference marks.

* "Other persons" refers to slaves. See Amendments, Art. XIV., Sections 1 and 2.

† The principal of these are the clerk, sergeant-at-arms, doorkeeper, and postmaster.

tion of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President, pro tempor, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two-thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and Disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of Honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment. Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

SEC. 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

SEC. 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two-thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one-fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation* for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may pro-

* The present compensation is $5,000 a year, and an allowance of 20 cents for every mile of travel to and from the national capital.

pose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to the House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of Both Houses shall be determined by Yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have Power:

To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow Money on credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization,* and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

To promote the progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right† to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the Discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such Dis-

* The Naturalization laws require a foreigner to be in the country five years before he is entitled to citizenship.

† An Author obtains a copyright by application to the Librarian of Congress, and it is secured for twenty-eight years.

An Inventor secures a patent from the Patent Office, at Washington, for a certain number of years, prescribed by the Commissioner of Patents.

trict (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, Dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;—And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or Duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public safety may require it.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

No Capitulation, or other direct Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another; nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

SEC. 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection Laws; and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Controul of the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of Delay.

ARTICLE II.

[The Executive Department.]

SECTION. 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

* The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same

* This clause has been superseded by the 12th Amendment.

State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; a Quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two-thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty-five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation, or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) "that I will faithfully execute the "Office of President of the United "States, and will to the best of my "Ability, preserve, protect and defend "the Constitution of the United "States."

SEC. 2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Adivce and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law; but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

SEC. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

[The Judicial Department.]

SECTION 1. The Judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good behaviour, and shall, at stated times, receive for their Services, a Compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in Office.

SEC. 2. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;— to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;— between a State and Citizens of another State;—between Citizens of different States,—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

[Miscellaneous.]

SECTION. 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

SEC. 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion, and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislature of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States shall be the Supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States, and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The Ratification of the Conventions of Nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

DONE in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty-seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth. IN WITNESS whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names,

G° WASHINGTON—

Presid't and deputy from Virginia.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman.

NEW YORK—Alexander Hamilton.

NEW JERSEY—Wil. Livingston, Wm. Paterson, David Brearley, Jona Dayton.

PENNSYLVANIA—B. Franklin, Robt. Morris, Tho. Fitzsimons, James Wilson, Thomas Mifflin, Geo. Clymer, Jared Ingersoll.

MASSACHUSETTS — Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King, Gouv. Morris.

DELAWARE—Geor. Read, John Dickinson Jaco Broom, Gunning Bedford, Jun., Richard Bassett.

MARYLAND—James M'Henry, Danl. Carrol, Dan of St. Thos. Jenifer.

VIRGINIA—John Blair.

CONNECTICUT—Wm. Saml. Johnson, Roger Sherman, James Madison, Jr.

NORTH CAROLINA—Wm. Blount, Hu. Williamson, Richard Dobbs Spaight.

SOUTH CAROLINA—J. Rutledge, Charles Pickney, Charles Cotesworth Pickney, Pierce Butler.

GEORGIA—William Few, Abr. Baldwin.

Attest: WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

AMENDMENTS

TO

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the Several States, pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.

AMENDMENT I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

AMENDMENT II.

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

AMENDMENT III.

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

AMENDMENT IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or things to be seized.

AMENDMENT V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any Criminal Case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

AMENDMENT VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have Compulsory process for obtaining Witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

AMENDMENT VII.

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise reexamined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

AMENDMENT VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

AMENDMENT IX.

The enumeration of the Constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

AMENDMENT X.*

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

AMENDMENT XI.†

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

AMENDMENT XII.‡

The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transfer sealed to the seat of the government of the United States directed to the President of the Senate;—The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority; then from the persons having the highest numbers no exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

AMENDMENT XIII.*

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

---

* The first ten amendments were proposed at the first session of the first Congress (1789), and declared adopted in 1791.

† The eleventh amendment was proposed at the first session of the third Congress (1794), and declared adopted in 1798.

‡ This amendment is substituted for Clause 3, Sec. 1., Art. II., page 934, and annuls it. It was declared adopted in 1804.

* The thirteenth amendment was proposed at the second session of the thirty-eighth Congress (1864), and declared adopted in 1865.

AMENDMENT XIV.†

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

AMENDMENT XV.*

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

† The fourteenth amendment was first proposed at the first session of the thirty-ninth Congress, 1866, and declared adopted in 1868.

* The fifteenth amendment was proposed at the second session of the fortieth Congress, in 1869, and declared adopted in 1870.

THE METRIC SYSTEM
OF
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.		EQUIVALENTS IN DENOMINATIONS IN USE.
Myriameter	10,000 meters,	6.2137 miles.
Kilometer	1,000 meters,	0.62137 mile, or 3280 feet and 10 inches.
Hectometer	100 meters,	328 feet and 1 inch.
Dekameter	10 meters,	393.7 inches.
Meter	1 meter,	39.37 inches.
Decimeter	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a meter,	3.937 inches.
Centimeter	$\frac{1}{100}$ of a meter,	0.3937 inch.
Millimeter	$\frac{1}{1000}$ of a meter.	0.0394 inch.

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.		EQUIVALENTS IN DENOMINATIONS IN USE.
Hectare	10,000 square meters,	2.471 acres.
Are	100 square meters,	119.6 square yards.
Centare	1 square meter,	1,550 square inches.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.			EQUIVALENTS IN DENOMINATIONS IN USE.	
Names.	No. of liters.	Cubic Measure.	Dry Measure.	Liquid or Wine Measure.
Kiloliter, or Stere	1,000	1 cubic meter	1.308 cubic yards	264.17 gallons.
Hectoliter	100	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a cubic meter	2 bushels and 3.35 pecks	26.417 gallons.
Dekaliter	10	10 cubic decimeters	9.08 quarts	2.6417 gallons.
Liter	1	1 cubic decimeter	0.908 quart	1.0567 quarts.
Deciliter	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a cubic decimeter	6.1022 cubic inches	0.845 gill.
Centiliter	$\frac{1}{100}$	10 cubic centimeters	0.6102 cubic inch	0.338 fluid oz.
Milliliter	$\frac{1}{1000}$	1 cubic centimeter	0.061 cubic inch	0.27 fluid dram.

WEIGHTS.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.			EQUIVALENTS IN DENOMINATIONS IN USE.
Names.	Number of grams.	Weight of what quantity of water at maximum density.	Avoirdupois Weight.
Millier or Tonneau	1,000,000	1 cubic meter	2,204.6 pounds.
Quintal	100,000	1 hectoliter	220.46 pounds.
Myriagram	10,000	10 liters	22.046 pounds.
Kilogram or Kilo	1,000	1 liter	2.2046 pounds.
Hectogram	100	1 deciliter	3.5274 ounces.
Dekagram	10	10 cubic centimeters	0.3527 ounce.
Gram	1	1 cubic centimeter	15.432 grains.
Decigram	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a cubic centimeter	1.5432 grains.
Centigram	$\frac{1}{100}$	10 cubic millimeters	0.1543 grain.
Milligram	$\frac{1}{1000}$	1 cubic millimeter	0.0154 grain.

Value of Foreign Coins in United States Money.

(Proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury, October 1, 1903*).

(Revised by Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, October 1, 1904).

Country.	Standard.	Monetary Unit.	Value in U. S. Gold Dollar.	Coins.
Argent. R.	Gold...	Peso.....	$0.96.5	Gold: argentine ($4.82.4) and ½ argentine. Silver: peso and divisions.
Austria-H.	Gold...	Crown.....	.20.3	Gold: former system—4 florins ($1.92.9), 8 florins ($3.85.8), ducat ($2.28.7), and 4 ducats ($9.14.9). Silver: 1 and 2 florins. Gold: present system—20 crowns ($4.05.2) and 10 crowns ($2.02.6).
Belgium ...	Gold...	Franc	.19.3	Gold: 10 and 20 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Bolivia	Silver..	Boliviano.....	.40.8	Silver: boliviano and divisions.
Brazil.....	Gold...	Milreis	.54.6	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver: ½, 1, and 2 milreis.
Canada....	Gold...	Dollar	1.00	
Cent. Am..	Silver..	Peso†	.40.8	Silver: peso and divisions.
Chile	Gold...	Peso	.40	Gold: escudo ($1.82.5), doubloon ($3.65), and condor ($7.30). Silver: peso and divisions.
China.....	Silver..	Tael‡ .... Shanghai	.60.2	
		Tientsin.	.63.9	
		Canton..	.65.7	
Colombia..	Silver..	Peso.....	.40.8	Gold: condor ($9.64.7) and double-condor. Silver: peso.
Costa Rica	Gold...	Colon	.46.5	Gold: 2, 5, 10, and 20 colons ($9.30.7). Silver: 5, 10, 25, and 50 centimos.
Cuba	Gold...	Peso.....	.92.6	Gold: doubloon ($5.01.7); Alphonse ($4.82.3). Silver: peso.
Denmark ..	Gold...	Crown	.26.8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Ecuador...	Silver..	Sucre.....	.48.7	Gold: 10 sucres ($4.86.65). Silver: sucre and divisions.
Egypt.....	Gold...	Pound (100 piasters).	4.94.3	Gold: pound (100 piasters), 5, 10, 20 and 50 piasters. Silver: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 piasters.
France	Gold...	Franc.....	.19.3	Gold: 6, 10, 20, 50, and 100 frs. Silver: 5 frs.
Germany ..	Gold...	Mark	.23.8	Gold: 6, 10, and 20 marks.
Gt. Britain.	Gold...	Pound sterling.....	4.86.6½	Gold: sovereign (pound st'ling) and ½ so'gn.
Greece.....	Gold...	Drachma	.19.3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 drachmas. Silver: 5 drachmas.
Hayti.....	Gold...	Gourde	.96.5	Gold: 1, 2, 5, and 10 gourdes. Silver: gourde and divisions.
India	Gold...	Pound sterling§..	4.86.6½	Gold: sov. ($4.86.65). Sil.: rupee and div'ns.
Italy.....	Gold...	Lira	.19.3	Gold: 6, 10, and 20 lire. Silver: 5 lire.
Japan	Gold...	Yen	.49.8	Gold: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 yen. Silver: 10, 20, and 50 sen.
Mexico	Silver..	Dollar	.45	Gold: dollar ($0.98.3), 2½, 5, 10, and 20 dollars. Silver: dollar (or peso) and divisions.
Neth'lands.	Gold...	Florin	.40.2	Gold: 10 florins. Silver: ½, 1, and 2½ florins.
N'foundl'd.	Gold...	Dollar	1.01.4	Gold: 2 dollars ($2.02.7).
Norway ...	Gold...	Crown	.26.8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Peru.....	Gold...	Sol.....	.40	Gold: libra ($4.86.65). Sil.: sol and div'ns.
Portugal ..	Gold...	Milreis	1.08	Gold: 1, 2, 5, and 10 milreis.
Russia	Gold...	Ruble	.51.5	Gold: imperial ($7.71.8) and ½ imperial. 7½ rubles ($3.86). Silver: ¼, ½, and 1 ruble.
Spain.....	Gold...	Peseta.....	.19.3	Gold: 25 pesetas. Silver: 5 pesetas.
Sweden....	Gold...	Crown.....	.26.8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Switz'land.	Gold...	Franc	.19.3	Gold: 6, 10, and 20 frs. Silver: 5 frs
Turkey	Gold...	Piaster.....	.04.4	Gold: 25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piasters.
Uruguay...	Gold...	Peso.....	1.03.4	Gold: peso. Silver: peso and divisions.
Venezuela..	Gold...	Bolivar	.19.3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver: 5 bolivars.

* The coins of silver-standard countries are valued by their pure silver contents, at the average market price of silver for the three months preceding the date of this circular. † Not including Costa Rica. ‡ The British dollar has the same value as the Mexican at Hong Kong and the Straits Settlement. § The sovereign is the standard coin of India, but the rupee ($0.32.4) is the money of account, current at 15 to the sovereign.

TABLE SHOWING THE VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS AND PAPER NOTES IN AMERICAN MONEY BASED UPON THE VALUES EXPRESSED IN THE ABOVE TABLE.

Number.	British £ Sterling.	German Mark.	French Franc, Italian Lira.	Chinese Tael (Shanghai).	Dutch Florin.	Indian Rupee.	Russian Gold Ruble.	Austrian Crown.
1	$4.86.6½	$0.23.8	$0.19.3	$0.60.2	$0.40.2	$0.32.4	$0.51.5	$0.20.3
2	9.73.3	0.47.6	0.38.6	1 20.4	0.80.4	0.64.8	1.03	0.40.6
3	14.59.9½	0.71.4	0.57.9	1.80.6	1.20.6	0.97.2	1.54.5	0.60.9
4	19.46.6	0.95.2	0.77.2	2.40.8	1.60.8	1.29.6	2.06	0.81.2
5	24.33.2½	1.19	0.96.5	3.01	2.01	1.62	2.57.5	1.01.5
6	29.19.9	1.42.8	1.15.8	3.61.2	2.41.2	2.04.4	3.09	1.21.8
7	34.06.5½	1.66.6	1.35.1	4.21.4	2.81.4	2.36.8	3.60.5	1.42.1
8	38.93.2	1.90.4	1.54.4	4.81.6	3.21.6	2.59.2	4.12	1.62.4
9	43.79.8½	2.14.2	1.73.7	5.41.8	3.61.8	2.91.6	4.63.5	1.82.7
10	48.66.5	2.38	1.93	6.02.2	4.02	3.24	5.15	2.03
20	97.33	4.76	3.86	12.04	8.04	6.48	10.30	4.06
30	145.99.5	7.14	5.79	18.06	12.06	9.72	15.45	6.09
40	194.66	9.52	7.72	24.08	16.08	12.96	20.60	8.12
50	243.32.5	11.90	9.65	30.10	20.10	16.20	25.75	10.15
100	486.65	23.80	19.30	60.20	40.20	32.40	51.50	20.30

TIME DIFFERENCE

BETWEEN THE CITY OF NEW YORK AND THE PRINCIPAL FOREIGN CITIES.

LATER THAN NEW YORK.						EARLIER THAN NEW YORK.	
	H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.
Antwerp	5 13.5	Dublin	4 30.5	Paris	5 5.2	Havana	0 33.5
Berlin	5 49.5	Edinburgh	4 43.2	Rio de Janeiro	2 3.2	Hong Kong	11 27.4
Bremen	5 31.0	Geneva	5 20.5	Rome	" 45.8	Melbourne	9 24.2
Brussels	5 13.4	Hamburg	5 35.8	St. Petersburg	6 57.1	Mexico, City of	1 40.5
Buenos Ayres	1 2.4	Liverpool	4 43.6	Valparaiso	0 9.3	Panama	0 22.2
Calcutta	10 49.2	London	4 55.9	Vienna	6 1.2	Yokohama	9 45.5
Constantinople.	6 51.9	Madrid	4 41.1	Halifax	0 41.5		

ELECTORAL VOTE

The following is the electoral vote of the States as based upon the Apportionment Act of 1900:

States.	Elect'l Votes	States.	Elect'l Votes	States.	Elect'l Votes	States.	Elect'l Votes
Alabama	11	Kansas	10	Nevada	3	South Dakota.	4
Arkansas	9	Kentucky	13	New Hampshire.	4	Tennessee	12
California	10	Louisiana	9	New Jersey	12	Texas	18
Colorado	5	Maine	6	New York	39	Utah	3
Connecticut	7	Maryland	8	North Carolina	12	Vermont	4
Delaware	3	Massachusetts	16	North Dakota	4	Virginia	12
Florida	5	Michigan	14	Ohio	23	Washington	5
Georgia	13	Minnesota	11	Oklahoma	7	West Virginia	7
Idaho	3	Mississippi	10	Oregon	4	Wisconsin	13
Illinois	27	Missouri	18	Pennsylvania	34	Wyoming	3
Indiana	15	Montana	3	Rhode Island	4		
Iowa	13	Nebraska	8	South Carolina	9	Total	483

Electoral votes necessary to a choice..... 242

Weather Forecasts

ALMANAC predictions can be nothing but conjecture, the earth's subjection to many unknowable and undeterminable forces rendering such calculations impossible. It is practicable, however, by the following rules, drawn from actual results during very many years and applied with due regard to the subjects of solar and lunar attraction with reference to this planet, to foresee the kind of weather most likely to follow the moon's change of phase:

Prognostications.

If New Moon, First Quarter, Full Moon or Last Quarter happens	In Summer.	In Winter.
Between midnight and 2 A.M.	Fair.....(1 and 2)	Frost, unless wind is S. W. (7)
" 2 " 4 "	Cold and showers ...	Snow and stormy.
" 4 " 6 "	Rain	Rain.
" 6 " 8 "	Wind and rain	Stormy.
" 8 " 10 "	Changeable.....	Cold rain if wind W., snow if N.
" 10 " 12 "	Frequent showers (3)	Cold and high wind.
" 12 " 2 P.M.	Very rainy.....(4)	Snow or rain.
" 2 " 4 "	Changeable...	Fair and mild.
" 4 " 6 "	Fair	Fair.
" 6 " 8 "	Fair if wind N. W..	Fair and frosty if wind N. or N.E.
" 8 " 10 "	Rainy if S., or S. W.	Rain or snow if S. or S. W.
" 10 " midnight	Fair	Fair and frosty.

OBSERVATIONS.—1. The nearer the moon's change, first quarter, full and last quarter to midnight, the fairer will be the weather during the next seven days.

2. The space for this calculation occupies from ten at night till two next morning.

3. The nearer to midday or noon the phase of the moon happens, the more foul or wet weather may be expected during the next seven days.

4. The space for this calculation occupies from ten in the forenoon to two in the afternoon. These observations refer principally to summer, though they affect spring and autumn in the same ratio.

5. The moon's change, first quarter, full and last quarter happening during six of the afternoon hours, i e., from four to ten, may be followed by fair weather, but this is mostly dependent on the wind, as is noted in the table.

6. Though the weather, from a variety of irregular causes, is more uncertain in the latter part of autumn, the whole of winter and the beginning of spring, yet, in the main, the above observations will apply to these periods also.

7. To prognosticate correctly, especially in those cases where the wind is concerned, the observer should be within sight of a vane where the four cardinal points of the compass are correctly placed.

Certain phenomena in the air and peculiarities of birds have long been known to indicate a change in the weather. Many years ago the learned Dr. Jenner embodied these in verse, in reply to an invitation from a friend with whom he had planned an excursion the following day. It covers about all that is known to-day upon that branch of the subject:

"The hollow winds begin to blow,
The clouds look black, the glass is low;
The soot falls down, the spaniels sleep,
And spiders from their cobwebs peep.
Last night the sun went pale to bed.
The moon in halos hid her head;
The boding shepherd heaves a sigh,

For, see, a rainbow spans the sky;
The walls are damp, the ditches smell,
Closed is the pink-eyed pimpernel.
Hark! how the chairs and tables crack,
Old Betty's joints are on the rack:
Loud quack the ducks, the peacocks cry.
The distant hills are looking nigh.
How restless are the snorting swine,
The busy flies disturb the kine;
Low o'er the grass the swallow wings,
The cricket, too, how sharp he sings;
Puss, on the hearth, with velvet paws,
Sits, wiping o'er her whiskered jaws.
Through the clear stream the fishes rise,
And nimbly catch th' incautious flies;
The glow-worms, numerous and bright,
Illum'd the dewy dell last night;
At dusk the squalid toad was seen
Hopping and crawling o'er the green;
The whirling wind the dust obeys,
And in the rapid eddy plays;
The frog has changed his yellow vest,
And in a russet coat is dressed.
Though June, the air is cold and still;
The blackbird's mellow voice is shrill;
My dog, so alter'd is his taste,
Quits mutton bones, on grass to feast;
And see yon rooks, how odd their flight;
They imitate the gliding kite,
And seem precipitate to fall—
As if they felt the piercing ball.
'Twill surely rain, I see with sorrow;
Our jaunt must be put off to-morrow."

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

	Name.	Birthplace.	Year.	Paternal Ancestry.	Residence.	Inaugurated.		Politics	Place of Death.	Year.	Age.
						Year.	Age.				
1	George Washington	Westmoreland Co.,Va.	1732	English	Va....	1789	57	Fed....	Mt. Vernon, Va.....	1799	67
2	John Adams.....	Quincy, Mass.....	1735	English	Mass..	1797	62	Fed..	Quincy, Mass.....	1826	90
3	Thomas Jefferson..	Shadwell, Va.....	1743	Welsh	Va....	1801	58	Rep.†	Monticello, Va.....	1820	83
4	James Madison....	Port Conway, Va.	1751	English	Va....	1809	58	Rep.	Montpelier, Va.	1836	85
5	James Monroe.....	Westmoreland Co.,Va.	1758	Scotch	Va....	1817	59	Rep.	New York City	1831	73
6	John Quincy Adams	Quincy, Mass.....	1767	English	Mass..	1825	58	Rep.‡	Washington, D. C....	1848	80
7	Andrew Jackson...	Union Co., N. C.*	1767	Scotch-Irish.	Tenn.	1829	62	Dem...	Hermitage, Tenn.....	1845	78
8	Martin Van Buren.	Kinderhook, N. Y. ...	1782	Dutch	N. Y..	1837	55	Dem...	Lindenwold, N. Y....	1862	79
9	William H.Harrison	Berkeley, Va.	1773	English	O.....	1841	68	Whig..	Washington, D. C....	1841	68
10	John Tyler.....	Greenway, Va.....	1790	English	Va....	1841	51	Dem...	Richmond, Va.....	1862	72
11	James K. Polk.....	Mecklenburg Co., N.C.	1795	Scotch-Irish.	Tenn.	1845	50	Dem...	Nashville, Tenn.	1849	53
12	Zachary Taylor	Orange Co., Va.	1784	English	La....	1849	65	Whig..	Washington, D. C....	1850	65
13	Millard Fillmore...	Summerhill, N. Y. ...	1800	En lish	N. Y..	1850	50	Whig..	Buffalo, N. Y.....	1874	74
14	Franklin Pierce....	Hillsboro, N. H.....	1804	English	N. H..	1853	49	Dem...	Concord, N. H.....	1869	64
15	James Buchanan...	Cove Gap, Pa.....	1791	Scotch-Irish.	Pa....	1857	66	Dem...	Wheatland, Pa..	1868	77
16	Abraham Lincoln..	Larue Co., Ky.....	1809	English	Ill....	1861	52	Rep....	Washington, D. C....	1865	56
17	Andrew Johnson...	Raleigh, N. C.....	1808	English	Tenn.	1865	57	Rep....	Carter's Depot, Tenn..	1875	66
18	Ulysses S. Grant...	Point Pleasant, O.....	1822	Scotch.....	D. C...	1869	47	Rep....	Mt. McGregor, N. Y..	1885	63
19	Rutherford B. Hayes	Delaware, O.....	1822	Scotch.....	O.....	1877	54	Rep....	Fremont, O.....	1892	70
20	James A. Garfield..	Cuyahoga Co., O.....	1831	English	O.....	1881	49	Rep....	Long Branch, N. J. ..	1881	49
21	Chester A. Arthur..	Fairfield, Vt.....	1830	Scotch-Irish.	N. Y..	1881	51	Rep....	New York City.....	1886	56
22	Grover Cleveland ..	Caldwell, N. J.....	1837	English	N. Y..	1885	48	Dem....	.....	..	..
23	Benjamin Harrison.	North Bend, O.....	1833	English	Ind..	1889	55	Rep....	Indianapolis, Ind....	1901	67
24	Grover Cleveland ..	Caldwell, N. J.....	1837	English	N. Y..	1893	56	Dem...	Princeton, N.J.....	1908	71
25	William McKinley .	Niles, O.....	1843	Scotch-Irish.	O.....	1897	54	Rep....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	1901	58
26	Theodore Roosevelt	New York City.....	1858	Dutch	N. Y..	1901	43	Rep....	.....	....	..
27	William H. Taft..	Cincinnati, O.....	1857	English....	Ohio.	1909	51	Rep..	.....	....	..

* Jackson called himself a South Carolinian, and his biographer, Kendall, recorded his birthplace in Lancaster County, S. C.; but Parton has published documentary evidence to show that Jackson was born in Union County, N. C., less than a quarter mile from the South Carolina line.

† The Democratic party of to-day claims lineal descent from the first Republican party, and President Jefferson as its founder.

‡ Political parties were disorganized at the time of the election of John Quincy Adams. He claimed to be a Republican, but his doctrines were decidedly Federalistic. The opposition to his Administration took the name of Democrats, and elected Jackson President.

Language of the Flowers

A CLUSTER of flowers can be made to express any sentiment if care is taken in the selection.

If a flower is offered reversed, its original signification is contradicted, and the opposite implied.

A rosebud divested of thorns, but retaining leaves, conveys the sentiment, "I fear no longer; I hope." Stripped of leaves and thorns, it signifies, "There is nothing to hope or fear."

A full-blown rose, placed over two buds, signifies "Secrecy."

"Yes" is implied by touching the flower given to the lips; "No," by pinching off a petal and casting it away.

"I am" is expressed by a laurel leaf twined around the bouquet; "I have," by an ivy leaf folded together; "I offer you," by a leaf of Virginia creeper.

SINGLE FLOWERS

Arbor Vitæ—Unchanging friendship.
Camelia, White—Loveliness.
Candy-Tuft—Indifference.
Carnation, White—Disdain.
China Aster—Variety.
Clover, Four-Leaf—Be mine.
Clover, White—Think of me.
Clover, Red—Industry.
Columbine—Folly.
Daisy—Innocence.
Daisy, Colored—Beauty.
Dead Leaves—Sadness.
Deadly Nightshade—Falsehood.
Fern—Fascination.
Forget-me-not.
Fuchsia, Scarlet—Taste.
Geranium, Horseshoe—Stupidity.
Geranium, Scarlet—Consolation.
Geranium, Rose—Preference.
Golden-rod—Be cautious.
Helitrope—Devotion.
Hyacinth, White—Loveliness.
Hyacinth, Purple—Sorrow.
Ivy—Friendship.
Lily, Day—Coquetry.
Lily, White—Sweetness.
Lily, Yellow—Gayety.
Lily, Water—Purity of heart.
Lily of the Valley—Unconscious sweetness.
Mignonette—Your qualities surpass your charms.
Monkshead—Danger is near.
Myrtle—Love.
Oak—Hospitality.
Orange Blossoms—Chastity.
Pansy—Thoughts.
Passion Flower—Faith.
Primrose—Inconstancy.
Rose—Love.
Rose, Damask—Beauty ever new.
Rose, Yellow—Jealousy.
Rose, White—I am worthy of you.
Rosebud, Moss—Confession of Love.
Smilax—Constancy.
Straw—Agreement.
Straw, Broken—Broken Agreement.
Sweet Pea—Depart.
Tuberose—Dangerous Pleasures.
Thistle—Sternness.
Verbena—Pray for me.
White Jasmine—Amiability.
Witch Hazel—A spell.

IN COMBINATIONS

Moss Rosebud, Myrtle.	A confession of love.
Mignonette, Colored Daisy.	Your qualities surpass your charms of beauty.
Lily of the Valley, Ferns.	Your unconscious sweetness has fascinated me.
Yellow Rose, Broken Straw, Ivy.	Your jealousy has broken our friendship.
Scarlet Geranium, Passion Flower, Purple Hyacinth, Arbor Vitæ.	I trust you will find consolation, through faith, in your sorrow; be assured of my unchanging friendship.
Columbine, Day Lily, Broken Straw, Witch Hazel, Colored Daisy.	Your folly and coquetry have broken the spell of your beauty.
White Pink, Canary Grass, Laurel.	Your talent and perseverance will win you glory.
Golden-rod, Monkshead, Sweet Pea, Forget-me-not.	Be cautious; danger is near; I depart soon; forget-me-not.

Certain flowers symbolize the months of the year.

Snowdrop	January	Water-lily	July
Primrose	February	Poppy	August
Violet	March	Morning-glory	September
Daisy	April	Hops	October
Hawthorn	May	Chrysanthemum	November
Honeysuckle	June	Holly	December

Language of Gems

Marvelous properties were attributed to many precious stones and gems by the ancients, and it is customary among lovers and friends to notice the significance attached to various stones in making birthday, engagement, and wedding presents.

Agate—Insures health, long life, and prosperity.

Amethyst—Preventive against violent passions.

Beryl—Everlasting youth and happiness.

Bloodstone — Steadfast affection, courage, and wisdom.

Carnelian—Preventive of misfortune.

Catseye—Warns against danger and trouble.

Chalcedony—Drives away sadness.

Chrysolite—Frees from evil passions and melancholy.

Diamond—Signifies purity; maintains peace and dispenses storms.

Emerald—Discovers false friends and insures true love.

Garnet—Constancy and fidelity.

Jasper—Wisdom and courage.

Moonstone—Good luck.

Onyx—Insures conjugal felicity.

Opal—Denotes hope and sharpens the sight and faith of the possessor.

Pearl—Signifies purity and innocence.

Ruby—Discovers poison, corrects evils resulting from mistaken friendship.

Sapphire — Frees from enchantment; denotes repentance.

Sardonyx—Married happiness.

Topaz — Fidelity and friendship; prevents bad dreams.

Turquoise—Prosperity in love.

The gems symbolical of the months of the year are:

Garnet	January	Ruby or Onyx	July
Amethyst	February	Sardonyx	August
Bloodstone or Jasper	March	Chrysolite	September
Diamond or Sapphire	April	Opal or Beryl	October
Emerald or Carnelian	May	Topaz	November
Agate or Chalcedony	June	Turquoise or Ruby	December

THE STATES AND TERRITORIES

NAMES, ORIGIN, AND MEANING

Alabama—Indian; "Here we rest."
Alaska—Eskimo; *Alakshak* or *Alayceksa;* "The main land."
Arizona—Indian; *Arizonac;* "small springs" or "few springs."
Arkansas — Indian; *Kansas;* "smoky water;" and French prefix "arc;" "bow" or "bend."
California—Spanish; *Caliente Fornalla;* "hot furnace."
Colorado — Spanish; "colored;" from the red color of the Colorado river.
Connecticut—Indian; "long river."
Delaware—After Lord De la Warr.
Florida—Spanish *Pascua de Flores;* "Feast of Flowers;" because discovered on Easter Day.
Georgia—After George II. of England.
Hawaii — Native name; called by Captain Cook the "Sandwich Islands" after Lord Sandwich.
Idaho—Indian; "Gem of the Mountains."
Illinois—Indian *illini* and French suffix *ois;* "tribe of men."
Indiana—Indian; "Indians' land."
Iowa—Indian; "beautiful land."
Kansas—Indian; "smoky water."
Kentucky—Indian; "at head of the river," or "the dark and bloody ground."
Louisiana—After Louis XIV. of France.
Maine—After the province of Maine, France.
Maryland—After Queen Maria of England.
Massachusetts—Indian; "place of great hills."
Michigan—Indian; "fish weir."
Minnesota — Indian; "sky-tinted water."
Mississippi—Indian; "great father of waters."
Missouri—Indian; "muddy."
Montana — Latin; fem. of *montanus;* "mountainous."
Nebraska—Indian; "water valley."
Nevada—Spanish; "snow-covered."
New Hampshire—After Hampshire county, England.
New Jersey — After Sir George Carteret, governor of the island of Jersey.
New Mexico—So named because formerly in old Mexico.
New York—After the Duke of York, England.
North and South Carolina—Originally *Carolina;* after Charles IX. of France.
North and South Dakota—Indian *Dakota;* "allies."
Ohio—Indian; "beautiful river."
Oklahoma—Indian; "home of the red men."
Oregon—Spanish *oregano*—the wild marjoram, abundant on the coast.
Pennsylvania—Latin; "Penn's woody land."
Philippine Islands—Spanish *Islas Filipinas;* after King Philip.
Porto Rico—Spanish *Puerto Rico;* "rich port."
Rhode Island—After the island of Rhodes.
Tennessee—Indian; "river with the great bend."
Texas—Very old Indian, in different forms; "friends."
Utah—After *Utah* or *Ute* Indian tribe.
Vermont—French; "green mountain."
Virginia — After Elizabeth, the "Virgin Queen" of England.
Washington—After George Washington.
West Virginia—So named because formerly the western part of Virginia.
Wisconsin—Indian; "gathering of the waters."
Wyoming—Indian; "great plains."

A Dictionary of Commercial and Legal Terms.

A

A. Capital A endorsed on the face of an account or document may mean *Audited*, *Accepted*, or *Approved*. Small *a*, written @, means *at*, as, 10 yds. @ 14 cts.

A. 1. Of first quality. Used technically in shipping, but applied to other matters. The mark originated with the English Lloyds, who rate vessels A1, A2, and so down. In the American system the registry descends from A by fractions, A1, A1¼, A1½, A1¾, A2.

Abandonment. In marine insurance, the abandonment of property insured to the insurers.

Abatement. Amount deducted from a bill for any cause; a discount; removal of a nuisance.

Abator. One who removes a nuisance.

Abeyance. Held in suspense, as an unsettled estate.

Abstract. Abridgment or epitome of a deed or other document.

Acceptance. Agreement by the *drawee* of negotiable paper to pay the same. Agreement to terms offered.

Acceptance supra Protest. Agreement to pay a note or bill after it has been protested, for the honor of the maker or an indorser.

Acceptor. He who by his signature makes acceptance.

Accession. Acquiring property attached as an incident.

Accessory. One who instigates, encourages or aids in the offense of another.

Accommodation Paper. Notes or bills not representing an actual sale or trade transaction, but merely drawn to be discounted for the benefit of drawer, acceptor or indorsers, or all combined.

Accord and Satisfaction. Offer and acceptance of one thing in place of another due.

Account. A statement of sums and amounts due from one person to another and their offsets, arising from mutual transactions. Summary of *debits* and *credits*.

Accountant. An expert in examining books.

Account Current. A running account for a certain period, showing what is due at the present time.

Account Sales. The account of a broker or commission agent, showing amount and rate of sales, expenses of freight, commission, etc., and *net* amount due the principal.

Accretion. Gradual increase of land through natural causes.

Accroach. To attempt to use power without authority.

Accrue. To increase, to be due as profits.

Acknowledgment. A receipt. In law, admission of facts.

Acquittance. A written receipt in full, or discharge from all claims.

Act. A formal writing expressing what has been done, as, an act of Congress, an act of bankruptcy.

Actionaire. [Fr.] The holder of shares in a stock company.

Actuary. Officer of a life insurance company; expert in vital statistics and annuities.

Act of God. A cause of injury not to be prevented by human means.

Adjustment. Settlement of claims in marine or fire insurance. Determining amount of loss and liability. In accounts, the settling of a disputed account.

Admiralty Court. A court having jurisdiction in maritime matters.

Ad Valorem. [Lat.] According to the value.

Ad Valorem Duties. Duties levied on goods according to value; not by quantity, weight or measure. Opposed to *Specific Duties.*

Administer. To settle an estate as administrator or executor.

Administrator. One who has charge of the estate of a man dying without a will, or appointed in place of an executor.

Advance. Increase in value.

Advances. Money paid before goods are delivered to buyer, or sold by broker.

Adventure. Shipment of goods on shipper's own account. Merchants keep a debit and credit account with each enterprise, as, Adventure to Rio Janeiro.

Adventure, Bill of. Writing signed by master of ship which carries goods at the owner's risk.

Adventure in Co. Shipment of goods at joint risk of shipper and consignee.

Adverse Possession. Possession of real property avowedly contrary to the claim of another person.

Advice. Mercantile information sent by letter, called *Letter of Advice.*

Affiant. One who makes an affidavit.

Affidavit. Declaration under oath.

Affiliation. Establishment of paternity.

Affinity. Connection resulting from marriage.

Affreightment. The act of hiring a ship for transportation of goods.

Agent. One who acts for another.

Aggravation. In law, something enhancing crime or increasing damages.

Agio. [Ital.] Difference in value between bank notes and gold, or between one kind of paper money and another.

Agiotage. Speculation on fluctuation of public securities.

Agrarian. Relating to land.

Agreement. A contract. Literally, the meeting of minds.

Alias. [Lat.] A second or assumed name.

Alien. One of foreign birth and allegiance.

Alimony. In divorce law, provision for support of a wife.

Allegation. A statement by a party of what he undertakes to prove; the charge or manner undertaken to be proved.

Aliquot Part. A number contained within a larger number an exact number of times.

Allonge. [Fr.] A paper pasted on a note or bill of exchange to allow more indorsements than the bill has room for.

Allegiance. Obedience and support due to the government.

Allotment Ticket. Order for payment of wages to seaman's family at stated intervals during the voyage.

Allow. To yield to another's profit; to concede; to discount.

Allowance. Deduction from gross weight or amount. Sailor's rations.

Alloy. [Fr., *á la loi.*] Baser metal introduced in coinage; the union of different metals. Neither of the precious metals is used in absolute purity in coinage. Gold is alloyed with silver or copper; silver, with nickel, brass, or copper. The proportion of alloy differs in different countries.

Alluvion. Gradual increase of the shore of a stream.

Amotion. A turning away or removal.

Amount Gross. The total sum or aggregate.

Amount Net. Total sum less proper deduction for expenses, discount, or charges.

Ancestor. In law, embraces collaterals as well as lineals.

Anchorage. A spot near shore where ships are in safety. Holding ground.

Ancient Writings. Deeds thirty years old may be admitted to evidence without proof.

Anker. A foreign measure of about ten gallons.

Annex. To take permanently, as to annex territory; fixtures are annexed to the freehold.

Annuity. A sum paid yearly or at stated intervals.

Answer. To be responsible for; to reply.

Antedate. To date beforehand.

Application. In insurance, the first step in obtaining a policy.

Appellate Jurisdiction. Courts having power to review decisions of lower courts.

Apply. To dispose of in a particular

manner, as, to apply funds in payment of a note.

Appraisement. Ascertaining the value of goods or property.

Appraiser. He who appraises. In particular, an officer of government who ascertains the value of dutiable goods.

Appreciate. To rise in value.

Apprentice. A minor bound out to learn a trade.

Apprize. Another form of *appraise.*

Appropriation. Setting apart for a specific purpose. Government grant of money.

Appurtenance. Something incidental to another.

Arbitration. Settlement of disputed claims or accounts by arbitrators.

Arbitrators. Disinterested parties called in to settle disputes.

Arbitration of Exchanges. Comparison of currency of intermediate places, to discover whether it is more profitable to forward money directly or indirectly.

Archives. State papers, records, charters, and other important documents.

Article. A single piece of goods; a division of a document or contract.

Arson. The malicious burning of another's house.

Articles of Partnership. The contract between the parties.

Articles of War. Rules for the government of army and navy.

Assay. To test the purity of precious metals.

Assess. To levy a tax or share of expenses.

Assets. Funds of an individual, firm, or corporation; resources; opposed to liabilities.

Assignats. Paper money of France after the revolution, never redeemed.

Assignee. A person to whom an assignment is made; trustee for the creditors of a bankrupt estate.

Assignment. Conditional transfer of property for safe keeping, or adjustment.

Assignor. One who transfers his property to assignees for the benefit of creditors or for other reasons.

Assizes. [Eng.] A criminal court for jury trials held from place to place.

Association. A body of men; a stock company; a society.

Assortment. A quantity of goods varying in form, color, style, size, or price.

Assumpsit. An action to recover damages for breach of contract.

Assurance. Nearly synonymous with insurance; an agreement to pay on a contingency *sure to occur.*

Attachment. A seizure of property or person by order of the court, to be held until the cause is decided.

Attest. To witness by signature a document or judicial act.

Attorney. An agent; an officer of the court; a counselor.

Attorney, Power of. Written authority for one person to act for another.

Attorney General. The chief law officer of the government.

Attorn. To agree to become tenant to one to whom reversion has been granted.

Auction. Public sale to highest bidder.

Auctioneer. A person licensed to sell by auction.

Audit. To scrutinize accounts and vouchers.

Auditor. One authorized to examine accounts; an officer of the United States Treasury.

Aver. To assert formally.

Average. The mean value; medium quality; a fair sample.

Average, General. In marine insurance, a proportionate contribution levied on ship and goods to cover necessary sacrifice of a part.

Average, Particular. Partial damage of ship alone, or of cargo alone, arising from ordinary wear and tear or mishaps.

Average, Petty. Small charges, such as pilotage, port charges, and the like, borne in part by ship and part by cargo.

Average of Payments. Method of finding the time when payment may be made of several sums due at different dates without loss to either party.

Avoid. In law, to nullify.

Avulsion. Lands torn by the current from one estate and added to another.

B

Bail. A surety for appearance; the amount pledged.

Bailments. In law of contracts, delivery of goods for some purpose.

Balance. Difference necessary to make *debit* and *credit* sides of an account equal; weighing scales.

Balance Account. An account made up of balances of different accounts; a brief summary of the state of a business.

Balance Sheet. A paper giving a summary and balance of accounts.

Balance of Trade. Difference in value between total exports and imports of a country.

Ballast. Weight used to steady a ship; *in balance,* loaded with ballast instead of cargo.

Bale. A package of goods or produce.

Banco. Difference between bank value and current value of money.

Bank. An institution for deposit, discount, and circulation.

Bankable. Capable of passing at par at a bank.

Bankbook. Passbook of a bank, showing state of depositor's account.

Bank Hours. Usually from 9 or 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Banker. A dealer in money; one entrusted with funds by others.

Bankrupt. One unable to meet his business liabilities; the word literally means *broken up.*

Bank Stock. Shares in a banking company; paid up capital of a bank divided into shares.

Bar. A final defense; profession of law.

Bargain. An agreement of sale; an advantageous commercial transaction.

Barque or Bark. A three-masted vessel, rigged square as to fore and main masts, and "fore and aft" as to mizzen mast.

Barratry. In shipping, any wilful breach of duty or trust by master or crew, as against owners or insurers; in common law, malicious stirring up of litigation.

Barrel. A measure of capacity, containing 31½ gallons, wine measure; 36 gallons, beer measure; 32 gallons, ale measure.

Barrel Bulk. In freight measurement, 5 cubic feet.

Barrister. English name for a lawyer who practices in the courts.

Barter. To exchange one kind of goods for another.

Base Court. An inferior court, not one of record.

Bazaar. [Turk.] Place of trade; specially applied to shops for sale of fancy articles.

Beacon. General word for lighthouse or light-ship.

Bear. In Stock Exchange slang, one who strives to depress the price of stocks.

Bearer. He who holds and presents for payment a note, bill, check, or draft.

Bearer, Payable to. Negotiable paper so drawn need not be indorsed.

Bench Warrant. One issued by a superior court judge.

Bill. A statement of accounts due; general term for all negotiable paper.

Bill Book. In bookkeeping, the account kept of all notes, drafts and bills of exchange.

Billhead. A printed form of bills, with business address at the top.

Bill of Discovery. Application to equity court to compel disclosure of facts.

Bill of Entry. A bill of goods entered at the custom-house.

Bill of Exceptions. A written list of exceptions to a court's decisions.

Bill of Exchange. A written order from one person to another, ordering or requesting him to pay a certain sum of money to a third person at a given date.

Bill, Domestic or Inland. A bill of exchange payable in the country where drawn.

Bill, Foreign. A bill of exchange payable in a foreign country; usually drawn in duplicate or triplicate.

Bill of Lading. A receipt given by a ship's master for goods received for carriage, promising to deliver the same at a certain time and place, dangers of the sea excepted: four copies are usually made, one for master, one for shipper, one to be sent in ship to consignee, the fourth sent by some other ship.

Bill of Parcels. Sometimes used for invoice.

Bill of Particulars. Specification

of demands for which an action is brought.

Bill of Sale. A contract under seal for the sale of goods.

Bill of Sight. A form of Custom-House entry, allowing consignee to see goods before paying duty.

Bills Payable. Notes and bills issued in favor of other parties by a merchant.

Bills Receivable. Notes and bills made by others and payable to ourselves.

Blank Credit. Permission to draw money on account, no sum being specified.

Bona Fide. [Lat.] In good faith.

Blackmail. Extortion of money by threats.

Blockading. Obstructing an enemy's ports.

Board of Trade. About equivalent to *Chamber of Commerce* or *Merchants' Exchange*; an association of business men to regulate matters of trade and further their interests, and for the settlement of differences between its members.

Bond. A legal document by which a person binds himself to pay money or do something under penalty of paying a sum fixed.

Bond Creditor. A creditor whose debt is secured by a bond.

Bond Debt. A debt contracted under obligation of a bond.

Bonded Goods. Goods on which bonds instead of cash have been given for import duties.

Bonded Warehouse. Buildings owned by persons approved of by the Secretary of the Treasury, and who have given bonds or guarantee for the strict observance of the revenue laws; used for storing imported merchandise until the duties are paid or the goods re-shipped without entry.

Bondsman. One who gives security for the payment of money, performance of an act, or integrity of another.

Bonus. Additional money paid beyond interest; extra profits.

Book Debts. Accounts charged on the books.

Bookkeeper. One who keeps mercantile accounts.

Bookkeeping, Single Entry. That system of bookeeping which requires only one entry for a single transaction.

Bookkeeping, Double Entry. The system of bookkeeping which requires for every transaction two entries, one on the debit and one on the credit side.

Borough. An incorporated town or village.

Bottomry Bond. The mortgage of a vessel for sums advanced for the use of the ship.

Bought and Sold Notes. Notes given by a broker to the seller and buyer respectively.

Bounty. A bonus or premium given to encourage trade.

Brand. Literally a mark of designation made by a hot iron; any trade-mark, device, or name: the particular quality of a class of goods.

Breach of Trust. Violation of his duty by a trustee.

Breadstuffs. Any kind of grain, corn, or meal.

Breakage. Allowance made by a shipper for loss by the destruction of fragile wares.

Breaking in. Such violence as is necessary to constitute burglary.

Breaking Bulk. Opening packages of goods in transit.

Brief. A concise summary or statement of a case.

Broker. An agent or factor; a middleman paid by commission; the most common are *Bill, Exchange, Insurance, Produce, Ship,* and *Stock Brokers.*

Bull. Stock Exchange slang for a broker or dealer who believes that the value of stocks will rise and speculates for a rise, "goes long" on a stock.

Bullion. Uncoined gold or silver.

Burden of Proof. Obligation of a party asserting a fact to prove it.

Burglary. At common law, breaking into a house in the night time with felonious intent.

Bushel. A cylindrical measure, 18½ inches in diameter and 8 inches deep inside; its capacity is 2,150 42-100 cubic inches.

By-Law. Local or restricted municipal regulations.

C

Cabinet. Advisory council of a sovereign or president.

Calculate. To determine by reckoning; to adjust by comparison.

Call. Demand for payment of instalments due on stock.

Call. In Stock Exchange slang, a privilege given to another to "call" for delivery of stock at a time and price fixed.

Cancel. To annul or erase; often done by stamp or punch.

Canon. A precept of ecclesiastical law.

Capias. Writ commanding sheriff to take defendant or a witness into custody.

Capital. Money invested in business; amount of assets.

Capitalist. One having money to invest; a wealthy man.

Capital Offense. One punishable by death.

Capital Stock. The aggregate amount invested in a stock company; total value of stock at par.

Capitation. Tax levied by polls.

Carat. A measure of weight for gold and precious stones.

Cargo. Merchandise laden on a ship for transportation.

Carrier. One who carries goods for another.

Cartage. The amount due for carting goods.

Carte Blanche. [Fr.] Literally white paper; free or full powers.

Case. A box for holding goods or merchandise; at law, an action or suit.

Case, Action on the. A common law form of action.

Cash. Ready money; gold, silver, bank-notes; checks and drafts are usually included.

Cash-Book. A book of entry for money paid in and out.

Cashier. One who has charge of money; a bank officer.

Cassation. [Fr.] Act of annulling; reversal.

Cash Sales. Sales for cash.

Caveat. Formal notice not to interfere with one's rights.

Certificate. A written voucher, as, a certificate of deposit, a stock-certificate.

Certified Check. One accepted by the bank on which it is drawn as good.

Chamber of Commerce. An association of merchants for the encouragement of trade.

Charter. A grant by a State empowering a corporated association to do business.

Charter-Party. A written contract for the hire of a vessel for a given voyage.

Check. An order on a bank for payment of money on demand to bearer or the order of some person.

Check-Book. A printed book of blank checks.

Check-Clerk. One who examines accounts of other clerks; a bank clerk who enters up checks.

Choses in Action. Personal property for which the right of action exists but which has not been reduced to possession.

Circular. A printed letter of advertisement.

Circular Note. A note or bill issued by bankers for the accommodation of travelers, calling upon correspondents at different places to pay money on demand.

Clearance. A Custom House certificate that a ship is free to leave.

Clearing. 1. Entering a ship at the Custom House and obtaining clearance. 2. In banking, exchange of checks and settling balances at the Clearing House.

Clearing House. A banking exchange for daily settlements.

C. O. D. Collect on delivery; method of payment for goods sent by express.

Collateral. In law of descent, that which is not lineal; a grandson is of lineal, a nephew of collateral descent.

Collateral Security. A secondary security to be available if the chief security fail.

Collector. One authorizel to receive money for another; chief officer of a Custom House.

Commerce. Extended trade or traffic.

Commission. An agent's percentage for transacting business.

Commission Broker. One who buys or sells on commission.

Commissioner of Deeds. An at-

torney or notary authorized to take acknowledgment of deeds in a foreign State.

Common Carrier. A public conveyer of goods or passengers.

Common Law. Unwritten law, as distinguished from written or statute law.

Company. An association in business; a joint stock concern.

Compound Interest. Interest on both principal and interest.

Composition. A payment by a debtor of a percentage of his debts as settlement in full.

Consideration. Value received; a bonus.

Consignee. One to whom goods are sent.

Consignment. Goods sent to an agent to be sold.

Consols. Government securities of England, paying three per cent.

Consul. A representative of one country in a port of another to protect trade interests and the rights of seamen and other citizens.

Consulage. Duty paid by merchants for protection of commerce abroad.

Contraband. Prohibited goods or merchandise; smuggled goods.

Contraband of War. Goods which neutral ships are forbidden to carry to belligerents; as munitions or arms.

Contract. An agreement; a bargain.

Contractor. One who engages to do certain work or furnish goods at fixed rates; a public supply agent.

Conveyance. A written instrument by which property is transferred; a deed.

Cooperage. Charge for putting hoops on casks or barrels.

Copying-Press. An instrument for taking impressions from damp paper.

Corner. In stock and grain broker's slang, the buying up of a large quantity of stock or grain to raise the price.

Corporation. A body of business men authorized by law to transact certain business.

Counter-Entry. An entry in a contrary sense.

Counting Room. A merchant's business office.

Coupon. [Fr.] A certificate of interest attached to bonds or stock, to be cut off when due.

Court of Equity. One having a chancery or equity jurisdiction; not limited by the common law.

Cr. Abbreviation for *Credit;* the *Cr.* side of an account is on the right hand.

Credit. In bookkeeping, value received or transferred from the party; opposite of *debit;* financial standing; power to obtain loans.

Creditor. One to whom money or value is due.

Credit Mobilier. An association intending to buy up and conduct railroads or other companies on limited liability principles; in this country the most noted was the Credit Mobilier Company of the Pacific Railroad.

Curbstone Broker. A broker not a member of the regular Stock Exchange.

Currency. The circulating medium of a country.

Current. Passing freely; now running, as, *current accounts.*

Customs. Taxes on goods exported or imported.

Custom House. A place appointed to receive customs.

Custom House Entry. A statement made and fees paid in clearing a ship.

Customary Law. Practices which have become law through the long usage of the mercantile world.

D

Damages. Compensation for injury received.

Date. Day of the month and year.

Day-Book. A book for recording daily transactions.

Days of Grace. Three days allowed for payment of notes or bills after the time specified has elapsed. In some other countries more than three are allowed.

Debase. To lessen in value; as, a debased coinage.

Debenture. A Custom House certificate entitling an exporter to a drawback on duties paid.

Debit. To make debtor; opposite of credit; a charge entered.

Debtor. One who owes; opposite of creditor.

Decimal. A tenth part; by tenths.
Declined. Decreased in value.
Deed. A sealed legal instrument, transferring property, usually land.
Default. Failure to pay.
Defendant. In law, the one against whom a claim or charge is made.
Deficit. A lack of funds to balance accounts.
Del Credere. [Ital.] Extra commission given an agent in consideration of his warranting the solvency of the purchaser.
Demand. Claim for payment.
Demurrage. Forfeit money for detention of vessels beyond the time allowed by a charter-party.
Deposit. Money left with a bank subject to order; payment on account.
Depot. A place of storage or warehouse; improperly used of a railway station.
Derelict. Ship or cargo abandoned at sea.
Deterioration. Lessening in value.
Deviation. The departure of a ship from her regular course to stop at other ports.
Directors. The managers of a stock company.
Discharge. To pay a debt; to unload a ship.
Discount. A sum thrown off the amount of a note or bill; a deduction; *to discount* is to lend money on bills after deducting the interest.
Discount Broker. One who lends money on notes or bills.
Dissolution. Breaking up of a partnership.
Dividend. Payment of the profits of a joint stock concern, *pro rata*, proportional payment to creditors out of a bankrupt estate.
Dockage or Dock Dues. Charges for the use of a dock.
Docket. A ticket or mark on goods showing measurement or destination; a list of cases before a court.
Donee. One to whom something is given.
Draft. An order to pay money; a rough copy of a writing; a deduction from gross weight of goods; number of feet which a ship sinks in the water.
Draw. To make a draft; to call for funds.
Drawback. An allowance or return of duties paid at the Custom House.
Drawer. The maker of a draft or bill of exchange.
Drawee. The one on whom a draft or bill is drawn.
Drayage. Charges on goods hauled by a dray; cartage.
Drummer. One who solicits custom for a merchant by showing samples.
Dry Goods. Commercial name for textile fabrics.
Due. Owing; that which is owed.
Due Bill. A written acknowledgment of debt, not negotiable.
Dun. To demand payment.
Dunnage. Loose articles of a cargo; loose material laid on the bottom of the ship's hold to raise goods and prevent injury by water.
Duplicate. A copy; a second article of the same kind.
Duress. Confinement; restraint; compulsion.
Duties. Taxes levied by a government on exports or imports.

E

Eagle. A gold coin of the United States, value ten dollars.
E. E. Abbreviation for *errors excepted.*
Effects. Property; goods on hand; the possessions of a firm.
Ejectment. Dispossession of houses or land; forcing out.
Ell. A measure of length, 1 yard, 9 inches.
Embargo. Order of a government forbidding ships to leave its ports.
Embark. To enter a ship for a voyage; to engage in any enterprise.
Emporium. A commercial city; a place of trade.
Endorse. To transfer notes, bills, or checks by writing one's name on the back; to guarantee payment.
Endorsee. He in whose favor endorsement is made.
Endorser. One who endorses.
Engrosser. One who takes the whole of a line of goods; a forestaller; one who "corners the market" on commodities; an ornamental penman.
Engrossing Clerk. A copyist; a copying clerk.
Entrepot. A place where goods are deposited without paying duty, to

await transportation elsewhere; a free port.

Entry. In bookkeeping, any record made; depositing a ship's papers with the Custom House.

Equity. A branch of jurisprudence distinct from the common law.

Equity of Redemption. Privilege allowed to a mortgagor to redeem property within a given time.

Estoppel. Preclusion of a person from asserting a fact or doing an act inconsistent with previous acts or declarations.

Examiner. A Custom House officer who compares goods with invoices.

Exchange. Place where merchants meet to transact business; percentage on sale of bills; difference of value between different currencies.

Exchange Broker. One who negotiates foreign bills of exchange.

Exchequer. A treasury; summary of finances.

Excise. Internal revenue tax.

Executed. Finished; accomplished in legal form.

Executor. One appointed to carry out the provisions of a will.

Executory. To be performed in the future.

Executrix. Feminine form of *executor*.

Exhibit. Voucher or document presented in court; transcript of ledger balances.

Export. To send goods to a foreign country.

Export Duty. Tax imposed on exports.

Exporter. One who exports.

Exports. The goods or merchandise exported.

Express. To transmit with celerity.

Express Company. A corporation engaged in the business of transporting goods and money from one place to another more quickly than can be done by sending as ordinary freight.

Extension. Allowance of time for payment to a debtor; carrying out items of a bill or account.

E. & O. E. "Errors and Omissions Excepted."

F

Face. The amount for which a note is drawn.

Fac Simile. [Lat.] An exact copy; a counterpart.

Factor. An agent appointed to sell goods on commission; a consignee.

Factorage. Commissions allowed to factors.

Facture. An invoice or bill of goods.

Failure. Becoming bankrupt; suspension of payment.

Fair. Of average quality; above middling.

Fall. Decrease in price or value.

False Pretenses. Misstatements made with intent to defraud.

Fancy Goods. Light fabrics, ribbons, laces, etc.

Fare. Charge for passage.

Farthing. An English copper coin worth half a cent; an insignificant value.

Fee. Payment; charge of a professional man; a gratuity.

Fee-Simple. In real estate, an absolute title; one with no conditions attached.

Finance. Funds; public money; revenue.

Financier. One skilled in money matters.

Fire Insurance. Indemnity against loss by fire.

Fire Policy. The writing by which insurers agree to pay fire insurance.

Firm. Name, style or title of a business concern; the partners taken collectively.

Five-Forties. United States Bonds, issued during the war, redeemable any time after five years, payable at not more than forty years after date, bearing 6 per cent. interest.

Five-Twenties. United States Bonds, redeemable any time after five years, payable twenty years from date, bearing 6 per cent. interest.

Fixtures. Anything of an accessory nature annexed to real estate; that which forms a part of realty.

Flat. Inactive; depressed; dull; *flat value* of stock and bonds is the value without interest.

Flotsam. Goods thrown into the sea which swim.

F. O. B. "Free on board;" transportation and shipping expenses included.

Footing. Amount of a column of figures.

Forced Sale. Sale of commodity under compulsion or foreclosure.
Foreclose. To seize property under the conditions of a mortgage.
Foreign Bill. A bill of exchange drawn in one country upon a citizen of another.
Forestall. To buy up goods before the regular time of sale; to bring about an increase in the price of provisions.
Forwarder. A merchant or agent who transmits or forwards goods.
Fractional Currency. United States paper money for sums less than a dollar.
Franc. French unit of coinage; 100 *centimes;* value, 18 3-5 cents.
Franking. Privilege of sending letters free of charge.
Fraud. In law, any wrongful artifice, device or concealment by which pecuniary damage is done to another.
Free Goods. Goods admitted without an import tax.
Free Port. A port where ships may load and unload free from duties.
Free Trade. Trade not restricted by tariff duties for "protection."
Freight. Sums paid for transportation of merchandise or hire of a ship; less properly, the goods carried.
Funded. Made into a permanent loan on which interest is paid.
Funds. Ready money; shares in a national debt; public securities.

G

Garbles. Dust, filth or soil removed from spices, drugs, etc.; *to garble* is to separate this refuse.
Garnishment. Legal notice attaching goods or money of one person in the hands of another.
Garnishee. The person on whom is served a writ of garnishment or "trustee process," ordering him to appear in court and give information in regard to the goods of another, the original debtor, in his hands.
Gauge. To measure the contents of a cask; measure or standard.
General Order Store. A bonded warehouse to which merchandise not claimed within a certain time is sent under a "General Order."
Goods. Merchandise; movable property.
Good Will. The interest of an established business in the way of trade and custom.
Grain. Collective name for all cereals.
Great Gross. Twelve gross; i. e., 1,728 articles.
Gross. Twelve dozen; total amount; opposed to *net.*
Gross Ton. Twenty-two hundred and forty pounds.
Guarantee. The one to whom security is given or guaranty made.
Guarantor. One making a guaranty.
Guaranty. Security; an undertaking that one person will pay money to another or fulfil a contract.
Gunny-Bags. Sacks of coarse material used for coffee.

H

Hand. Measure of animals' height; about four inches.
Hand-Money. Money paid to bind a bargain.
Harbor. A place of security for vessels.
Harbor-Dues. Charges made for use of a harbor.
Harbor-Master. An officer having charge of a harbor.
Hogshead. A measure of capacity; 2 barrels, or 63 gallons; a large cask.
Holder. He in whose possession a note or bill may be.
Hollow-Ware. Trade name for cast or wrought iron vessels, kettles, etc.
Honor. To accept and pay a note, draft or bill.
Husbandage. Compensation paid to a "ship's husband" (*which see*).
Hypothecate. To pledge as security; to mortgage chattels.

I

Immovables. Land, houses, and fixtures; real estate.
Importer. A merchant who imports goods.
Imports. Goods brought from a foreign country.
Impost. Government tax on imported goods.
Income. Total amount of receipts from all sources; yearly gains.

Income Tax. A government tax of a percentage on the income of individuals or corporations.
Indemnification. Making good a loss; securing one against damages.
Indemnity. Guarantee against loss; freedom; compensation for damages suffered.
Index. Names of titles or accounts arranged alphabetically.
Indorse. See *Endorse*, etc.
Indulgence. Extension of time for payment.
Inland Bill. A bill of exchange or draft drawn upon a person in the same State or Country.
Insolvent. Unable to pay outstanding liabilities; bankrupt.
Instalment. A part payment or part delivery of goods.
Instant. Of the present month, as, the 12th inst.
Insurable Interest. Such an interest as will entitle a person to obtain insurance on the life or property of another.
Insurance. A contract in which one party, the *insurer*, agrees in consideration of the *premium*, to pay a certain sum on the death of the *insured* or to indemnify him for loss to property by fire or marine risks.
Insurance Broker. One who negotiates insurance contracts.
Interest. Money paid for use of money; share in a business or venture.
Interest Account. In bookkeeping, a separate account of sums paid and received as interest.
Internal Revenue. Government revenue derived from domestic sources.
Intestate. Not disposed of by a valid will; one who dies without a will.
In Transitu. [Lat.] On the road; not brought to an end.
Inventory. A list of goods and merchandise on hand; any enumeration of articles; a schedule.
Investment. Placing of money in business or securities.
Invoice. Account of merchandise shipped, with prices and charges annexed.
Invoice Book. A book for entering copies of invoices.
Involved. Confused; embarrassed by liabilities.

J

Jettison. Throwing goods overboard or cutting away masts and sails to save a vessel.
Jetsam. Goods thrown into the sea which have sunk.
Jobber. One who buys from importers or manufacturers and sells to retailers; a middleman.
Job Lot. Goods left over; an odd assortment.
Joint Stock. That held in company; stock formed by the union of several companies.
Joint Stock Company. A business association, the capital of which is represented by shares of stock.
Joint Tenants. Those who have not only unity of possession, but also of title and interest, and the survivor takes the whole.
Journal. An account book intermediate between Day-Book and Ledger.
Judgment. A judicial decree; decision of a court.
Judgment Note. One containing a power of attorney from maker to payee to confess judgment for the maker to the extent of face and interest.
Jurisdiction. Extent of a court's authority as to place, sum, or subject matter.

L

Lame Duck. Stock-brokers' slang for one unable to meet his liabilities.
Land. To discharge cargo; to disembark.
Law, Merchant. Body of law relating to mercantile customs.
Law Days. Days allowed in a charter-party for unloading a ship.
Lay Down. Cost of merchandise, including charges and freight to place of shipment.
Lazzaretto. [Ital.] A place in Quarantine where goods are fumigated.
Leakage. An allowance made for waste by leaking of casks.
Lease. An agreement for letting lands or tenements for life, a term of years or months, or at will.
Legal Tender. Currency or coin which a government has declared

shall be received in payment of debts; a formal proffer of money to pay a debt; if refused, the creditor cannot recover.

Lessee. One to whom a lease is given.

Lessor. One who makes a lease.

Letter Book. That in which copies of letters sent and received are made.

Letter of Advice. One giving notice of a shipment made, bill drawn, or other business transaction.

Letter of Credit. One authorizing credit to a certain amount to be given to the bearer.

Letter of License. One by which creditors of an insolvent debtor postpone their claims and allow him to continue trade.

Letter of Marque. Commission from a government to a private ship to seize and destroy ships and property of a hostile country.

Letters of Administration. Authority given to administer an intestate estate, or one in regard to which the executor has refused to act.

Letters Patent. A writing executed and sealed, granting power and authority to do some act, or enjoy some right.

Letters Testamentary. Authority to an Executor to act as such, after probate of will has been made.

Liability. That for which one is responsible; debts; obligations.

Lien. A hold or claim on property to secure a debt.

License. Permission to trade or act, as *liquor license, peddler's license.*

Lighterage. Payment for unloading ships by lighters or boats.

Liquidation. Settlement or adjustment of liabilities.

Lloyds'. An old association of English marine underwriters (insurers) which formally met at Lloyd's coffee house, London. The company possesses complete records of everything pertaining to marine matters and has a vast correspondence. To rate on Lloyd's books as A1 is accepted as conclusive evidence of excellence.

Lloyds' Register. A yearly register of tonnage, age, build, character, and condition of ships, issued by the Lloyds.

Loan. Money or property furnished for temporary use; a public debt.

Loan Office. An office where loans are negotiated.

Log-Book. A book in which is recorded the daily progress of a vessel, weather notes, and all incidents.

Long Price. Price after duties are paid.

Longshoremen. Laborers who load and unload vessels.

M

Manifest. A list or invoice of a ship's cargo and passengers to be exhibited at Custom Houses.

Manifold Writer. A contrivance by which several copies may be obtained at once; it consists of several sheets covered with a preparation of plumbago.

Manufactures. Articles which have undergone some process; not crude or raw.

Marine Insurance. Insurance on vessels and cargo.

Mark. A letter, figure, or device, by which goods and prices are distinguished; private marks are usually made by selecting a word of ten letters and letting each letter stand for a digit.

Market. A public place of sale for provisions or other wares.

Mart. A market; a place of traffic.

Maturity. Time fixed for payment; becoming due.

Maximum. The highest price or sum.

Measurement Goods. Goods on which freight is charged by measurement.

Mercantile Agency. A concern which procures and furnishes information as to the financial standing and credit of business firms.

Mercantile Paper. Notes or bills issued by merchants for goods bought or consigned.

Merchantable. Fit for market; in sound condition.

Merchant. One who buys and sells goods, generally applied to wholesalers or large dealers.

Merchant Service. Trading ships taken collectively; the management of merchant vessels.

Merger. Absorption of a lesser by a greater debt or obligation.
Metallic Currency. Silver, gold, and copper coinage.
Metric System. A decimal system of weights and measures, first established in France; now in general use in Europe and growing into use in English-speaking countries.
Minimum. Lowest price; least quantity possible.
Mint. A place for coining money.
Misfeasance. The doing of a lawful act in an unlawful manner.
Mitigation. Reduction of a penalty or fine; that which in part excuses.
Mixed Fabrics. Those composed of more than one kind of fibre, as wool and cotton.
Money. The measure of value and medium of exchange; strictly speaking, money must have intrinsic value to the amount it represents, as gold or silver; but bank notes and sometimes checks are included.
Money-Broker. One who deals in money.
Money Market. The general system of cash loans; the exchange of different kinds of currency.
Money Order. An order requesting one person to pay money to another; not negotiable; most commonly used of post-office orders.
Monopoly. Sole power of dealing in certain class of goods.
Mortgage. A conditional conveyance of property, to become void upon fulfillment of the condition, as, the payment of a note.
Mortgage Deed. A deed of the nature of a mortgage.
Mortgagee. The person to whom property is mortgaged.
Mortgagor. One who gives a mortgage.
Movables. Personal property; property not fixed.
Muster. A collection of samples.

N

National Banks. Banks organized under the conditions of an Act of Congress; they can issue bank notes only to the amount of United States Bonds they have deposited in the U. S. Treasury.
Negotiable Paper. Notes, bills, and drafts which may be transferred with all their rights by indorsement or assignment.
Negotiation. Agreeing upon a mercantile transaction; making a bargain; fixing a price.
Net. The clear amount; what remains after deducting charges and expenses.
Net Profits. Clear profit, after deducting losses.
Net Weight. Weight of merchandise without bag, box, or covering.
Nominal. In name only; very small, as, a nominal price.
Non-feasance. The not doing of what ought to be done.
Notary Public. A public officer who attests or certifies to acknowledgment of deeds and other papers, protests notes and bills, etc.
Notarial Seal. Seal of a notary public.
Note of Hand. A written undertaking to pay money at a certain time.
Note Book. A book in which notes of hand are recorded.

O

Obligation. A duty; a binding engagement; bond with condition annexed.
On Sale. Goods left with another person to sell on account.
Open Account. A running or unsettled account.
Opening. The display of a new stock of goods for sale.
Open Policy. In marine insurance, a policy which covers undefined risks.
Option. Permission to choose; in stock-broking, privilege of taking or delivering stock at a given day and price.
Order. A commission to purchase; directions to pay money or deliver goods.
Order Book. That in which orders received are entered.
Ordinary. A ship in harbor is said to be in ordinary; of medium quality.
Outstanding Accounts. Book debts not yet collected.
Overdraw. To call for more money than is on deposit.
Overdue. Applied to a note or draft

the specified time for payment of which has passed.

Overt. Apparent; manifest; open.

P

Package. A bundle; a parcel; a bale.

Panic. A monetary pressure; financial crisis.

Paper. Negotiable evidence of indebtedness.

Paper Money. Bills of banks or the government passing current as money.

Parole. [Fr.] Not written, as, parole evidence.

Par Value. The face or nominal value.

Par of Exchange. The value of a unit of one country's coinage expressed in that of another's.

Partner. An associate in business; member of a partnership.

Partnership. Contract of two or more persons to join money, stock, or skill in trade for mutual benefit.

Part Owner. One of several owners of a ship; the relation differs materially from partnership.

Pass Book. A book kept by a customer in which entries of purchases are made; a bank book.

Passport. A permission from a government to travel, with identification and certificate of nationality.

Pawnbroker. One who lends money at interest on security of goods deposited.

Payable. Justly due; capable of payment.

Payee. The person to whose order a note, bill, or draft is to be paid.

Per Cent. [Lat.] By the hundred; rates of interest, discount, etc.

Per Centage. [Lat.] An allowance reckoned by hundredth parts; commission.

Per Contra. [Lat.] To the opposite side of an account.

Permit. Written authority to remove dutiable goods.

Petty Cash Book. Account of small receipts and expenses.

Policy. The instrument by which the contract of insurance is made.

Port. A harbor for vessels; a commercial city.

Port of Entry. A port where a Custom House is established for the entry of imports.

Post-Date. To date after the real time.

Posting. To transfer from day-book or journal to the ledger.

Post Obit. A promise to pay loans after the death of some person.

Power of Attorney. Written authority from one person to another to act for him.

Preferred Creditor. One whose claims a bankrupt debtor elects to settle first.

Premium. A sum beyond par value: the amount paid annually in insurance contracts.

Price Current. A statement showing prevailing price of merchandise, stock, or securities.

Price List. A list of articles with prices attached.

Prime. Of high quality; superior.

Principal. The sum on which interest is paid.

Proceeds. The sum realized by a sale.

Procuration. A general letter or power of attorney.

Produce. Farm products of all kinds.

Profit and Loss. An account in which gains and losses are balanced.

Promissory Note. (*See Note.*)

Pro Rata. [Lat.] A proportional distribution.

Protective Tariff. Duty imposed on imports to encourage manufactures.

Protest. Notice to the sureties of a note that it was not paid at maturity or to the drawer of a draft that acceptance was refused.

Purveyor. One who supplies provisions.

Q

Quarantine. Restraint of intercourse to which a ship is subjected on suspicion of infection; the place of such restraint.

Quitrent. Rent paid by tenant of a freehold, discharging him from other rent.

Quotation. Current Prices of stocks or commodities.

R

Real Estate. Land, houses and fixtures; all immovable property.
Rebate. Deduction; abatement; discount; giving back part of sum already paid.
Receipt. A written acknowledgment of payment.
Receipt Book. A book in which receipts are filed.
Receiver. An officer appointed by a court to hold in trust property in litigation, or to wind up the affairs of a bankrupt concern.
Recoup. To counterbalance losses by gains.
Rectification. Second distillation of alcoholic liquors.
Register. A ship's paper, issued by the Custom House, stating description, name, tonnage, nationality, and ownership.
Re-insurance. Transfer of part of the contract of insurance from one insurer to another.
Remittance. Transfer of funds from one party to another.
Renewal. Giving a new note for an old one; extension of time.
Rent. Compensation for the use of real estate.
Rente. A French term equivalent to government annuity.
Repository. A warehouse or storehouse.
Reprisal. The seizure of ships or property to indemnify for unlawful seizure or detention.
Respondentia Bond. A bond for a loan secured by the cargo of a ship.
Retail. To sell in small quantities.
Returns. Profit on an investment.
Revenue. Income of a State; taxes received.
Revenue Cutter. A small government vessel used in collecting taxes and preventing smuggling.
Reversion. Right to possess property after the happening of some event, as the death of a person.

S

Sale. Transfer of property for a consideration.
Salvage. Compensation given those who rescue ship or cargo from loss.
Salvor. One who voluntarily engages in saving a ship or cargo from peril.
Sample. A small portion of merchandise taken as a specimen of quality.
Sans Recours. [Fr.] Without recourse; sometimes added to an indorsement of a note or bill to protect indorser from liability.
Scrip. Certificate of stock given before registration.
Seaworthy. Fit for a voyage and properly equipped.
Securities. Documents securing a right to property.
Sell. To make a sale; to transfer for consideration.
Set-Off. A counter claim or cross debt arising from a different matter from the one in question.
Share. Interest owned by one of a number; unit of the division of stock.
Ship. Technically, a three-masted square-rigged vessel; commonly used for any large vessel.
Shipment. Quantity of goods dispatched.
Shipper. One who dispatches goods by vessel or other conveyance.
Shipping. Collective term for a number of vessels.
Shipping Articles. Articles of agreement between captain and seamen.
Shipping Clerk. One who oversees the forwarding of merchandise.
Ship's Husband. One who attends to the requisite repairs of a ship while in port, and does all the other necessary acts preparatory to a voyage.
Ship's Papers. Papers which a vessel must carry; register, sea-letter, logbook, bill of health, shipping articles, etc.
Ship's Stores. Provisions, fuel, cables, extra spars, etc.
Short. To "sell short" is to sell for future delivery what one has not got in hopes that prices will fall.
Short Exchange. Bills of exchange payable at sight or in a few days.
Shrinkage. Reduction in bulk or measurement.
Sight. The time when a bill is presented to the drawee.
Sight Draft. One payable *at sight*, i. e., when presented.
Signature. The name of a person written by himself.

Silent Partner. One who furnishes capital but takes no active part in a business.

Simple Interest. Interest on principal alone; not compound.

Sinking Fund. A fund set apart from revenue to pay a public or corporation debt.

Smuggling. Introducing goods into a country without paying duties.

Solvent. Able to meet all liabilities.

Specialty. A written, sealed, and delivered contract.

Specie. Any kind of coined money.

Specification. A written description and enumeration of particulars.

Speculation. A business investment out of the ordinary run of trade.

Stamp Duty. Law requiring stamps to be affixed to checks and proprietary articles.

Staple. Principal commodity of a country or district.

Statute Law. Body of laws established by legislative enactment; written as opposed to unwritten or common law.

Sterling. Lawful or standard money of Great Britain.

Stock. Shares in the capital of corporations; goods on hand.

Stock Broker. One who buys and sells stock on commission.

Stock Exchange. Place where shares of stock are bought and sold.

Stock-Holder. One who holds shares of stock.

Stock Jobber. One who speculates in stocks.

Stoppage in Transitu. [Lat.] Right of seller to stop goods "on their passage" if purchaser has become insolvent.

Storage. Sums paid for storing goods.

Storekeeper. Officer in charge of a bonded warehouse.

Stowage. Careful arrangement of cargo in a ship.

Subpœna. A writ commanding a witness to appear in court.

Subpœna duces tecum. A subpœna requiring witness to bring papers with him.

Subrogation. Putting one thing in place of another; substituting one creditor for another.

Sundries. Unclassified articles.

Supercargo. An agent who accompanies cargo to care for and sell it.

Surety. One who binds himself to pay money in case another person fails to pay, to fill a contract, or to serve with integrity.

Surveyor. Agent of an insurance company to examine and report on applications for marine or fire insurance.

Suspend. To fail; to stop payment.

Suspense Account. An account made of doubtful balances to ascertain probable profit or loss.

Sutler. One authorized to sell goods to an army.

Suttle Weight. Weight after *tare* is deducted.

T

Tale Quale. [Lat.] "Such as;" used to denote that cargo is presumed to correspond with sample, and that buyer takes the risk of deterioration.

Tally. Keeping account by checking off.

Tally Man. One who receives payment for goods in weekly instalments.

Tare. Allowance in weight or quantity on account of cask, bag, or covering. *Actual tare:* when each cask, *etc.* is weighed. *Average tare:* when one is weighed as a sample. *Estimated tare:* when a fixed percentage is allowed.

Tariff. Rate or list of duties; price list.

Teller. Officer of a bank who receives or pays out money.

Tenants. Those who lease or rent real estate.

Tenants in Common. Persons holding the same property in common, i. e., by distinct titles and not as joint tenants.

Tender. Offer to supply money or articles. (*See Legal Tender.*)

Ten Forties. United States Government Bonds, which could be redeemed by the government in ten years or allowed to run for forty.

Tenor. Intent, nature, character; sometimes an exact copy.

Textile Fabrics. All woven or piece goods.

Testator. One who has made a will; feminine form, *testatrix.*

Time Bargain. A contract for the future sale of stock.
Tonnage. The weight a ship will carry in tons; capacity of a vessel.
Tort. A private or civil injury for which damages will lie.
Trade. Buying and selling; commerce; traffic.
Trade Discount. An allowance made to dealers in the same line.
Trade Mark. Letters, figures, or devices used on goods and labels which a manufacturer has the sole right to use.
Trade Price. That allowed by wholesalers to retailers.
Trade Sail. An auction by and for the trade; especially of booksellers.
Trades Union. A combination of workingmen to protect their own interests.
Traffic. Business done; especially that of a railroad.
Transhipment. Removing goods from one ship or conveyance to another.
Transportation. Conveying goods from one place to another.
Transit Duty. Tax imposed on goods for passing through a country.
Traveler. A commercial agent; a drummer.
Treasury Notes. Those issued by government and passing current as money.
Treaty. An agreement or compact between two or more nations.
Tret. Allowance for waste of 4 lbs. in 104 lbs., after tare has been deducted.
Triplicate. To make three copies of a paper; the third copy.
Trustee Process. Same as *Garnishment*, which see.

U

Ullage. What a cask lacks of being full.
Unclaimed Goods. Goods in government storehouses unclaimed after three years from importation, or on which duties have not been paid, may be sold at auction.
Undersell. To sell below the trade price.
Underwriter. A marine insurer; an individual, not a company.
Unseaworthy. Unfit for a voyage in condition or equipment.
Unsound. In bad condition; of doubtful solvency.
Usance. The time allowed by usage for the payment of a bill of exchange; it differs greatly in different countries; any business custom.
Usury. Interest beyond the lawful rate.

V

Valid. Of force; binding; good in law.
Value. To estimate; worth.
Value Received. Phrase used in notes and bills to express a consideration indefinitely.
Vendee. One to whom something is sold.
Vendor. A seller.
Vendue. An auction sale.
Venture. A mercantile speculation or investment.
Void. That which is of no legal effect.
Voidable. That which may become of no legal effect if proper steps are taken.
Voucher. A book, receipt, entry, or other document which establishes the truth of accounts.

W

Warehouseman. One who stores goods for pay.
Waiver. Relinquishment of a legal right or privilege.
Warranty. An undertaking that goods or title are as represented.
Wastage. Loss in handling; shrinkage.
Waste. Refuse material.
Way Bill. List of goods given to a carrier.
Wharfage. Fees paid for use of a wharf.
Wreckage. Merchandise saved from a wreck.

FAMILIAR ALLUSIONS.

NAMES OF PERSONS, PLACES, PICTURES, BUILDINGS, STREETS AND MONUMENTS; ALSO WORDS, PHRASES, ETC., FREQUENTLY USED IN LITERATURE AND CONVERSATION.

A

Abderite. A scoffer; from Abdera, where Demócritus lived.

Abraham's Bosom. The rest of the blessed dead. Luke xiv. 22.

Abyla. One of the "Pillars of Hercules;" Calpë, being the other.

Academics. The disciples of Plato, so called from the academy.

Academy (Academia). A gymnasium in the suburbs of Athens, where Plato founded his school, 368 B. C. The Academy (as a philosophic school) was divided into the OLD (by Plato and his disciples); the MIDDLE (by Arcesiláos), and the NEW (by Carneades).

Academy, The French. (*Académie Française.*) One of the five academies constituting the French Institute; founded by Richelieu; deals with the French language, and consists of 40 members.

Acadia. The former name of Nova Scotia.

Adams and Liberty. Patriotic American song, by R. T. Paine, Jr.

Adam's Apple. Caused by a piece of forbidden fruit sticking there.

Admirable Crichton, The. James Crichton; Scotch prodigy of the 16th century. Hence a person of great accomplishments.

Admiral. English admirals were of three kinds according to the color of their flag. ADMIRAL OF THE BLUE, kept the rear in a fight; ADMIRAL OF THE RED, the center; ADMIRAL OF THE WHITE, the van.

Æneid. Virgil's epic poem, of which Æneas is the hero.

Ages. According to Hesiod there were five ages of the world. The GOLDEN, the SILVER, the BRAZEN, the HEROIC, and the IRON.

Agnus Dei. The Lamb of God. A cake stamped with the figure of a lamb, given out by the Pope on the Sunday after Easter.

Alabama. A Confederate privateer built in England, and commanded by Capt. Semmes. After great depredations on American commerce, she was sunk by the "*Kearsarge*," June 19, 1864.

Aladdin's Window (To finish). To try to finish something left unfinished by a great man. One window in Aladdin's palace was left for the Sultan to finish, but his treasure gave out.

Albany Regency. Nickname of a set of able Democratic politicians, 60 years ago, at Albany, N. Y.

Albino. Person with unusually white skin and hair, and red eyes.

Albion. England. Said to mean the chalk cliffs. (*Albus*, white.)

Aldine Press. Founded by Aldus Manutine, at Venice, 1496. Hence came the famous *Aldine* editions.

Alexandrian Library. Founded by Ptolemy Soter, at Alexandria, Egypt. Contained 100,000 volumes. Burned 47 B. C.

Alexandrine Age. 323-640, when Alexandria was the seat of the highest culture.

Alhambra. Palace and fortress of the Moors at Granáda, Spain.

All Souls' Day. Nov. 2. Day of prayer for souls in Purgatory.

Allah. ("The Adorable.") Arabic name of God.

Almack's. Once a famous London assembly-room where balls were given of the most exclusive, aristocratic character.

Almighty Dollar. A phrase from Irving's *Creole Village.*

Alsatia. The Whitefriars (London) refuge for criminals.
Alto-Relievo. (High relief.) Figures in marble, etc., cut so as to project one-half or more from the tablet.
Ambrosia. The food of the gods.
Amuck, To run amuck. Run foul of. Malays, drunk with opium, run about, armed with daggers, shouting "**Amuck**" (kill).
Anacreontics. Verses in praise of love or wine, after Anacreon.
Ancient Regime. The French Government before the Revolution.
Andersonville Prison. In Georgia. Union soldiers were confined there during the Civil War of the United States.
Angelic Doctor, The. Thomas Aquínas.
Angelus, The. A prayer to the Virgin, recited thrice a day.
Angling, The Father of. Izaak Walton.
Annunciation, Day of. Festival, celebrated March 25th, the day the angel announced to the Virgin that she would bear Our Lord.
Annus Mirabilis. (Wonderful Year.) 1666. Plague, fire of London, and English victory over the Dutch.
Anthony, Saint. ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE. Erysipelas.
Antoninus, The Wall of. Turf entrenchment across Scotland from the Clyde to the Frith of Forth, built by the Romans 140.
Apollo Belvedere. A marble statue of Apollo in the Belvedere Gallery of the Vatican at Rome.
Appian Way. Oldest of the Roman roads, from Rome to Cápua.
Apples of Sodom. Lovely fruit, but within full of ashes.
Arabesque. Moorish (Arabic) patterns in decoration.
Arcadian. A shepherd; belonging to shepherds. So called from the Greek country Arcadia, a pastoral region.
Arch of Triumph. At the west end of the Champs Elysées, Paris, 116 ft. high, 145 wide. Begun by Napoleon.
Arctic, The. A Collins steamer, sunk, with great loss of life, in 1854.
Argo. The ship in which Jason went after the golden fleece.
Argonauts. The heroes who sailed in the Argo.
Argus-eyed. Extremely watchful. Juno, jealous of Io, had her watched by the hundred-eyed Argus.
Arians. Disciples of Arius; maintained that the Father and Son are distinct beings.
Armada, The Spanish. Fleet collected by Philip of Spain, in 1588, to conquer England.
Artesian Well. From Artois in France, where they were first dug.
Aryans. The parents of the Indo-European peoples.
Astor Library. In New York city, founded by J. J. Astor.
Athens, The Modern. 1. Edinburgh. 2. Boston.
Augustan Age. The palmiest period of a literature; the best days of Roman literature being under Augustus.
Auld Reekie (Old Smoky). Edinburgh, Scotland.
Avalon. Burial place of King Arthur; said to be Glastonbury.
Ayreshire Poet, The. Burns, who was born near Ayr, Scotland.

B

Barnburners. A name once given to radical Democrats.
Babylonish Captivity. The 70 years' captivity of the Jews at Babylon, 608-538 B. C.
Baconian Philosophy. The inductive philosophy of Lord Bacon.
Balmoral Castle. A Scotch castle owned by Queen Victoria.
Bank of England. In Threadneedle Street, London. Founded 1694. Sometimes called "**The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street.**"
Bard of Avon. Shakespeare, from Stratford-on-Avon.
Barleycorn, John. Malt liquor.
Barmecide's Feast. An illusion. Barmecide asked a starving beggar to dinner, and set empty dishes before him. (*Arabian Nights.*)
Basilisk. A serpent supposed to "look people dead."
Basso-Relievo. Figures cut on marble, etc., projecting a litte.
Bastile. French prison and fortress, destroyed by the mob, 1789.
Battle of the Books. A satire by

Swift on the comparative merits of ancient and modern literature.

Battery, The. A park in New York city adjoining the river.

Beacon Street. The aristocratic residence street of Boston.

Beauty and the Beast. A fairy tale. Beauty lives with the Beast to save her father's life. Beast, disenchanted by love, is made a handsome prince.

Bedlam (Bethlehem). A lunatic asylum.

Bee, the Attic. Plato, from his sweet style.

Beelzebub. God of flies; a Philistine deity.

Begging the question. Assuming as true what you are to prove.

Belle France, La (Fair France). A general name of France.

Belgravia. Fashionable quarter of London.

Bell the Cat. A wise mouse proposed that a bell should be hung upon the cat's neck to apprise the mice of her coming; a young mouse inquired, "Who will put the bell on?"

Bell, The Passing. Rung formerly when persons were dying.

Beloved Disciple. St. John.

Benicia Boy. John C. Heenan, the American pugilist, born at Benicia, Cal.

Bess, Good Queen. Queen Elizabeth.

Bibliothèque Nationale. (National Library.) At Paris, contains over 1,000,000 books, 150,000 manuscripts, etc.

Billingsgate. Coarse language, such as is used by the fishwomen of Billingsgate, the London fish market.

Black Death. A contagious, putrid typhus, which desolated Europe, Asia and Africa in the 14th century.

Black Friday. Sept. 26, 1869; financial panic in Wall street, New York.

Black Hole. Dark cell in Calcutta prison where Surajah Dowlah shut up 146 British soldiers; 23 lived till morning.

Black Prince. Edward, Prince of Wales, son of Edward III.

Black Republicans. The Republican party in the United States, from their opposition to the extension of slavery.

Blarney Stone. In Blarney Castle, near Cork, Ireland. Supposed to impart a flowing tongue to whoever kisses it.

Bluebeard. A wife-killing tyrant; a sort of Henry VIII.

Blue Laws. A nickname of early severe New England statutes.

Blue Stocking. A female pedant; so called from a literary society at Venice in 1400, whose members wore blue stockings.

Bohemian. An artist or literary man living loosely by his wits.

Bois de Bologne. A Paris promenade.

Border, The. The frontiers of England and Scotland.

Border Minstrel, The. Sir Walter Scott.

Border States. Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri.

Bourgeoisie. French tradesmen and manufacturers as a class.

Boulevard. In Paris, a wide street or promenade.

Bourse. The Parisian Stock Exchange.

Bloody Mary. Queen Mary of England; so called on account of her bloodthirsty persecution of English Protestants.

Bow Bells. A set of bells in St. Mary-le-Bow Church, London. A person "born within sound of Bow Bells" is a Cockney.

Bowery, The. A New York thoroughfare of the lower classes.

Boycott. To refuse to have anything to do with. Boycott, an Irish landlord, was so treated in 1881.

Brandy Nose. A nickname of Queen Anne of England.

Breeches Bible. An edition in which aprons, in Genesis iii. 7, is rendered "breeches."

Bride of the Sea. Venice.

Bridge of Sighs. In Venice, Italy. Connects Doge's palace and state prisons. The condemned passed over it to be executed.

British Museum. A famous library and museum of London.

Broadway. The principal business street of New York city.

Brook Farm. A socialistic community founded at West Roxbury,

Mass., 1841, to carry out the idea of Fourierism.

Brother Jonathan. America, an American. Said to be derived from Jonathan Trumbull, Governor of Connecticut, of whom Washington would say, "We must consult Brother Jonathan."

Buncombe or Bunkum. Clap-trap eloquence. Said to come from Buncombe, in North Carolina. A North Carolina member said a fiery speech was not delivered to the house, but to Buncombe.

Bunker Hill Monument. A granite obelisk on Bunker (once Breed's) Hill, Charlestown, Mass., marking the site of the battle between the British and Americans, June 17, 1775.

C

Cachet, Lettres de. (Sealed letters.) Blank warrants with the French King's seal, to free from, or imprison in the Bastile.

Caledonia. A poetical name for Scotland.

Campagna. (The country.) The plain around the city of Rome.

Carbonari. Italian secret political society, organized in 1820.

Carmagnole. Song and dance in the French Revolution.

Cartesian Philosophy. (Descartes.) "I think, therefore I exist."

Castle Garden. The landing-place of emigrants, New York city.

Catacombs. The subterranean burial-places in Alexandria, Egypt; also in Rome, used by the early Christians.

Cavalier Servente. The escort of a married woman.

Cecilia, Saint. A Roman Christian martyr; patroness of music.

Celestial Empire. China, whose first emperors were all divinities.

Central Park. The great park of New York city, contains 863 acres.

Champs de Mars. A field in Paris for military maneuvers.

Champs Elysées. A promenade in Paris, 1¼ miles long.

Charter Oak. A tree in Hartford, Conn., in which the Colonial Charter was secreted in 1688. Blown down in 1856.

Chauvinism. Narrow-minded braggart patriotism; from Chauvin, a character of Scribe's.

Cheapside. A great and crowded London thoroughfare.

Chestnut Street. The fashionable street of Philadelphia, Pa.

Chiltern Hundreds, To accept the. To resign one's seat in Parliament. An English member of Parliament resigns his seat by taking office. Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds is a sinecure for this purpose.

Christ Church. The largest college in the University of Oxford.

Cid, The. Don Roderigo Laynez, Count of Bivar; Spanish hero.

Cincinnati, The. Society of American Revolutionary officers.

Citizen King, The. Louis Philippe of France.

Cockaine, Land of. An imaginary land of pleasure and laziness.

Colossus of Rhodes. A brass statue at Rhodes, 126 feet high.

Columbia. Poetical name of the United States, from Columbus.

Column of Vendome. (Colonne Vendome.) Stone pillar in Paris, erected by Napoleon; razed by the Commune in 1871.

Confederate States. The 11 States which seceded in 1861, viz., Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia.

Congressional Library. At Washington, largest in United States.

Consols. English public securities at 3 per cent.

Copperheads. Northern sympathizers with the South in the American Civil War.

Corncrackers, The. Kentuckians.

Corn Law Rhymer, The. Ebenezer Elliott.

Corso. (The Course.) The chief thoroughfare of Rome.

Crapaud (a toad) **Johnny.** A Frenchman. The ancient device of French royalty was three toads (subsequently the *fleur de lys*).

Credit Mobilier. A company authorized to do a stock-jobbing business. The American C. M. in connection with the Pacific railroads was famous in 1873.

Crocodile Tears. Hypocritical grief.

The crocodile was fabled to weep as it ate its victim.

Cumberland. A United States vessel sunk by the Confederate ram *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads, March 8, 1862. Went down with colors flying, firing a broadside as she sunk.

Curfew Bell. A bell rung at sunset in the time of William I. and II. in England, to order fires and candles to be put out.

D

Dámocles' Sword. Presentiment of evil. Dionysius the Elder, tyrant of Syracuse, invited his flatterer Damocles to a splendid feast, but hung over his head a sword dangling by a single hair.

Darby and Joan. An affectionate married couple. From a ballad.

Dartmoor Prison, in Devonshire, England. A prison of war.

Darwinian Theory. A theory proposed by Charles Darwin in his *Origin of Species;* the different species came from one or a few original forms, present differences being the result of development and natural selection.

De Profundis (Out of the depths). The first two words of the Latin version of the 130th Psalm. Sung at burials.

Debatable Ground. Land on the western border of Scotland, disputed between Scotland and England.

Defender of the Faith. Title given by Pope Leo X. to Henry VIII. of England.

Dies Iræ. (Day of wrath.) First two words of a celebrated mediæval hymn by Thomas of Celáno.

Directory, The French. By the constitution of 1795 the executive power was vested in five directors. It lasted four years only.

Dixie. The Land of Dixie. The Southern States.

Dizzy. A nickname of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield.

Doctors' Commons. Where the Ecclesiastical Court sat in London.

Doctrinaire. An impracticable politician. First applied to the French Constitutional Monarchists, of whom Guizot was one.

Doe, John. Fictitious plaintiff in ejectment; Doe versus Roe.

Doomsday Book. A book containing the value of all English estates in the reign of William the Conqueror.

Donnybrook Fair. A once celebrated annual fair near Dublin.

Douay Bible, The. The English Bible authorized by the Roman Catholic Church. First published at Douay, France.

Downing Street, in London. The official residence of the Prime Ministers is situated there since the time of Sir Robert Walpole.

Drachenfels (Dragon Rock). A castle on a mountain of the same name, high above the Rhine, not far from Bonn.

Drury Lane Theater. A London playhouse, opened in 1668.

Dunciad. A satire on Dunces by Pope. Colley Cibber is the hero.

Dying Gladiator. An ancient statue in the Capitol at Rome.

E

Eastern States, The. Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

Ecce Homo. (Behold the man.) A famous painting by Corregio representing the Savior crowned with thorns.

Ecole Polytechnique. (Polytechnic School.) A Parisian school whose graduates are given places in the public service.

El Dorado. (The Golden.) General name for wealthy country.

Elephant. Seeing the. Seeing the world; "life."

Elgin Marbles. A collection of Greek sculptures (mainly from the Athenian Parthenon), made by Lord Elgin; now in British Museum.

Escorial, The. Granite palace and mausoleum near Madrid.

Eternal City, The. Rome.

Eulenspiegel, Tyl. Hero of a German story; a vagrant Brunswicker who cuts up all sorts of pranks.

Euréka. (I have found it.) A saying attributed to the Archimedes when he discovered the way to test the purity of Hiero's crown.

Evangelists, Symbols of the. MATTHEW has a scroll before him and holds a pen. MARK sits writing,

with a winged lion by his side. LUKE has a pen and scroll; near him is an ox. JOHN is a young man behind whom is an eagle.

Exclusion, Bill of. A bill which passed the English Commons in 1679, proposing to exclude the Duke of York (afterwards James II.) from the throne, because he was a Roman Catholic.

Expounder of the Constitution, The. Daniel Webster.

F

Fabian Policy. A policy of delay, such as was pursued by Q. Fabius Maximus, called Cunctator, "The Delayer."

Fabius, The American. George Washington.

Faery Queen. A rhymed romance of Edmund Spenser.

Fairmount Park, in Philadelphia, contains nearly 3,000 acres. It was the site of the Centennial Exhibition of 1876.

Fainéants, Les Rois. (Do-nothing Kings.) Nicknames of the last kings of the Merovingian dynasty in France.

Falérnian. A celebrated ancient Italian wine grown at Falernum.

Faneuil Hall, in Boston, Mass., first built in 1742. Revolutionary orators frequently addressed public meetings in it.

Farmer George. George III. of England; so called from his bluff manners, thriftiness, and love of agriculture.

Fata Morgána. A mirage observed in the Straits of Messina.

Father of his Country. George Washington.

Fathers of the Latin Church. Ambrose, of Milan; Augustine, St. Bernard, Hilary, Jerome, Lactantius.

Faubourg, St. Antoine. The part of Paris in which the workingmen live. Once the scene of many insurrections and riots.

Faubourg St. Germain. The aristocratic residence quarter of Paris, where are the houses of the old nobility.

Fenians. A society of Irishmen organized in the United States in 1865 to make Ireland a republic.

Field of the Cloth of Gold. Plain in France where Francis I. met Henry VIII.; so called from the magnificent display made.

Fifth Avenue. A celebrated residence street in New York city.

Fighting Joe. The American general Joseph Hooker.

First Gentleman in Europe. George IV. of England.

Five Points. A locality in New York once famous as the abode of poverty and crime; now greatly changed.

Flagellants. Religious fanatics of the thirteenth century, who went about naked and scourging themselves.

Fleet, The. A famous London prison, taken down in 1845.

Flowery Kingdom, The. China, where flowers are abundant.

Flying Dutchman. A spectre ship seen, in bad weather, about the Capo of Good Hope; supposed to presage bad luck.

Fort Sumter. In the harbor of Charleston, S. C. Here was done the first fighting in the late Civil War of the United States.

Fourierism. A system of communism proposed by Charles Fourier. The world was to be divided into "phalansteries" of 400 families, who were to live and work in common.

Freshman. A student in his first year at college.

Funk, Peter. A mock auction; a person employed at auction sales in making bids in collusion with the owner of the property to be sold.

G

Gadshill, near Rochester, in Kent, England; famous for Falstaff's highway robbery. Charles Dickens lived there.

Genre Painting. One representing domestic rural ordinary scenes.

George, St., and the Dragon. St. George, the patron saint of England, is said to have slain in Libya a huge dragon, to which every day a virgin was offered up.

Gerrymander. To so apportion, geographically, legislative, congressional, or other electoral districts, as to give an unfair preponderance to some one political party. Started

in Massachusetts, and named after Elbridge Gerry, then governor of the State.

Ghetto. The quarter in Rome to which the Jews were formerly restricted. Also in many other European cities.

Ghibelline. In the Middle Ages an adherent of the Holy Roman Empire against the Papacy.

Girondists; The Gironde. In the French Revolution the party of moderate "constitutional" Republicans.

Glencoe. A pass in Argyleshire, Scotland. Here, Feb. 13, 1691, occurred the famous massacre of Glencoe, in which 38 of the McDonalds were murdered by 120 soldiers under Capt. Campbell.

Gobelins. A tapestry and carpet manufactory at Paris, founded about 1515 by J. Gobelin, a dyer.

Godiva, Lady. Wife of Leofric, Earl of Mercia, who offered to remit certain exactions to his tenants if she would ride naked through the streets of Coventry. She did so, everybody keeping indoors except one "Peeping Tom," who was struck blind for peeping at her.

Golcónda. A locality in India containing some rich diamond mines.

Golden Age. An age of innocence and prosperity. The palmy time of a nation or a literature.

Golden Gate. The entrance to the harbor of San Francisco, Cal.

Golden Horn. The estuary of the Bosphorus, upon whose banks Constantinople is built.

Golden House. Palace of gold built by Nero in Rome.

Gordian Knot. A vexed question, an obstacle. Gordius, a Phrygian peasant, when chosen king, consecrated his wagon to Jupiter, tying the yoke and beam together so that it could not be untied, till Alexander, hearing that the untier of the knot should rule over all the East, cut the knot with his sword.

Gordon Riots, The. In 1780, at London, under Lord George Gordon, a weak-minded nobleman, to force the repeal of the bill passed by the House of Commons to relieve the Roman Catholics.

Gotham. A name sometimes applied to New York city.

Gotham, The Wise Men of, were noted for their folly. Gotham was an English village.

Great Commoner, The. William Pitt.

Great Duke, The. The Duke of Wellington.

Great Eastern. A great steamship, the largest vessel ever launched. She was made to carry 1,000 passengers and 5,000 tons of cargo. Since 1864 only used in laying cables.

Great Pyramid, The. At Gheezeh, Egypt, was built about 3100 B. C. It is 484 feet high, and contains 577,600 square feet.

Greenbacks. United States Treasury notes; so called from their color.

Green Isle, The. Ireland, from the greenness of its vegetation; also called the Emerald Isle.

Greenwood. A cemetery in Brooklyn, N. Y.; largest in America.

Gregórian Year. The year as reformed by Gregory XIII., in 1582. He took away 10 days.

Gretna Green. A Scotch village, once a famous place for runaway matches. A declaration before witnesses of an intention to marry was formerly sufficient to make a valid marriage in Scotland.

Grub Street. A London street, once noted for literary hacks.

Guelphs. In mediæval Europe the adherents of the Papacy as against the Holy Roman Empire.

Guildhall. The London Town Hall; the hall of the guilds.

Gunner's Daughter, Kissing the. To be flogged. Boys in the English navy, before being flogged, are tied to a gun breech.

Gunpowder Plot, The. A plot to blow up the English Parliament in its House, Nov. 5, 1605, with gunpowder. Catesby conceived the scheme, which was to have been carried out by Guy Fawkes.

Gyges' Ring. A ring which made the wearer invisible. Gyges, a Lydian, found in a brazen horse, in a cavern, a man's corpse, from the finger of which he took a brazen ring which made him invisible. With this ring he went into the chamber

of the King of Lydia, whom he murdered and succeeded.

H

Habeas Corpus Act, The. Passed in the time of Charles II., provides that the body of an accused person must be brought (if he insist) before a judge, and the reason of his confinement stated. The judge will then determine whether or not to admit the accused to bail. The guilt of an accused person is to be finally decided by a jury.

Halcyon Days. A period of happiness. The halcyon (kingfisher) was thought by the ancients to lay its eggs, and brood for 14 days preceding the winter solstice, on the surface of the ocean, which was always calm during this time.

Handicap. In horse-racing, assigning different weights to horses of different speed, age, etc., so they may run with an equal chance. So called from an ancient game of cards.

Hansard. The debates of the British Parliament, which are printed by a firm named Hansard.

Hanseatic League. A union of a number of maritime towns in Northern Germany for purpose of trade and mutual safety. Founded in the thirteenth century. Their triennial legislature was called *hansa*.

Hanse Towns. The North German seaboard cities which once constituted the Hanseatic League.

Hare, Mad as a March. The hare is excessively wild in March.

Harpies. Creatures with a woman's head and breasts, and the rest of the body like vultures, hungry and emitting a terrible stench.

Hari-Kari (happy dispatch). Japanese official suicide. Civil officials ordered by the government to dispatch themselves, rip out their bowels with two cross-gashes.

Harvest Moon. The full moon at or nearest to the fall equinox; rises for a number of days about sunset.

Heathen Chinee. A nickname of the Chinese in America.

Heidelberg Castle. A ruined palace-fortress near Heidelberg, Germany.

Heel-tap. "No heel-taps!" *i. e.*, drain the glass to the bottom. A heel-tap is a shoe-peg stuck in the heel, but taken out when the shoe is done.

Hegira. The date of Mahomet's flight from Mecca, July 16, 622. The Mahommedan epoch begins with it.

High Church. That section of the English clergy which maintains the apostolic descent of the clergy, and absolution by priests.

High Seas, The. The sea beyond three miles from the coast.

History, The Father of. The Greek historian, Herodotus.

Hob-and-Nob. To touch glasses together in drinking; to talk confidentially to. A hob, at the corner of the hearth, was to heat the water or spirit. A nob is a small table.

Hobson's Choice. What is offered, or nothing. It is said that Tobias Hobson, an English stable-keeper, whenever a customer came to hire a horse, made him take the horse nearest the stable door.

Holborn. A London street by which criminals used to be carried out to execution at Tyburn.

Holy Alliance, formed in 1816 by Austria, Prussia, and Russia.

Holy Family, The. The name of many mediæval pictures representing the infant Jesus, Joseph, the Virgin, John the Baptist, Anna, and Elizabeth. Perhaps the most celebrated are by Michael Angelo, at Florence; by Rubens, at Florence; by Raphael, in London; and by Leonardo da Vinci, in the Louvre.

Holy Land, The. Palestine, as the birthplace of Christ.

Holy League, The. The alliance of Pope Julius II., France, Germany, Spain, and some of the Italian Republics in 1508, against Venice.

Honi soit qui mal y pense. (Shame to him who evil thinks.) Motto of the Order of the Garter. At a ball given by Edward III. of England, the Countess of Salisbury's blue garter came off accidentally. The King picked it up, made the remark quoted above, and fixed it round his own knee. This led to his instituting the Order of the Garter.

Honors of War. Allowing a surrendered enemy to keep his arms.

Hotel de Rambouillet. A Paris palace, the resort of wits, literary ladies, etc., in the seventeenth century. Ridiculed by Molière.

Hotel de Ville. The City Hall of French and Belgian cities.

Houris, in the Koran, black-eyed, beautiful virgins of Paradise; 72 are allotted to each believer.

Humble Pie, To eat. To make submission. From *umbles*, the entrails and other inferior portions of the deer.

Hundred Days, The, from March 20, 1815, when Napoleon escaped from Elba, to June 22, 1815, when he abdicated.

I

Iconoclast (Image-breaker). A radical reformer; so called from the eighth century reformers who objected to and threw down statues, pictures, etc., in churches.

Iliad. The story of the siege of Troy by the Greeks, a Greek epic poem, by Homer.

Immaculate Conception. The dogma of the Catholic Church that the Virgin Mary was conceived without original sin.

Independence, Declaration of, issued July 4, 1776, asserting the independence of the American Colonies of Great Britain.

Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, Pa.; the meeting-place of the Continental Congress, where the Declaration of Independence was adopted.

Index Expurgatorius. A list of printed works, the reading of which is prohibited by the Church of Rome; published annually.

Inns of Court. The four London law societies which have the sole right of admitting candidates to the bar. They are GRAY'S INN, LINCOLN'S INN, the INNER TEMPLE, and the MIDDLE TEMPLE.

Inquisition (An inquiry into.) A tribunal to inquire into transgressions against the Roman Catholic Church.

Irish Agitator, The. Daniel O'Connell.

Iron City, The. Pittsburg, Pa., celebrated for its iron industries.

Iron Duke, The. The Duke of Wellington.

Iron Mask, The Man in the. A mysterious French state prisoner.

J

Jack Ketch. The hangman; the name of an English hangman.

Jack Robinson. Before you can say Jack Robinson, meaning *at once.* Halliwell notes the derivation "Jack, Robes on" from an old play. According to Grose, one Jack Robinson was noted for the shortness of his visits; the servants had hardly time to repeat Jack Robinson, before he would leave. (Very doubtful.)

Jack the Giant-Killer. A nursery hero, who has an invincible sword, a cap of wisdom, shoes of swiftness, and an invisible coat.

Jack, the American, or Union. The blue ground of the American flag with the stars, but without the stripes.

Jacobins. A famous political club in the French Revolution. It met at a convent of the Jacobins (Dominicans).

Jacobites. Adherents of James II. of England, and the Stuarts, his descendants; from Jacobus (James).

Jardin des Plantes. Botanical and zoölogical garden in Paris.

Jardin Mabille. A once famous garden in Paris; the home of the *can-can.* Pleasure resort of the *demi-monde.* Shut up in 1882.

Jericho, Gone to. Disappeared, ruined. Henry VIII. had a manor called Jericho. When he went there to visit some of his mistresses it used to be said of him, "He has gone to Jericho." (Very doubtful.)

Jerusalm Delivered. An Italian epic poem by Torquato Tasso.

Jingo; Jingoism. Expressions which arose during the ministry of Lord Beaconsfield, 1874-1880. Applied to those who wished England to take an aggressive foreign policy. It originated in a music-hall song.

Joan, Pope. A pretended female Pope who was said to have succeeded Leo IV. The falsity of the legend has been shown.

John Bull. Nickname for an Englishman; England. A choleric,

plethoric, bull-headed, well-meaning fellow.

John Chinaman. Nickname for the Chinese in America.

Johnny Reb. Nickname of Southerners in American Civil War.

Jubilee, Year of. Among the Jews came every 50th year; all debts were considered to be paid, and land reverted to its original owners. In the Catholic Church it comes once in every 25 years.

Juggernaut. A Hindoo god who has a famous temple in India.

Julian Era, The, begins 46 B. C., when Cæsar reformed the calendar.

Junius, Letters of. A celebrated series of political letters signed "Junius," written in the reign of George III., of doubtful authorship.

K

Kansas, Bleeding. So called on account of the fierce struggles between its anti-slavery and pro-slavery settlers.

Kensington Gardens. A great London pleasure ground adjoining Kensington Palace (where Queen Victoria was born).

Kilkenny Cats, The, fought in a saw-pit till only their tails remained.

King can do no wrong, The. Meaning *he* is not responsible, but his *ministers* are, for mistakes in administration.

King of Yvetot. A "good, little king." A pretentious person. The holders of the little seigneurie of Yvetot, had the title of king.

King Cole. A legendary British king, who "loved his pipe and bowl."

King Cotton. Cotton, the great product of the Southern States, was so called before the Civil War.

King's Evil. The scrofula. It was an ancient notion that the touch of a sovereign could heal scrofula. Doctor Johnson was the last Englishman "touched" for scrofula.

King Log. An ineffectual, do-nothing ruler. Jupiter, in answer to the prayer of the frogs for a king, gave them a log.

King-Maker, The. Richard Neville, the great Earl of Warwick, who set up and deposed English kings in the 15th century.

King Stork. A tyrant. The frogs, dissatisfied with the let-alone policy of King Log, prayed for a new king, whereupon Jupiter sent them the Stork, who devoured them miscellaneously.

Kit Kat Club, The. A famous London Club, founded in 1688, at the shop of one Christopher Katt, pastry-cook. Among the members were Addison, Congreve, Halifax, the Duke of Marlborough, Steele, and Vanbrugh.

Knickerbocker. A member of an "old" New York family; especially persons descended from the original Dutch settlers.

Knights of Malta. Also called Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. A once powerful association. The original knights had charge of a church and hospital at Jerusalem consecrated to St. John. Thence they moved to Rhodes, and in 1523 to Malta.

Know Nothings. Political party in the United States insisting that nobody but "native Americans should hold office." Sprang up suddenly about 1853, and (after carrying a few State elections) disappeared.

Kohinoor (Mountain of Light). A diamond from the mines of Golconda, India. When found (1550) it weighed 793 carats; the present weight is 106 1-16. It came into the possession of Queen Victoria in 1850. Estimated value, $625,000, or £125,000.

Koran or Alkoran. (The Reading.) The Mahommedan Bible.

Kremlin. A quarter in Moscow, Russia, in which are several palaces, cathedrals, towers, etc.

L

Labyrinth, The. A celebrated structure of ancient Egypt. A maze of difficulties, so called from an inextricable series of winding passages, constructed by Minos, King of Crete.

Laconic. Brief, from Laconia, another name for Sparta; the Spartans cultivated curtness of speech.

Lacrymæ Christi. Italian wine grown about Mount Vesuvius.

Lake School, The. The poetry of Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Southey,

who lived in the Lake district of England.

Land of Bondage. Egypt, so called by the Jews.

Land of Cakes. Scotland, famous for its oatmeal cakes.

Land of Nod. Popular phrase for sleep.

Land of Promise, or Promised Land. Among the Jews, Canaan, which God promised to Abraham.

Long Syne, is Scotch for long since. The famous song *Auld Lang Syne* is generally credited to Robert Burns, who said he took this song down from an old man's singing.

Langue d'Oc. (Language of Yes.) Provençal, formerly the language of southern France.

Langue d'Oïl. (Language of Yes.) French, in distinction from Provençal.

Laocoön. A statue in the Belvedere of the Vatican representing the death of Laocoön, strangled to death (with his sons) by serpents.

Laodicean. "Luke-warm," in religious matters. See Rev. iii. 14-18.

Lares and Penates. The household gods of the Romans.

Last Judgment. The subject of many mediæval paintings. The most famous is the fresco by Michael Angelo, in the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican. There is a fresco of it in the Campo Santo, at Pisa, supposed to be the work of Orcagna; and a picture on this subject by Luca Signorelli, in Orvieto Cathedral, is considered his master-piece.

Last Supper, The, is the subject of many mediæval paintings, of which the most famous is Leonardo da Vinci's, at Milan. Next is Andrea del Sarto's in the Salvi convent, near Florence.

Lateran Palace, The, at Rome, was the residence of the Popes till late in the 14th century.

Laughing Philosopher, The. Democritus of Abdéra.

Leaning Tower, The, at Pisa, Italy; leans about 13 feet from the perpendicular; 178 ft. high; 50 ft. in diameter.

Learned Blacksmith, The. Elihu Burritt, an American writer and linguist, originally a blacksmith.

Leonine Verses. Verses in which end and middle words rhyme.

Libby Prison. A famous Confederate prison of war at Richmond, Va., during the Civil War of the United States.

Lilliput. A region inhabited by pigmies, in *Gulliver's Travels.*

Lingua Franca. A corrupt Italian-French spoken along the Mediterranean.

Lion and Unicorn, on the British royal arms. The lion is English; the unicorn, Scotch. Added in 1603.

Lion of the North. Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden.

Lion's Share. All or most. The lion, in Æsop, hunts with some other beasts. In dividing the spoils he claims four quarters.

Little Corporal. Napoleon I., from his shortness of stature.

Little Giant. Stephen A. Douglas, who was of small stature.

Lloyds. Rooms in London, resorted to by bankers and brokers.

Lombard Street. The great financial street of London.

Lone Star State, The. Texas, whose flag bears a single star.

Long Parliament, The. Sat from Nov. 3, 1640, till April 20, 1653.

Lorelei. A water spirit who enticed sailors till they were dashed to pieces by the rapids around the high rocks called Lorelei, on the Rhine.

Lotus Eaters, The. A people in Homer's Odyssey who ate the lotus tree, which made them forget home, and only wish "to live at ease."

Louvre. A palace in Paris filled with works or art.

Low Church. That section of the English Church which lays little or no stress on ceremonies and is extremely "evangelical."

Lusiad. A Portuguese epic by Camoens, recounts the adventures of the Lusians (Portuguese) under Vasco de Gama, the first to sail to India.

Lynch Law. Hanging by a mob; its judgments are pronounced by "Judge Lynch." Said to be derived from a Virginian named Lynch, who acted as a judge in the 17th century, by appointment of his neighbors. According to others, derived from an Irish James Lynch, Warden of Gal-

way, who sentenced his own son to death for murder.

M

Mab, Queen. "The fairies' midwife," *i. e.*, employed by the fairies as midwife of dreams (to deliver man's brain of dreams).

Macadamize. To pave a street with broken stones; so called from Sir John Macadam, who invented that system of paving.

Macaronic Verse. Ludicrous verses consisting of words from different languages mixed.

Machiavellism. Political or diplomatic trickery; so called from Nicholas Macchiavelli, author of a political treatise called *The Prince*.

Madame Tussaud's Exhibition. An exhibition in London of wax-work figures, many being modelled from life.

Mad Poet, The. Nathaniel Lee, the insane English dramatist.

Madman of Macedonia, The. Alexander the Great.

Madman of the North. Charles XII. of Sweden.

Madonna. (My Lady.) The Virgin Mary. Of the immense number of pictures on this subject, we mention the Sistine Madonna, by Raphael, and the Madonna di San Georgio, by Correggio, at Dresden; and the Madonna della Seggiola, by Raphael, in the Pitti Palace, Florence.

Maecénas. A friend and patron of literary men. Caius Cilnius Mæcenas, a Roman general and statesman, friend of Augustus, was a liberal patron of literary men, especially Horace and Virgil.

Magna Charta. (Great charter.) The charter securing the liberty (or at least fair trial) of English subjects; granted by King John.

Mahomet's Coffin, was said to be hung in mid-air at Medina.

Maid of Orleans, The. Joan of Arc (Jeanne Darc).

Maid of Saragossa. Augustina Zaragoza, famous for her valor during the siege of Saragossa, in Spain, by the French (1808-1809).

Maiden Queen, The. Queen Elizabeth of England.

Maine Law. A prohibitory liquor law first adopted in Maine.

Malthusian Doctrine, The. So called from the English economist Malthus, who claimed that population increases faster than the means of living; so that, unless population is checked, either a part of it must starve to death, or the whole of it be insufficiently fed.

Mammoth Cave, near Green River, Ky., is the largest in the world.

Man in the Moon, The, is the man who picked up sticks on the Sabbath. *Numbers*, xv. 32-36; another legend says he is Cain.

Man of Destiny, The. Napoleon Bonaparte.

Man of Iron, The. Bismarck.

Man of Straw. An irresponsible person. Professional false witnesses or givers of "straw bail" in the English courts are said to have worn a straw in their shoes as a professional sign.

Mare's Nest, To find a. To find something which seems of importance, but doesn't amount to anything. The nightmare was thought to be a vampire which guarded treasures in its secret nest.

Marriage à la Mode. ("Fashionable Marriage.") A series of six satirical pictures by William Hogarth.

Marseillaise. A famous French Revolutionary song, now the French national air. Composed by Rouget de Lisle.

Martinet. A rigid disciplinarian, so called from M. de Martinet, a French infantry tactician in the 17th century.

Mason and Dixon's Line. So called because run by two English surveyors, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, 1763-1767. It was 39° 43′ 26″ north latitude, being the northern boundary of the then Slave States, dividing Pennsylvania from Maryland and Virginia.

Mausoleum. The marble monument built by Artemisia, queen of Caria, to her husband, Mausolus; one of the seven wonders of the world.

Mayfair. An aristocratic region in London.

Mayflower, The. The vessel in which the founders of the Plymouth Colony, in Massachusetts, sailed

from Southampton, England, in 1620.

Medicine, The Father of. Hippocrates of Cos.

Merlin. A celebrated enchanter in the Arthurian legends.

Mermaid. A sea nymph with a fish's tail.

Merry Andrew. A buffoon; so called from Andrew Borde, the eccentric physician of Henry VIII.

Merry England. A common designation of England; in the old sense of the word *merry*, meaning *pleasant, agreeable.*

Merry Monarch, The. Charles II. of England.

Mesmerism is named after the German physician, Mesmer.

Mezzo Relievo. (Middle Relief.) Figures cut in stone, etc., which project from the tablet more than figures in Basso-Relievo, and less than figures in Alto-Relievo.

Middle Ages, The. The period between the destruction of the Roman Empire and the revival of learning in Italy, from 476-1500.

Middle States, The. New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware.

Minnesingers. (Love-singers.) The German lyric poets of the 12th and 13th centuries.

Miserere. (Pity.) The 51st psalm; a penitential psalm.

Mississippi Bubble, The. See South Sea Scheme.

Missouri Compromise, The, prohibited slavery north of 36° 30′ north.

Mistress of the Seas. England.

Molly Maguires. A secret society in the United States; many crimes were attributed to it, especially in Pennsylvania, in the coal regions of which State it is still active.

Monarque, Le Grand. (The Great Monarch.) Louis XIV. of France.

Monroe Doctrine. The United States is not to meddle in European affairs, nor to allow European governments to meddle in the affairs of the American continent. European forms of government not to be permitted in North America. This doctrine really belongs, not to President Monroe, but to Adams, his Secretary of State.

Mont de Pieté ("Mountain of Piety"). A pawnbroker's shop; in particular the famous Paris pawnbroking establishment.

Montmartre. A Parisian cemetery.

Monumental City, The. Baltimore, Md., so called from the number of its public monuments.

Morey Letter, The. A forged letter (1880) attributing anti-Chinese sentiments to Gen. Garfield.

Morganatic Marriage. The marriage of a person of high rank to a woman of inferior rank, who does not take her husband's title.

Mother of Presidents. Virginia; six Virginians have been President of the United States.

Mother Carey's Chickens. Stormy petrels. Mother Carey is said to be *Mater Cara* ("Dear Mother"), *i. e.,* The Virgin Mary.

Mother Goose, nursery rhymer, lived in Boston; sang her rhymes to her grandson, Thomas Fleet, who printed them in 1719.

Mount Vernon. The home of Washington in Virginia.

Muscular Christianity. Healthy religion, "a sound mind in a sound body." The phrase originated with Charles Kingsley.

Music of the Spheres. According to Plato each planet has a siren who sings a song harmonizing with the motion of her own planet, and also with the other planets.

N

Namby-Pamby. Wishy-washy, childish. A name given by Pope to certain verses written by Ambrose Philips for the children of Lord Carteret; a babyish way of pronouncing Ambry (Ambrose) and Philips.

Nantes, Edict of. Issued at Nantes, France, in 1598, by Henry IV., granting toleration to the Protestant religion; repealed by Louis XIV. in 1685.

Nation of Shopkeepers. The English; so called by Napoleon I.

Natural Bridge, The. A natural arch 200 feet high spanning Cedar Creek, near James River, Virginia.

Newgate. The oldest of the London prisons.

New World. The Americas.

Nibelungen-Lied. A German epic poem of the 13th century.

Nightmare of Europe, The. Napoleon Bonaparte.

Nine Worthies, The. David, Joshua, Judas Maccabæus, Alexander, Hector, Julius Cæsar, Arthur, Charlemagne, and Godfrey of Bouillon.

Noctes Ambrosianae. (Ambrosian nights.) The title of a celebrated work by Prof. Wilson ("Christopher North"). Lockhart and Wilson used to frequent Ambrose's, an Edinburgh tavern.

Noel. Christmas-day. From *nouvelles* (news).

Nonconformists. Dissenters from the Church of England. Originally applied to the 2,000 clergymen who left that Church in 1662, because they would not conform with the Act of Uniformity.

Northern Giant, The. Russia.

Nôtre Dame. The cathedral of Paris.

O

Odyssey. Homer's narrative poem dealing with the adventures of Odysseus (Ulysses) on his voyage from Troy to Ithaca.

Ogres. Giants who devour human flesh. Said to come from the Ogurs, a fierce Asiatic tribe.

Oi Polloi. (Hoi Polloi.) The many. The mob.

Old Abe. Abraham Lincoln.

Old Bailey. A famous London criminal court.

Old Dominion, The. Virginia.

Old Guard, The. Favorite regiment of Napoleon I. The supporters of Gen. Grant for the Presidency at the Chicago Convention of 1880.

Old Hickory. A nickname of Andrew Jackson.

Old Probabilities. A nickname for the United States signal service.

Old Public Functionary. President James Buchanan.

Old South, The. A famous church in Boston, Mass., connected with many events in the Revolution.

Orangeman. A Protestant Irishman; from the Protestants espousing the cause of William of Orange (William III. of England).

Orange Peel. Sir Robert Peel, from his anti-Catholic policy.

Ordinance of 1787. Passed in 1787; fixes the government of the Northwest Territory of the United States.

Orlando Furioso. An Italian epic poem by Ariosto.

Ossian. Son of Fingal, a Scotch bard. James McPherson published in 1760 *Ossian's Poems*, which he pretended to have translated from Erse manuscripts. The work, however, is McPherson's own, the pretended MSS. never having existed.

Ostend Manifesto. Issued during Pierce's administration by Buchanan, Mason, and Soulé, United States Ministers to England, France, and Spain respectively, declaring that Cuba must belong to the United States.

Ostracism, comes from the Greek *ostrakon*, an oyster shell. The Athenians expelled every dangerous public man against whom a sufficient number of votes (inscribed on oyster shells) could be cast.

P

Palimpsest. A parchment in which the original writing has been rubbed out, and a new writing substituted.

Pall Mall. (Pell Mell.) A street in London famous for its clubs.

Palladium. An object that insures protection. The Palladium of Troy was a statue of Pallas, believed to have fallen from Heaven.

Pantheon. A circular building in Rome built in the time of Augustus; now a church called the Rotonda.

Paradise Lost. Milton's great epic, treating of the fall of man.

Paradise Regained, by Milton, treats of the temptation and triumph *of* Jesus.

Paris of America. Cincinnati.

Parthenon. A celebrated temple of Athena (Minerva) on the Acropolis, Athens; the noblest specimen of Doric architecture.

Partington, Mrs. Famed for her misuse of words. The invention of the American, B. P. Shillaber.

Pasquinade. A sarcastic political squib; so called from Pasquino, a sarcastic tailor. An antique statue opposite Pasquino's house in Rome

is called Pasquino, and political squibs are affixed to it.

Peeler. A policeman. So called from Sir Robert Peel, the founder of the Irish constabulary.

Peninsular War. The war of the English against France in Spain and Portugal, 1808-1812.

People's William. A nickname of William E. Gladstone.

Père-la-Chaise. A famous cemetery near Paris.

Philippic. A severe invective; so called from the orations of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon.

Philistine. Narrow-minded person; in common use in the German Universities to designate tradesmen, etc.

Philosopher's Stone, The. A substance for which the alchemists were always searching; it was to turn the other metals into gold.

Pleiad, The French. Seven 16th-century poets, viz.: Ronsard, Joachim du Bellay, Remi-Belleau, Jodelle, Baïf, Pontus de Thiard, Dorat.

Plon Plon. A nickname of Prince Napoleon J. C. Bonaparte.

Plumed Knight, The. Nickname of J. G. Blaine, American statesman.

Plymouth Rock. A rock at Plymouth, Mass., where the Pilgrims are thought to have landed in 1620.

Poet's Corner. A corner in Westminster Abbey where Chaucer, Spenser, and other poets are buried. Poetical column of newspapers.

Pons Asinorum. (The bridge of asses.) The 5th proposition of the 1st Book of Euclid's Geometry; difficult to dunces.

Poor Richard. Benjamin Franklin.

Porkopolis. The nickname of Cincinnati.

Prater, The. The fashionable promenade of Vienna, Austria.

Phœnix. A fabulous bird, said to live 500 years, when it burns itself on a nest of spices, and renews its life 500 years more.

Pied Piper of Hamelin, The. He was offered a reward to drive out the rats and mice from Hamelin in Westphalia; which he did by drawing them into the river by the sound of his pipe. The authorities refusing to pay him the reward, he piped the children of the town into Koppelberg Hill, where 130 of them died.

Pigeon English. English, Chinese, and Portuguese mixed; used in business affairs in China.

Pre-Raphaelites. A name given to the English school of artists, comprising Hunt, Millais, etc.

Protestant Duke, The. The Duke of Monmouth, natural son of Charles II. of England.

Puke. Nickname of a Missourian.

Pyramids. A number of remarkable ancient buildings in Egypt. The most famous are at Gheezeh.

Q

Quaker City, The. Philadelphia, Pa.

Quaker Poet, The. John G. Whittier.

Quartier Latin. (The Latin Quarter.) A region in Paris south of the Seine, whose population consists largely of students.

Queen of the Antilles. The island of Cuba.

R

Railway King, The. George Hudson, an Englishman, who made an immense fortune out of railway speculations.

Red Letter Day. A fortunate day. In old calendars the saints' days were marked by a red letter.

Ranz des Vaches. The tunes played by the Swiss mountaineers on their horns while driving their cattle to pasture.

Rebellion, The Great. The war between Charles I. of England and Parliament.

Rebellion, War of the. The Civil War of the United States between the Southern and Northern States, 1861-1865.

Red Tape. Official routine. Law papers are tied with red tape.

Reign of Terror. The time in the French Revolution from the overthrow of the Girondists, May 31, 1793, to the overthrow of Robespierre, July 27, 1794.

Reynard, the Fox. A beast epic of the 14th century.

Rialto, The. A bridge over the Grand Canal, Venice.

Rights, Declaration of. An instrument drawn up after the English Revolution of 1689, and accepted by William and Mary. It summarizes the leading points of the English Constitution. Annual Parliaments, trial by jury, free elections, and the right of petition are secured. The crown is not to keep a standing army or to levy taxes.

Roast, To rule the. To be at the head. Roast means *council.* (German *rath.*)

Robert the Devil (*le Diable*). First Duke of Normandy; called the Devil on account of his crimes.

Robin Goodfellow. A mischievous domestic spirit.

Roland, (A) for an Oliver. Tit for tat. Roland and Oliver, two of Charlemagne's peers, fought five days without gaining the slightest advantage over each other.

Romantic School. A term applied to a number of German poets and painters in the beginning of the 19th century. They aimed at a truly national German literature, independent of French influence.

Romantic School, in France, the poets and dramatists, of whom Victor Hugo was the last survivor. They aimed at the natural in distinction from the classical, *i. e.*, conventional.

Roscius, The British. David Garrick.

Rough and Ready. General Zachary Taylor.

Round Robin. Petition with signatures in a circular form.

Round Table, in the Arthurian legends, was made by Merlin; Arthur's 150 knights of the Round Table had seats at it.

Roundheads. The Puritans, who wore short hair.

Royal Martyr, The. Charles I. of England.

Royal Society, The. A society for the advancement of natural science, founded at London in 1645.

Rozinante. The horse of Don Quixote; hence a miserable nag.

Rubicon, To pass the. To take an irretrievable step. The Rubicon separated Italy from Cisalpine Gaul, Cæsar's province. When he crossed he became an enemy of the Republic.

Rule Britannia. An English song, the words of which are by Thompson, author of *The Seasons,* and the music is by Dr. Arne.

Rump Parliament. What was left of Parliament in 1648, after Cromwell had imprisoned and driven out the others for refusing to condemn Charles I.

Rye House Plot. A conspiracy in 1683 to assassinate Charles II. and the Duke of York. The conspirators met at Rye House Farm.

S

Sabbath Day's Journey. About one mile. See *Exodus* xvi. 29.

Sack. To get the sack; to be discharged. When the Sultan wants to get rid of one of his harem, he puts her in a sack, which is thrown into the Bosphorus.

Sadducees. Jewish sect disbelieving the resurrection of the dead.

Sagas. Scandinavian books containing the Northern mythology.

Sailor King, The. William IV., of England, entered the navy 1779.

Saint Bartholomew, Massacre of. Massacre of the French Huguenots, in the reign of Charles IX., on St. Bartholomew's Day, Aug. 24-25, 1572.

Saint Cloud. Once a famous French palace near the Seine; destroyed in the Franco-Prussian war.

Saint James, The Court of. The English Court; so called from the palace of St. James, formerly a royal residence in London.

St. Mark's. The famous cathedral of Venice, Italy.

Saint Paul's. The cathedral of London, designed by Wren.

Saint Peter's. The metropolitan church of Rome; the most splendid in the world. Area, 240,000 square feet.

Saint Sophia. A mosque in Constantinople, Turkey; the finest of Mohammedan temples.

Saint Stephen's. A famous Gothic cathedral at Vienna, Austria.

Salt River. Oblivion, ruin. *Gone up Salt River;* forgotten.

Sambo. A general nickname for a colored man; the colored race.

Sanctum. (Holy.) One's private room or office, as an editor's *sanc-*

tum. The *Sanctum Sanctorum* (holy of holies) in the Jewish Temple was inaccessible to any one but the high priest.

Sandwich. A piece of meat between two pieces of bread. The English Earl of Sandwich used to take that form of refreshment.

Sang Bleu. (Blue blood.) High, aristocratic descent.

Sanhedrim. The Jewish court of seventy elders.

Sans Culottes. (Without trousers.) A nickname given by the Royalists to the French Revolutionists.

Sans Souci. Palace of Frederick the Great, at Potsdam, near Berlin.

Santa Croce. (Holy Cross.) A church in Florence, Italy; the burial-place of Michael Angelo, Galileo, Machiavelli, etc.

Satanic School. A name sometimes applied to some modern writers, supposed to entertain irreligious ideas, such as Byron, Shelley, Victor Hugo, Swinburne, Rousseau, George Sand.

Saturnalia. A period of disorder and debauch. The Romans kept the Saturnalia, or feast of Saturn, Dec. 17, 18, and 19.

Schoolmen. The mediæval theologians, whose lectures were delivered in the cathedral *schools.*

Scotland Yard. The headquarters of the London police.

Scourge of God, The. Atilla, king of the Huns.

Scratch, Old. The Devil; from Scrat, a Northern familiar demon.

Scylla. *Avoiding Scylla, he fell into Charybdis.* In trying to avoid one danger he fell into another. Scylla and Charybdis were two opposite rocks in the Straits of Messina, Italy.

Sea-girt Isle, The. England, which is surrounded by the ocean.

Secessia. Nickname of the *seceding* Southern States, 1861-1865.

Secular Games. The games held by the Romans once in a century.

Seltzer Water. Water from the Lower Selters, Germany.

Semiramis of the North. Catherine II., Empress of Russia.

September Massacres. The massacre of the French Royalist prisoners in Paris, Sept. 2, 3, and 4, 1792. About 8,000 were killed.

Septuagint. A Greek version of the Old Testament; so called because there were 70 (*septuaginta*) revisers. (There were really 72.)

Seven-hilled City, The. Rome, which was built on seven hills.

Seven Wonders of the World. The Pyramids of Egypt; the Temple of Diana at Ephesus; the Hanging Gardens of Babylon; the Colossus at Rhodes; the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus; the statue of Zeus, by Phidias, at Olympia; and the Pharos (lighthouse) of Alexandria in Egypt.

Seven Years' War. The war of Frederick the Great against Austria, France, and Russia, 1756-1763.

Shamrock. The national emblem of Ireland, because St. Patrick proved with it the doctrine of the Trinity.

Shibboleth. The password of a secret society; a countersign. When the Ephraimites, who had been routed by Jephthah, tried to pass the Jordan, they were made to pronounce the word *Shibboleth;* they pronounced it *Sibboleth,* and were thus detected.

Sick Man, The. The Ottoman Empire; so called by the Czar Nicholas of Russia.

Sinews of War, The. Money, which hires men to fight.

Single-Speech Hamilton. W. G. Hamilton, an English statesman of the 18th century, never made but one speech; the one he did make was surprisingly eloquent.

Six Hundred, Charge of the. A charge on the Russians by the British light cavalry, 670 strong, at the battle of Balaclava, Oct. 25, 1854. Result of a mistake as to orders. See Tennyson's poem.

Sleeping Beauty, The, was shut by enchantment in a castle; after a sleep of 100 years, she is rescued by and marries a young prince.

Smell of the Lamp. A too labored literary work. Pytheas first applied the phrase to the orations of Demosthenes, who studied constantly in a cave lighted by a lamp.

Song of Roland. An old French epic recounting the deaths of **Oliver** and Roland at **Roncesvalles.**

Sorbonne, The. A Parisian university founded in the 13th century by Robert de Sorbonne. Once famous for theological discussions.

Sortes Biblicae. Telling one's fortune by consulting the Bible. The first passage touched at random by the finger is the decisive passage.

South Kensington Museum. A collection of works of art, manufactures, etc., in London.

South Sea Bubble, The. About 1710 a company was formed in England to pay the national debt, taking in return the sole privilege of trading in the South Seas. The scheme collapsed (about 1720), ruining thousands of persons.

Spanish Main. The northern coast of South America.

Sphinx. A monument near Cairo, Egypt; half woman, half lion; an emblem of silence and mystery.

Stabat Mater. A famous Latin hymn on the crucifixion.

Stalwart. A follower of the Republican party in the United States, who firmly adheres to the principles, methods and rules of his party. In contradistinction to the "Half-Breeds," applied to Republicans unwilling to be dictated to by the so-called "Machine," meaning the political organization controlled by party leaders.

Star Chamber. A former English civil and criminal court with jurisdiction over offenses whose punishment was not provided for by law.

"Stonewall" Jackson. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson, a famous Confederate general in the late Civil War of the United States.

Strassburg Cathedral. At Strassburg; one of the noblest works of Gothic architecture; 468 ft. high; containing a wonderful clock.

Swedish Nightingale. Jenny Lind (Mme. Goldschmidt).

T

Tabooed. Prohibited; from a Polynesian word meaning consecrated, devoted. Applied to anything out of date or in bad taste.

Tammany Hall. A section of the Democratic party in New York city; Tammany Hall is the building where they meet.

Tammany Ring (also called the Tweed Ring, and, generally, the Ring). A corrupt set of New York city officials who stole large sums from the city. They were exposed in 1871.

Tammany, St. The patron saint of the Democratic party in New York. He was an Indian chief; how made a saint, does not appear. The principal officer of the Tammany Society is called Grand Sachem.

Tapis, On the. On the carpet; proposed, in discussion. So called from the tapis or cloth on the council table, or speaker's table, on which motions, bills, etc., are laid.

Temple Bar, in London, was a stone house above which the heads of traitors were formerly exposed. It was removed in 1878.

Termagant. A shrew; originally the name of a Saracen god. The word was formerly applied to both sexes.

Terra Firma. Dry land as distinguished from water.

Tertium Quid. A third person or party that shall be nameless.

Thèâtre Français. A theatre in Paris devoted to the production of the classic and the best modern French drama. Celebrated for the excellence of its company of actors.

Thelème, Abbey of. The abbey founded by Gargantua in Rabelais' *Gargantua.* Its motto was "Do as you please."

Thirty Years' War, The, was between the Catholics and Protestants, in Germany, 1618-1648.

Thistle. The national emblem of Scotland. According to tradition, the Danes were attempting to surprise an encampment of the Scotch one night, and had come very near it without being observed. A Dane trod on a thistle, cried out with pain, and the Scotch were aroused, and defeated their assailants, whereupon the thistle was made the insignia of Scotland.

Thor, in Scandinavian mythology, is the god of war, son of Odin.

Threadneedle Street, The Old Lady of. The Bank of England in Threadneedle Street, London.

Three Estates of the Realm. The nobility, the clergy, and the com-

monalty, represented in the two Houses of Parliament.

Thunderer, The. A nickname given to the London *Times*.

Tick, On. On credit; for *on ticket*. Ticket was formerly used for a promissory note.

Tit for Tat. An equivalent. Said to be the Dutch *dit vor dat*, this for that.

Tom Thumb. The famous American dwarf, Stratton.

Tory. The name of the great English party whose place is to a certain extent taken by the Conservatives. Said to come from *toruigh*, a robber. Whig and Tory were originally terms of reproach.

Tour, The Grand. From England through France, Switzerland, Italy, to Germany and home. All aristocratic families used to send their sons on the grand tour.

Tower, The. The citadel of London, on the Thames.

Transfiguration, The. The most famous of Raphael's pictures, now in the Vatican. Represents the miraculous change of Christ on the mount.

Trimmer. A person who takes a moderate course in politics. First applied as a term of reproach to the great Halifax, who was not violently attached to any political party.

Trinity Church. A famous Episcopal church on Broadway, at the head of Wall Steet, New York city. The richest church in America.

Triple Alliance, The. The alliance of Great Britain, Holland, and Sweden, in 1668, against Louis XIV. of France.

Troubadours. Provençal poets, from the 11th to the 14th century.

Trouvères. Northern French poets, 1100-1400.

Trumpet. To sound one's own Trumpet, *i. e.*, to boast. The coming of the knights into the list used to be announced by the heralds with a flourish of trumpets.

Tuft-hunter. A toady. At Oxford University a nobleman is called a *tuft*, because of the gold tuft on his college cap.

Tuileries. A French royal palace, burned by the Commune in 1871.

Tulip Mania. A 17th-century European craze for buying tulip bulbs. Holland was the great seat of it.

Tune that the old cow died of. Words instead of alms. In the old song, a man who has nothing on which to feed his cow plays her this tune, "Consider, good cow. consider, This isn't the time for grass to grow." Also applied to inharmonious tunes.

Tyburn. Once a London place of execution. The site is now occupied by Grosvenor Square and Portman Square, and called Tyburnia, a wealthy and fashionable quarter.

U

Uffizi. A building in Florence containing a celebrated art collection.

Ultramontanes. The extreme "high" Roman Catholics. The word, which means "beyond the mountains," was first used in France of those Catholics who ascribe everything to the Pope "beyond the Alps," in contradistinction to the Gallicans who insist upon a self-governing national church.

Underground Railroad. A phrase which expressed all the means used to further the escape of runaway slaves in America.

Under the Rose. (Sub rosa.) Confidentially. The rose was considered by the ancients an emblem of secrecy.

Unknown, The Great. First applied to Sir Walter Scott; so called on account of the anonymous publication of the Waverley novels.

Unlicked Cub. An awkward, ill-bred boy. The bear cub was said to be out of shape till its dam licked it into shape.

Unter den Linden. (Under the Linden.) A famous street in Berlin, Prussia; it has four rows of lime trees.

Unwashed, The Great. The mob; first used by Edmund Burke.

Upas Tree. An object that exerts a hurtful influence. There was a tradition that a noisome river rose in a upas tree in Java, the vapor of which was a deadly poison.

Upper Ten Thousand. The aristocracy; fashionable society. A phrase first used by N. P. Willis.

Utilitarians. Those who believe that utility, *i. e.*, the fitness of a thing to promote human happiness, is the proper standard of morality.

Utopia. (No Place.) The imaginary island which Sir Thomas More makes the scene of his romance of *Utopia;* an ideal commonwealth. Hence the adjective *Utopian, i. e.* visionary, impracticable.

V

Valhalla. In Scandinavian mythology, the palace where dwell the heroes slain in battle.

Vampire. An extortioner. The vampire is a dead man who returns to life in the night, and sucks the blood of persons asleep.

Vatican. The palace of the Popes, on the bank of the Tiber, Rome.

Vatican, Council of the. The Œcumenical Council which met in 1869, and promulgated the doctrine of Papal Infallibility.

Vedas. The four sacred books of the Hindu religion.

Veni, Vidi, Vici. ("I came, I saw, I conquered.") The phrase with which Julius Cæsar announced his victory at Zela.

Venus de Medici. A celebrated Greek statue at Florence; attributed to Cleomenes, a sculptor of the 2nd century B. C.

Venus of Milo. Considered the most beautiful of Greek statues; found in the Island of Melos in 1820. It is now in the Louvre.

Verbum Sap. A word to the wise; for *verbum sapienti.*

Veronica. A relic at St. Peter's, Rome, said to be the handkerchief on which Jesus wiped his brow on his way to Calvary. It is said to contain the true likeness (Vera icon) of our Saviour.

Versailles. A splendid palace at Versailles, 10 miles from Paris.

Vespers, The Sicilian. The massacre of the French in Sicily by the Sicilians, March 30, 1282. The sounding of the vesper bell was the signal for the massacre.

Via Dolorosa. (The way of pain.) The way by which the Lord went from the Mount of Olives to Golgotha.

Vinegar Bible, The, printed at Oxford, 1767, has vinegar for vineyard in the headline of Luke xxii.

Virgin Queen, The. Queen Elizabeth of England.

Vitus, St. St. Vitus' dance is so called because St. Vitus was thought to have control of hysterical complaints.

W

Wabash Avenue. A street in Chicago, noted for fine buildings.

Wall of China, The. A wall 1,200 miles long and 20 feet high, built by the Chinese in the 3d century B. C. as a protection against the Tartar invasions.

Wall Street. The great financial street of New York. Most of the bankers and brokers are on this street or in its vicinity.

Wallack's. A famous New York theatre, conducted by J. Lester Wallack.

Walton. An Izaak Walton. An angler. Izaak Walton published his *Complete Angler* in 1655.

Wandering Jew, The. A famous personage in mediæval legend. Our Saviour, wearied with carrying his cross, is said to have stopped before the house of one Ahasuerus, a cobbler, who pushed him off, saying, "Away with you." Jesus answered, "I go away, but thou shalt tarry till I come." Ahasuerus wandered over the world, seeking death, but condemned to live till the coming of our Lord. The Wandering Jew was seen from time to time in Europe. His last recorded appearance was late in the 18th century, in Belgium. According to another legend, the Wandering Jew's name was Kartophilus, the doorkeeper of the Hall of Judgment. He struck our Saviour, telling him to go faster.

War of 1812. Between Great Britain and the United States, 1812-15.

War of the Roses. The English civil wars, between the houses of York and Lancaster, in the 14th and 15th centuries. The red rose was the symbol of Lancaster, the white rose of York. See Shakespeare's I. Henry VI. II. 4.

Ward, Artemus. Pseudonym of the American humorist. C. F. Browne.

Washington Street. The principal business street of Boston, Mass.

Wassail. An old Saxon salutation, "What, hail!" The wassail bowl is the bowl of spiced ale used on New Year's Day.

Wat. A hare, from his wattles, *i. e.* long ears.

Waters, The Father of. The Mississippi River (said to be a translation of the Indian name).

Watling Street. A road across Southern Britain from Dover to Cardigan; a corruption of *Vitellina Strata*, "the street of Vitellin." The Milky Way was called Watling Street by the English peasantry.

Ways and Means, Committee of the. A most important Committee of the American House of Representatives, charged with devising the methods by which money for the current expenses of the Government is to be supplied.

Wedding. The first anniversary of a wedding is called a PAPER wedding, the gifts being paper articles; the fifth, WOODEN; the tenth, TIN; the fifteenth, CRYSTAL; twenty-fifth, SILVER; fiftieth, GOLDEN; seventy-fifth, DIAMOND.

Well of St. Keyne. A well in Cornwall whose virtue is such that whoever of a married couple first tastes its waters will "wear the breeches" in the household.

Westminster Abbey. The celebrated abbey-church of London, where many of the illustrious dead of England are buried.

Wetherell, Elizabeth. Pseudonym of the American novelist, Miss Susan Warner, author of *The Wide, Wide World.*

Whig. Once the name of great political parties in England and the United States. The term is said to come from Whiggamore, a Scotch (Celtic) word for a thief, a freebooter. The Marquis of Argyle collected a troop of these thieves to oppose some measures of James I., and finally the epithet *Whig* was applied to all opponents of the Government. The Whigs at the English Revolution opposed the government of James II. The Whig party in America favored a protective tariff, and a United States bank. Gen. Scott was their last candidate for President (1852).

Whistle. TO PAY TOO DEARLY FOR THE WHISTLE. Dr. Franklin tells a story of buying a whistle, when a boy, for four times its value. Hence, something which does not equal our expectations, though costly.

White Elephant. Something you don't know what to do with. The king of Siam sends a white elephant to a courtier whose fortune he wishes to destroy.

White Feather, To show the. To display cowardice. A white feather in a bird marks a cross breed, and is not found on a game-cock.

White House. The residence of the President of the United States at Washington; so called from its color.

White Stone. A DAY TO BE MARKED WITH A WHITE STONE is a day to be pleasantly remembered. The ancient Romans marked a lucky day on the calendar with a white stone; an unlucky day with charcoal.

Whiteboys. A secret organization who engaged in "agrarian outrages" in Ireland in 1789; so called from wearing white shirts.

Whitehall. A region in Westminster, London, where the royal palace formerly stood.

Wild Huntsman, The. In German legend a spectral huntsman in the Black Forest. The English name is "Herne the Hunter."

Windmills, To fight with. To oppose imaginary objects; to fight with crotchets. The phrase comes from Don Quixote's adventure in assailing windmills, which he mistook for giants.

Windsor Castle. Famous royal castle and residence near London.

Wise Men of the East, The. The three Magi who were guided by the star of Bethlehem to our Saviour's birthplace.

Witch of Endor, The. A soothsayer who, at the request of Saul, invoked the ghost of Samuel, who foretold the death of Saul.

Witch-Hazel. A forked hazel twig used for finding witches; still in use to find a suitable place for digging a well.

Witches' Sabbath. The nightly meeting of witches and demons.

Wooden Horse, The. After the death of Hector, the Greeks besieging Troy built a gigantic wooden horse, pretending that it was an offering to the gods to insure a safe return to Greece. The horse was filled with Greek warriors; the Trojans dragged it into the city, and at night the Greeks came out of the horse, opened the city gates to their companions, and sacked the town.

Woolsack, To sit on the. To be Lord Chancellor of England. His seat in the House of Lords is called the *woolsack*, an armless, backless bag of wool.

Wyoming Massacre. A band of British and Indians ravaged the valley of Wyoming in 1778.

X

Xanthos. The horse of Achilles in the Trojan war; like Balaam's ass, prophetic.

Xantippe. A shrew. She was the wife of Socrates, and an intolerable scold.

Y

Yahoo. A rowdy; a brutal, ill-bred man. The Yahoos in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels* are brutes with the shapes of men.

Yankee. An American. The word is used in America itself as a nickname of persons born in the New England States. The usual account of the introduction of the word is this: Jonathan Hastings, a Cambridge, Mass., farmer, in the 18th century, used it as an epithet denoting excellence, as "Yankee cider," *i. e.* good, home-made cider. The word was taken up by the students of Harvard College, and gradually spread through the country. This is doubtful. The word is probably a corrupted Indian form. of English.

Yankee Doodle. An American national air.

Yarmouth Bloater. A red herring. Yarmouth, England, is noted for them.

Yellow Jack. A cant term for the yellow fever. The Yellow Jack is the flag over vessels in quarantine, marine hospitals, etc.

Yggdrasil. In Scandinavian mythology, an ash-tree, whose roots run to heaven, to the under-world, and to the Frost Giants. The serpent Nithöggr gnaws its roots.

Young America. American boys and girls; the younger generation, supposed to be very irreverent.

Young Chevalier. Charles Edward Stuart, the second or young Pretender to the throne of Great Britain (1720-88).

Young Germany. The literary school of Heinrich Heine, and his followers.

Yosemite Valley, in California, famous for its natural scenery; also a well-known picture by the American artist, Bierstadt.

Yule. Christmas. The "turn" of the sun at the winter solstice.

Yule-log. An immense log of wood put across the fire on the hearth at Christmas.

Z

Zend Avesta. The old Persian scriptures. It is written in the Zend language. Avesta means "the living word."

Zodiac. An imaginary belt in the heavens, divided into 12 equal parts of 30 degrees each, with a sign for each part. The six signs north of the equator are: *Aries*, "the ram;" *Taurus*, "the bull;" *Gemini*, "the twins;" *Cancer*, "the crab;" *Leo*, "the lion;" *Virgo*, "the virgin." The six signs south of the equator are: *Libra*, "the balance;" *Scorpio*, "the scorpion;" *Sagittarius*, "the archer;" *Capricornus*, "the goat;" *Aquarius*, "the water-carrier;" and *Pisces*, "the fishes." The first six are summer signs, the next three autumn signs, the last three winter signs.

Zollverein. A commercial association between the German States to maintain the same tariff rates.

Famous Characters in Poetry and Prose.

A

Abdiel, the angel who opposed Satan, and remained faithful when he revolted.

Abigail, a common name for a waiting-maid. See I. Sam. xxv. 3.

Ablewhite, Godfrey, a sneak in Wilkie Collins' "The Moonstone."

Abon Hassan, a character in the "Arabian Nights," who is duped for a short time into believing himself Caliph.

Absalom, in Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel;" the Duke of Monmouth, natural son of Charles II.

Absolute, Captain, a gallant, high-spirited character in Sheridan's "The Rivals."

Absolute, Sir Anthony, father of the above, an irascible but generous character in "The Rivals."

Achitophel, the Earl of Shaftesbury in Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel."

Acres, Bob, whose "courage oozes out at his fingers' ends," a character in "The Rivals."

Acrasia, in Spenser's "Faëry Queen," a witch, the personification of Intemperance.

Adam Bell, a famous archer, celebrated in many old ballads.

Adams, Parson, a learned, good, eccentric, simple divine in Fielding's "Joseph Andrews."

Adriana, the wife of Antipholus, in "Comedy of Errors."

Ague-cheek, Sir Andrew, a foolish knight in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night."

Aladdin, the hero of the "Arabian Nights" tales, possessed of a wonderful ring and lamp.

Allworthy, Squire, a benevolent character in Fielding's "Tom Jones."

Alp, the hero of Byron's "Siege of Corinth."

Amadis de Gaul, the hero of a widespread romance of Portuguese origin.

Amelia, the heroine of Fielding's novel of that name. Drawn from Fielding's wife.

Amine, a wicked woman in the "Arabian Nights," who leads her three sisters as hounds in a leash.

Amlet, Richard, a gambler in Vanbrugh's "Confederacy."

Amri, in Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel," Sir H. Finch.

Andrews, Joseph, the hero of Fielding's novel of that name; brave and pure.

Anerley, Mary, the heroine of Blackmore's novel of that name.

Apemantus, a cynic in Shakespeare's "Timon of Athens."

Arden, Enoch, the hero of Tennyson's poem of that name.

Argante, a giantess in Spenser's "Faëry Queen."

Ariel, a spirit in Shakespeare's "Tempest."

Artful Dodger, a bright young thief in Dickens' "Oliver Twist."

Arthur, King, a legendary British king, famous in romance, celebrated by Tennyson.

Ashton, Lucy, the heroine of Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor."

Atalanta, one of Diana's maids, skilled as an archer, the heroine of Swinburne's "Atalanta in Calydon."

Athelstane, The Unready, a Saxon thane in Scott's "Ivanhoe."

Autolycus, "a snapper up of unconsidered trifles," in Shakespeare's "The Winter's Tale."

B

Baba, Ali, a character in the "Arabian Nights," who, having overheard "sesame," the password of the Forty Thieves, opens their cave.

Baba, Cassim, brother of the above, forgets the password.

Backbite, Sir Benjamin, a slanderous character in Sheridan's "School for Scandal."

Bagstock, Joe, a pompous, boastful character in Dickens' "Dombey and Son." He always speaks of himself in the third person, as "Joey B.," "J. B.," "Old Joey," "Josh," etc.

Bailey, Young, a precocious youth, servant, etc., in Dickens' "Martin Chuzzlewit."

Balderstone, Caleb, the Master of Ravenswood's butler, in Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor."

Balthazar, a merchant in Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors."

Balthazar, a servant in Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing."

Banquo, a chieftain in Shakespeare's "Macbeth," murdered by Macbeth.

Bardell, Mrs., a widow who sues Mr. Pickwick for breach of promise in Dickens' "Pickwick Papers."

Bardolph, a red-nosed follower of Falstaff in Shakespeare's "Henry IV."

Barkis, an eccentric character in Dickens' "David Copperfield;" his form of proposal was, "Barkis is willin'."

Bath, Major, a pompous person in Fielding's "Amelia."

Bayes, the hero of the Duke of Buckingham's play of "The Rehearsal," a satire upon the poet Dryden.

Baynes, Charlotte, Philip's sweetheart in Thackeray's "Philip."

Bede, Adam, the hero of George Eliot's novel of that name.

Belch, Sir Toby, the bibulous uncle of Olivia in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night."

Belford, the friend of Lovelace in Richardson's "Clarissa Harlowe."

Belinda, the heroine of Pope's "Rape of the Lock."

Bell, Laura, finally marries Arthur in Thackeray's "Pendennis."

Bell, Peter. the hero of Wordsworth's poem of that name.

Bellaston, Lady, a woman of gallantry in Fielding's "Tom Jones."

Bellenden, Lady, a Tory gentlewoman in Scott's "Old Mortality."

Belphoebe, in Spenser's "Faëry Queen," a portrait of Queen Elizabeth.

Belvidera, the heroine of Otway's "Venice Preserved."

Benedict, a humorous gentleman in Shakespeare's "Love's Labor Lost," finally married to Beatrice.

Bennet, Mrs., a woman of gallantry in Fielding's "Amelia."

Benvolio, in Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," the friend of Romeo, and nephew of old Montague.

Bertram, the hero of Shakespeare's "All's Well that Ends Well." He marries Helena.

Bianca, Cassio's mistress in Shakespeare's "Othello."

Birch, Harvey, the hero of Cooper's "Spy."

Blifil, a sneak in Fielding's "Tom Jones," nephew of Mr. Allworthy.

Blimber, Miss Cornelia, a prim and grim classical teacher in "Dombey and Son," subsequently Mrs. Feeder, B.A.

Bobadil, Captain, a swaggering poltroon in Ben Jonson's "Every Man In His Humor."

Boeuf, Front de, a ferocious follower of King John in Scott's "Ivanhoe."

Boffin, Noddy, a good-natured, ignorant ex-servant in Dickens' "Our Mutual Friend."

Bois, Guilbert, Brian de, preceptor of the Knights Templars in Scott's "Ivanhoe."

Boniface, a landlord in Farquhar's "Beaux' Stratagem," hence, generally for a landlord.

Booby, Lady, plays Potiphar's wife to Joseph Andrew's Joseph in Fielding's "Joseph Andrews."

Booth, the hero of Fielding's "Amelia," husband of Amelia, said to be Fielding.

Bottom, Nick, the weaver-actor in Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," beloved of Titania.

Bounderby, Josiah, a wealthy manufacturer and matter-of-fact man in Dickens' "Hard Times."

Bowles, Tom, blacksmith and manufacturer in Bulwer's "Kenelm Chillingly."

Bowline, Tom, a very nautical person in Smollett's "Roderick Random."

Box and Cox, the heroes of Morton's farce of that name.

Bradwardine, Baron, in Scott's "Waverley," father of Rose B.

Bramble, Matthew, a very dyspep-

tic person in Smollett's "Humphry Clinker."

Brangtons, vulgarians in Miss Burney's "Evelina."

Brass, Sally and **Sampson,** sister and brother, shysters in Dickens' "Old Curiosity Shop."

Brick, Jefferson, an American patriot in Dickens' "Martin Chuzzlewit."

Bridgenorth, Major Ralph, prominent in Scott's "Peveril of the Peak."

Bridget, Mrs., a remarkable lady in Sterne's "Tristram Shandy."

Brown, Tom, the hero of Thomas Hughes' "Tom Brown at Oxford," etc.

Bucket, Inspector, the detective in Dickens' "Bleak House."

Bumble, the conceited beadle in Dickens' "Oliver Twist."

C

Caius, Doctor, Welsh suitor of Anne Page's in the "Merry Wives of Windsor."

Caliban, a monstrosity in Shakespeare's "Tempest."

Candor, Mrs., a slanderer in Sheridan's "The Rivals."

Carker, a plausible scoundrel, managing clerk of Mr. Dombey in "Dombey and Son."

Cassio, Othello's lieutenant in Shakespear's "Othello."

Caudle, Mrs., scold and heroine of Douglas Jerrold's "Curtain Lectures."

Caustic, Colonel, satirical character in Mackenzie's "Lounger."

Celia, cousin of Rosalind and daughter of Frederick in Shakespeare's "As You Like It."

Chadband, an oily, hypocritical preacher in Dickens' "Bleak House."

Chamont, leading male character in Otway's "The Orphans."

Chillingly, Kenelm, hero of Bulwer's novel of that name.

Christabel, heroine of Coleridge's poem of that name.

Christiana, wife of Christian in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

Chuzzlewit, Jonas, miser and murderer in Dickens' "Martin Chuzzlewit."

Chuzzlewit, Martin, the selfish hero of Dickens' "Martin Chuzzlewit."

Clare, Ada, ward of Jarndyce, wife of Carstone in Dickens' "Bleak House."

Clifford, Paul, highwayman hero of Bulwer's novel of that name.

Clinker, Humphry, hero of Smollett's novel of that name.

Cœlebs, the hero of Hanna More's "Cœlebs in Search of a Wife."

Coldstream, Sir Charles, *blasé* person in Mathew's "Used Up."

Consuelo, heroine of George Sand's novel of that name.

Copper Captain, The, the nickname of Perez, braggart and coward in Beaumont and Fletcher's "Rule a Wife and Have a Wife."

Copperfield, David, the hero of Dickens' "David Copperfield."

Cordelia, the youngest and faithful daughter of Lear in Shakespeare's "King Lear."

Corinne, heroine of Mme. de Staël's romance of that name.

Costigan, Captain, a bibulous and disreputable person in Thackeray's "Pendennis."

Coverly, Sir Roger De, country gentleman in Addison's "Spectator."

Crane, Ichabod, the schoolmaster in Irving's Legend of "Sleepy Hollow."

Crawley, Rawdon, the husband of Becky Sharpe in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair."

Cressida, heroine of Shakespeare's "Troilus and Cressida."

Crummles, Vincent, theatrical manager in Dickens' "Nicholas Nickleby."

Crusoe, Robinson, hero of De Foe's "Robinson Crusoe."

Cuttle, Captain, simple nautical person in Dickens' "Dombey and Son."

Cymbeline, a British king, whose name is preserved in Shakespeare's "Cymbeline."

D

Dalgarno, Lord, a profligate young Scotch nobleman in Scott's "The Fortunes of Nigel."

Davy, Shallow's servant in Shakespeare's "Second Part of Henry IV."

Deans, Douce Davie, pious Presbyterian in Scott's "The Heart of Mid-Lothian;" father of Effie and Jeanie.

Deans, Effie, a betrayed woman in the same.
Deans, Jeanie, the heroine of the same.
Dedlock, Lady, proud, beautiful, and unfortunate character in Dickens' "Bleak House."
Dedlock, Sir Leicester, husband of the above, narrow-minded but noble.
Delamaine, Geoffrey, a muscular man in Wilkie Collins' "Man and Wife."
Delphine, heroine of Mme. de Staël's novel of that name.
Deronda, Daniel, the hero of George Eliot's novel of that name.
Desdemona, heroine of Shakepeare's "Othello," wife of Othello.
Diddler, Jeremy, impecunious swindler in Kinny's farce of "Raising the Wind."
Dimsdale, Rev. Arthur, the seducer of Hester Prynne in Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter."
Dods, Meg, the landlady in Scott's "St. Ronan's Well."
Dodson and Fogg, shyster attorneys for Mrs. Bardell in Dickens' "Pickwick Papers."
Dogberry, an absurd Mrs. Partington constable in Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing."
Dombey, Florence, in "Dombey and Son," marries Walter Gay.
Dombey, Mr., a proud, stern merchant in Dickens' "Dombey and Son."
Dombey, Paul, sickly little son of the above.
Dominie, Sampson, eccentric schoolmaster in Scott's "Guy Mannering."
Don Quixote, the hero of Cervantes' romance of that name; made insane by excessive reading of the romances of chivalry.
Dora, David Copperfield's first and child wife in Dickens' "David Copperfield."
Dorimant, the fashionable hero of Etherege's "The Man of Mode."
Dorothea, the heroine of George Eliot's "Middlemarch."
Dorrit, Edward, "the father of the Marshalsea," in Dickens' "Little Dorrit."
Drawcansir, the bully in the Duke of Buckingham's "Rehearsal."
Dulcinea del Toboso, a country maid, beloved of Don Quixote.
Dundreary, Lord, an original in Taylor's "Our American Cousin."

E

Edgar, legitimate son of Gloucester in Shakespeare's "King Lear."
Edmund, natural son of Gloucester.
Emilia, wife of Iago in Shakespeare's "Othello."
Escalus, associated with Angelo in the government in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure."
Esmond, Beatrix, the beautiful heroine of Thackeray's "Henry Esmond."
Esmond, Henry, the high-spirited and witty hero of that novel.
Eugenia, the beautiful but unfortunate heroine of Hardy's "Return of the Native."
Evangeline, heroine of Longfellow's poem of that name.
Evans, Sir Hugh, a Welsh parson in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor."
Evelina, the heroine of Miss Burney's novel of that name.
Eyre, Jane, the heroine of Charlotte Bronté's novel of that name.

F

Fag, a lying servant in Sheridan's "The Rivals."
Fagin, Jew thief, and receiver in Dickens' "Oliver Twist."
Faithful, Jacob, the hero of Marryatt's novel of that name.
Falkland, a jealous character in Sheridan's "The Rivals."
Falstaff, Sir John, the greatest of Shakespeare's comic creations, in "Merry Wives of Windsor," and "Henry IV."
Fanny, a pretty schoolmistress, heroine of Hardy's "Under the Greenwood Tree."
Fat Boy, The, given to mincepies and sleep, in Dickens' "Pickwick Papers."
Faust, the hero of Goethe's poem of that name; sells his soul to the devil.
Feeble, one of Falstaff's "most forcible" recruits in Shakespeare's "Henry IV."
Felton, Septimius, the hero of Hawthorne's romance of that name.
Ferdinand, son of the King, marries Miranda in Shakespeare's "Tempest."

Ferrers, Endymion, the hero of Disraeli's "Endymion."
Figaro, the sharp-witted hero of Beaumarchais' "Le Mariage de Figaro."
Firmin, Philip, the hero of Thackeray's "The Adventures of Philip."
Florizel, the Prince of Bohemia in Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale."
Fluellen, a pedantic Welsh captain Shakespeare's "Henry V."
Foker, Harry, a good-natured, simple friend of Arthur's in Thackery's "Pendennis."
Fondlewife, a vexatious old fellow in Congreve's "Old Bachelor."
Foppington, Lord, a weak-brained fop in Vanbrugh's "The Relapse."
Fosco, Count, a subtle, all-accomplished villain, in Collins' "Woman in White."
Frankenstein, a monstrous creation which gives its name to a romance by Mrs. Shelley.
Friar Tuck, the jolly and inseparable companion of Robin Hood.
Friday, Crusoe's servant and man in De Foe's "Robinson Crusoe."

G

Gamp, Sarah, a nurse, talkative and bibulous in Dickens' "Martin Chuzzlewit," the friend of Betsey Prig.
Gargantua, the hero of Rabelais' work of that name.
Gaunt, Griffith, husband of Kate, the nominal hero of Reade's "Griffith Gaunt."
Gay, Walter, nephew of Sol Gills, husband of Florence Dombey in Dickens' "Dombey and Son."
Gibbie, Goose, a half-witted boy in Scott's "Old Mortality."
Gil Blas, the hero of a celebrated novel of Spanish manners by Le Sage.
Gills, Sol, nautical-instrument seller in Dickens's "Dombey and Son."
Gilpin, John, a "London Citizen," whose ride is celebrated by Cowper.
Ginevra, the heroine of a poem by Samuel Rogers.
Gobbo, Launcelot, a merry servant in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice."
Goneril, Lear's eldest daughter in Shakespeare's "King Lear."
Gonzalo, an honest old counselor in Shakespeare's "Tempest."
Gosling, Giles, the landlord in Scott's "Kenilworth."
Gradgrind Jeremiah, a lover of "facts" in Dickens' "Hard Times."
Gradgrind, Louisa, daughter of the above, and wife of Josiah Bounderby.
Grandison, Sir Charles, the elaborate hero of Richardson's novel of that name.
Gray, Vivian, the hero of Disraeli's novel of that name.
Greaves, Sir Launcelot, the hero of a novel by Smollett.
Grundy, Mrs., a character in Morton's "Speed the Plough."
Gulliver, Lemuel, the hero of Swift's "Gulliver's Travels."

H

Hamlet, the hero of Shakespeare's tragedy of that name.
Harley, the hero of Mackenzie's "Man of Feeling."
Harlowe, Clarissa, the unfortunate heroine of Richardson's novel of that name.
Harris, Mrs., a non-existent person who is constantly referred to, and whose identity is stoutly asserted by Mrs. Gamp in Dickens' "Martin Chuzzlewit."
Headstone, Bradley, a passionate schoolmaster in Dickens' "Our Mutual Friend."
Heep, Uriah, a hypocritical sneak in Dickens' "David Copperfield."
Helena, the heroine of Shakespeare's "All's Well that Ends Well."
Hero, daughter of Leonato in Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing."
Hexam, Lizzie, in love with Wrayburn in Dickens' "Our Mutual Friend."
Holofernes, a pedantic schoolmaster in Shakespeare's "As You Like It."
Holt, Felix, the hero of George Eliot's novel of that name.
Honeyman, Charles, a fashionable preacher in Thackeray's "Newcomes."
Honor, Mrs., Sophia Western's waiting-woman in Fielding's "Tom Jones."
Hopeful, a pilgrim in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."
Horatio, the "scholar" friend of Hamlet in Shakespeare's "Hamlet."
Howe, Miss, the friend of the hero-

ine in Richardson's "Clarissa Harlowe."

Hudibras, the hero of Butler's poem of that name; a model Presbyterian.

Hunter, Mr. and **Mrs. Leo,** "lion" hunters in Dickens' "Pickwick Papers."

I

Iago, the villain in Shakespeare's "Othello."

Imogen, the heroine of Shakespeare's "Cymbeline."

Isabella, the heroine of Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure."

Ivanhoe, the hero of Scott's novel of that name.

J

Jack, Colonel, the hero of De Foe's novel of that name.

Jaffier, the hero of Otway's "Venice Preserved."

Jaques, a melancholy philosopher in Shakespeare's "As You Like It."

Jarndyce, John, a benevolent gentleman in "Bleak House."

Javert, a detective in Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables."

Jessica, daughter of Shylock in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice."

Jingle, Alfred, an adventurer in Dickens' "Pickwick Papers."

K

Katherine, a lady in attendance upon the French princess in Shakespeare's "Love's Labor Lost."

Kilmansegg, Miss, the heroine (with one golden leg) of Hood's "The Golden Legend."

Kitely, merchant and jealous husband in Ben Jonson's "Every Man in His Humor."

L

Lady Bountiful, a gentlewoman in Farquhar's "The Beaux Stratagem."

Laertes, the son of Polonius in Shakespeare's "Hamlet," "killed by his own poisoned foil."

Lafeu, a witty old lord, attendant of the French princess, in Shakespeare's "Love's Labor Lost."

Lalla Rookh, the heroine of Moore's poem of that name.

Languish, Lydia, the romantic heroine of Sheridan's "The Rivals."

Lear, the hero of Shakespeare's tragedy of King Lear, father of **Regan,** Goneril, and Cordelia.

Leatherstocking, Natty, otherwise Natty Bumpo, hunter, the most famous of Cooper's characters; he appears in "The Pioneer," "The Last of the Mohicans," "The Pathfinder," "The Deerslayer," and "The Prairie."

Legree, a brutal slave-master in Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Leigh, Aurora, the heroine of Mrs. Browning's poem-novel of that name.

Leila, the heroine of Byron's romantic poem, "The Giaour."

Leonts, the King of Sicily in Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale."

Lightwood, Mortimer, barrister, and friend of Eugene Wrayburn in Dickens' "Our Mutual Friend."

Lismahago, Captain, a retired Scotch officer, suitor of Tabitha Bramble in Smollett's "Humphry Clinker."

Little, Henry, the hero of Reade's "Put Yourself in His Place."

Little Nell, a precocious and good child in Dickens' "Old Curiosity Shop."

Locksley, an archer in Scott's "Ivanhoe," the name of Robin Hood.

Long Tom Coffin, in Cooper's "The Pilot," the most famous of his sea characters.

Lorenzo, the lover of Jessica in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice."

Lothair, Marquis of, the hero of Disraeli's "Lothair;" the Marquis of Bute.

Lothario, a rake in Rowe's tragedy of "The Fair Penitent."

Lovelace, a man of fashion and gallantry, the hero of Richardson's "Clarissa Harlowe."

Lucio, a witty gossip and liar in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure."

Lumpkin, Tony, an oafish country squire in Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer."

M

Macbeth, thane of Cawdor, hero of Shakespeare's tragedy of that name.

Macduff, a Scottish chief, the slayer of Macbeth in Shakespeare's "Macbeth."

Mac Ivor, Flora, the heroine of Scott's "Rob Roy."
Mackenzie, Mrs., a termagant widow, mother-in-law of Clive, in Thackeray's "Newcomes."
Malagrowther, Sir Mungo, an old, ill-natured courtier in Scott's "Fortunes of Nigel."
Malaprop, Mrs., famed for verbal blunders, a character in Sheridan's "The Rivals."
Malvolio, Olivia's conceited steward in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night."
Manfred, the gloomy, solitary hero of Byron's tragedy of that name.
Manson, Æneas, the villain in Hardy's "Desperate Remedies."
Mantalini, the dandy husband of a milliner in Dickens' "Nicholas Nickleby."
Marchioness, The, the little ill-used maid-servant of the Brasses, in Dickens' "Old Curiosity Shop."
Margaret, the heroine of Goethe's "Faust," seduced by Faust.
Mariana, the deserted wife of Angelo in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure."
Mariana, the daughter of Pericles, in Shakespeare's "Pericles, Prince of Tyre."
Marlow, Young, the hero of Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer."
Medora, the heroine of Byron's "The Corsair."
Merdle, Mr., a speculator and financier in Dickens' "Little Dorrit."
Meister, Wilhelm, the hero of Goethe's novel of that name.
Mephistopheles, the devil in Goethe's "Faust."
Mercutio, a highly-accomplished friend of Romeo in Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet."
Micawber, Wilkins, always "waiting for something to turn up," in Dickens' "David Copperfield."
Miggs, Miss, elderly servant of Mrs. Varden, enamored of Tappertit in Dickens' "Barnaby Rudge."
Miller, Daisy, the very American heroine of Henry James Jr.'s novelette of that name.
Minna, joint heroine with Brenda, of Scott's "The Pirate."
Miranda, daughter of Prospero, loved by Ferdinand in Shakespeare's "The Tempest."
Monimia, the heroine of Otway's "The Orphan."
Moth, Armado's page in Shakespeare's "Love's Labor Lost."
Mouldy, one of Falstaff's recruits in Shakespeare's "2d Part of King Henry IV."
Mucklewrath, Habbakuk, a fanatical preacher in Scott's "Old Mortality."

N

Nathaniel, Sir, a remarkable curate in Shakespeare's "Love's Labor Lost."
Nerissa, Portia's waiting-woman in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice."
Neuchatel, Adriana, a very rich young lady in Disraeli's "Endymion."
Newcome, Clive, the hero of Thackeray's "The Newcomes," son of the Colonel.
Newcome, Colonel, a simple, noble gentleman in Thackeray's "The Newcomes."
Newcome, Ethel, the beautiful cousin, and finally the wife, of Clive Newcome.
Nickleby, Mrs., an irrelevant and credulous person in Dickens' "Nicholas Nickleby."
Nickelby, Nicholas, the hero of Dickens' novel of that name.
Norna, a sort of insane Sibyl in Scott's "The Pirate."
Nydia, a blind flower-girl in Bulwer's "The Last Days of Pompeii."
Nym, a rascally follower of Falstaff's in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor."

O

Obadiah, a servant in Sterne's "Tristram Shandy."
Oberon, King of the Fairies in Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream."
Ochiltree, Edie, a beggar who plays a prominent part in Scott's "The Antiquary."
Oldbuck, Jonathan, connoisseur and collector, gives his name to Scott's "The Antiquary."
Old Mortality, gravestone cleaner, gives his name to Scott's "Old Mortality."

Olifaunt, Nigel, the hero of Scott's "The Fortunes of Nigel."
Oliver, elder brother of Orlando in Shakespeare's "As You Like It."
Ophelia, daughter of Polonius, in love with Hamlet, in Shakespeare's "Hamlet."
Orlando, the nephew of Charlemagne, hero of Aristo's "Orlando Furioso."
Orlando, the son of Sir Rowland, and lover of Rosalind in Shakespeare's "As You Like It."
Orsino, the Duke of Illyria, in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night."
Orville, Lord, the lover of Evelina in Miss Burney's novel of that name.
Osric, an affected courtier in Shakespeare's "Hamlet."
Othello, husband of Desdemona, and hero of Shakespeare's "Othello."
O'Trigger, Sir Lucius, an Irish adventurer in Sheridan's "The Rivals."
Overreach, Sir Giles, a usurer in Massinger's "A New Way to Pay Old Debts."

P

Page, Mrs., beloved of Falstaff.
Page, Anne, beloved of Felton and Dr. Caius in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor."
Pamela, the ever-virtuous heroine of Richardson's novel of that name.
Pangloss, a pedant in Colman's "The Heir at Law."
Pantagruel, the learned and mighty-stomached hero of Rabelais' satire of that name.
Panurge, the licentious and cowardly follower of Pantagruel.
Parisina, in love with her stepson, the heroine of Byron's "Parisina."
Parolles, the lying and cowardly attendant of Bertram in Shakespeare's "All's Well that Ends Well."
Partridge, barber and schoolmaster, the trusty follower of Fielding's "Tom Jones."
Pecksniff, Miss Charity, beloved of Moddle in Dickens' "Martin Chuzzlewit."
Pecksniff, Mercy, wife of Jonas Chuzzlewit.
Pecksniff, Mr., architect and hypocrite, father of the above.
Peebles, Peter, drunkard and liar in Scott's "Redgauntlet."
Pendennis, Arthur, the clever and conceited hero of Thackeray's "Pendennis."
Pendennis, Helen, a noble woman, mother of Arthur.
Pendennis, Major, an elderly man of fashion, uncle of Arthur.
Perdita, the sweetheart of Florizel in Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale."
Petruchio, the madcap husband of Katherine in Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew."
Pickle, Peregrine, the dissolute hero of Smollett's "The Adventures of Peregrine Pickle."
Pickwick, Samuel, the hero of Dickens' "Pickwick Papers," founder of the "Pickwick Club."
Pierre, one of the conspirators in Otway's "Venice Preserved."
Pinch, Miss, Tom's pretty sister, John Westlock's sweetheart, in Dickens' "Martin Chuzzlewit."
Pinch, Tom, a simple, noble character in Mr. Pecksniff's family.
Pipes, Tom, a retired boatswain's mate in Smollett's "Peregrine Pickle."
Pistol, Ancient, a swaggering, loud-mouthed, rascally follower of Falstaff in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor" and "Henry the IV."
Pleydell, Paulus, a lawyer in Scott's "Guy Mannering."
Poins, Ned, a gay companion of the young Prince in Shakespeare's "Henry IV."
Polonius, the lord chamberlain of the King of Denmark in Shakespeare's "Hamlet."
Portia, the heroine of Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice."
Posthumus, the husband of Imogen in Shakespeare's "Cymbeline."
Poundtetx, Peter, a preacher in Scott's "Old Mortality."
Primrose, Doctor, the noble-minded vicar in Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield."
Primrose, Moses, his simple, credulous son.
Proteus, one of Shakespeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona."
Proudfute, a bonnet-maker in Scott's "Fair Maid of Perth."
Prynne, Hester, the heroine of Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter."
Pumblechook, Uncle, bully and sycophant in Dickens' "Great Expectations."

Pynchon, Phoebe, the heroine of Hawthorne's "House of the Seven Gables."

Q

Quasimodo, a deformed monster in Victor Hugo's "Our Lady."

Quickly, Mrs., hostess of the East-cheap tavern in Shakespeare's "Henry IV."

Quilp, a vicious, ill-tempered dwarf in Dickens' "Old Curiosity Shop."

Quince, Peter, carpenter-actor in Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream."

R

Random, Roderick, the sensual, unfeeling hero of Smollett's novel of that name.

Rashleigh, the villain in Scott's "Rob Roy."

Rasselas, prince of Abyssinia, the hero of Dr. Johnson's romance of that name.

Rattler, Jack, a nautical character in Smollett's "Roderick Random."

Ravenswood, the haughty hero of Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor."

Rebecca, a gentle, lovable Jewess, the real heroine of Scott's "Ivanhoe."

Redgauntlet, the violent hero of Scott's novel of that name.

Regan, the second daughter of Lear in Shakespeare's "King Lear."

Rob Roy, a Scottish chief whose name is given to one of Scott's novels.

Roderigo, a dupe of Iago in Shakespeare's "Othello."

Romeo, a Montague, beloved of Juliet in Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet."

Romola, the heroine of George Eliot's novel of that name.

Rosalind, daughter of the deposed Duke in Shakespeare's "As You Like It."

Rosaline, an attendant of the French princess in Shakespeare's "Love's Labor Lost."

Rosencrantz, a courtier in Shakespeare's "Hamlet."

Rowena, a Saxon princess, the ostensible heroine of Scott's "Ivanhoe."

Roxana, one of Nathaniel Lee's "Rival Queens."

Rudge, Barnaby, a half-witted youth, the hero of Dickens' "Barnaby Rudge."

Rugby, a servant of Dr. Caius in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor."

Ruggiero, a Saracen knight of Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso." He has a winged horse, the hippogriff.

S

Sabrina, a river-nymph in Milton's "Comus."

Sacripant, King of Cirassia, in love with Angelica in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso."

Saddletree, Bartoline, a learned peddler in Scott's "Heart of Mid-Lothian."

Salanio, a friend of Antonio in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice."

Sampson, servant of Capulet in Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet."

Sandford, Harry, one of the heroes of Day's "History of Sandford and Merton."

Sangrado, Doctor, a physician in Le Sage's "Gil Blas;" he is always bleeding his patients; a satire on Helvetius.

Scheherezade, Queen, the Sultaness who tells the tales in "The Arabian Nights."

Schlemihl, Peter, hero of Chamisso's work of that name; sells his shadow to the devil.

Scrub, a facetious valet in Farquhar's "The Beaux' Stratagem."

Sedley, Amelia, an amiable woman in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair." She has many lovable qualities, but no talent or force of character.

Sedley, Joseph, a rich, fat, selfish, bashful East Indian in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair."

Selim, the hero of Byron's poem, "The Bride of Abydos."

Shafton, Sir Piercie, a pedantic courtier in Scott's "The Monastery."

Shallow, a silly gentleman in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor."

Shandy, Mrs., a woman of no force of character in Sterne's "Tristram Shandy."

Shandy, Tristram, her son, nominally the hero of that novel.

Shandy, Walter, Tristram's eccen-

tric father, a man of strange opinions.

Sharp, Rebecca, the clever, selfish heroine of Thackeray's "Vanity Fair."

Shylock, a vindictive Jew in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice."

Silence, a simple gentleman in Shakespeare's "Second Part of Henry IV."

Silvia, the sweetheart of Valentine in Shakespeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona."

Simple, the servant of Slender in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor."

Skimpole, Harold, a gay, child-like, impecunious "beat" in Dickens' "Bleak House."

Slender, a silly suitor of Anne Page's in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor."

Slipslop, Mrs., a waiting-woman of more than doubtful character in Fielding's "Joseph Andrews."

Slop, Doctor, an irascible physician in Sterne's "Tristram Shandy."

Sly, Christopher, a drunken tinker in the "Induction" to "The Taming of the Shrew."

Slyme, Chevy, impecunious "gent" in Dickens' "Martin Chuzzlewit."

Smike, a poor, half-witted pupil of Squeers in Dickens' "Nicholas Nickleby."

Sneerwell, Lady, a gossip and backbiter in Sheridan's "School for Scandal."

Snodgrass, Augustus, a poetical companion of Mr. Pickwick in Dickens' "Pickwick Papers."

Snout, a tinker and amateur actor in Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream."

Snow, Lucy, the heroine of Charlotte Brontë's "Villette."

Snug, a joiner and amateur actor in Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream."

Sparkler, Edmund, ass and man of fashion in Dickens' "Little Dorrit."

Speed, the punning servant of Valentine in the "Two Gentlemen of Verona."

Square, pedant, philosopher, and moralist in Fielding's "Tom Jones."

Squeers, Wackford, the brutal master of the Dotheboys Hall in Dickens' "Nicholas Nickleby."

Squeers, Master Wackford, in the same, a spoiled child, and chip of the old block.

St. Leon, the hero of William Godwin's novel of that name; he has the secret of perpetual youth, and of the transmutation of the metals.

Starveling, tailor and amateur actor in Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream."

Steerforth, James, talented but profligate character in Dickens' "David Copperfield."

Steggs, Miss Carolina Wilhelmina Amelia, in Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," a vulgar pretender to gentility.

Stephano, a bibulous butler in Shakespeare's "Tempest."

Stiggens, Elder, in Dickens' "Pickwick Papers," fond of pineapple rum and Mrs. Weller.

Strap, Hugh, a faithful follower of Roderick Random in Smollett's "Roderick Random."

Surface, Sir Charles, a brilliant, generous rake in Sheridan's "School for Scandal."

Surface, Joseph, a hypocrite in the same play.

Swiveller, Dick, a gay, rattle-pated fellow in Dickens' "Old Curiosity Shop."

T

Tamora, the Gothic queen in Shakespeare's "Titus Andronicus."

Tapley, Mark, "the jolly-under-difficulties" servant in Dickens' "Martin Chuzzlewit."

Tappertit, Simon, a small but ferocious apprentice in Dickens' "Barnaby Rudge."

Tartuffe, the hypocritical hero of Molière's play of that name.

Teazle, Lady, the heroine of Sheridan's "School for Scandal."

Teazle, Sir Peter, her old husband.

Thalaba, "The Destroyer," hero of a poem by Southey.

Thersites, a foul-mouthed Greek in Homer's "Iliad," and Shakespeare's "Troilus and Cressida."

Thwackum, philosopher and pedagogue in Fielding's "Tom Jones."

Tilburina, a very much crossed-in-love maiden, in Sheridan's "The Critic."

Timon, a misanthropic Athenian,

hero of Shakespeare's "Timon of Athens."

Tinto, Dick, an artist in Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor," and "St. Ronan's Well."

Titania, queen of the fairies in Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream."

Titmouse, Tittlebat, the vulgar hero of Warren's "Ten Thousand a Year," the type of the "gent."

Tito, the handsome but weak hero of George Eliot's "Romola."

Todgers, Mrs., keeper of a commercial boarding-house in Dickens' "Martin Chuzzlewit."

Toots, a simple, eccentric fellow in Dickens' "Dombey and Son."

Topsy, an ignorant young slave-girl in Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Touchstone, a clown in Shakespeare's "As You Like It."

Touchwood, Peregrine, an irascible East Indian in Scott's "St. Ronan's Well."

Tox, Miss, a simple and eccentric spinster in Dickens' "Dombey and Son."

Traddles, Tom, barrister, and friend of Copperfield in Dickens' "David Copperfield."

Trania, Lucentio's servant in Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew."

Trapbois, a usurer in Scott's "The Fortunes of Nigel."

Trim, Corporal, the trusty follower of Uncle Toby in Sterne's "Tristram Shandy."

Trinculo, a jester in Shakespeare's "Tempest."

Troil, Magnus, a wealthy Zetlander in Scott's "The Pirate."

Trotwood, Betsy, Copperfield's kind, eccentric aunt in Dickens' "David Copperfield."

Trulliber, Parson, an ignorant clergyman in Fielding's "Joseph Andrews."

Trunnion, Commodore Hawser, an eccentric nautical character in Smollett's "Peregrine Pickle."

Tulkinghorn, Mr., a crafty solicitor in Dickens' "Bleak House."

Tulliver, Maggie, the heroine of George Eliot's "Mill on the Floss."

Tulliver, Tom, her selfish, conceited brother.

Tupman, Tracy, a fat lover of the fair sex in Dickens' "Pickwick Papers."

Turveydrop, dancing master and "model of deportment" in Dickens' "Bleak House."

Tusher, Thomas, a sycophantic clergyman in Thackeray's "Henry Esmond."

Twemlow, Mr., diner-out and friend of Veneering in Dickens' "Our Mutual Friend."

Twist, Oliver, a charity boy, hero of Dickens' "Oliver Twist."

Twysden, Talbot, public officer and flunky in Thackeray's "Philip."

Tybalt, nephew of Lady Capulet, slain by Romeo in Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet."

U

Ulrica, an old witch in Scott's "Ivanhoe."

Una, the personification of Truth in Spenser's "Faëry Queen."

Uncas, a Mohican chief in Cooper's "The Last of the Mohicans."

Uncle Toby, a noble old soldier, the hero of Sterne's "Tristram Shandy."

Uncle Tom, a pious slave, the hero of Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

V

Valentine, one of Shakespeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona."

Varden, Dolly, the heroine of Dickens' "Barnaby Rudge."

Vathek, the hero of Beckford's Eastern romance, of great gifts, but of violent passions and inordinate ambition.

Verges, a silly, self-important watchman in Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing."

Vernon, Die, the heroine of Scott's "Rob Roy."

Vholes, a cold-blooded, crafty solicitor in Dickens' "Bleak House."

Vincentio, Duke of Vienna, in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure."

Viola, in love with Orsino in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night."

Virgilia, wife of Coriolanus in Shakespeare's "Coriolanus."

Virginia, the heroine of St. Pierre's "Paul and Virginia."

Vivian, mistress of Merlin in Tennyson's "Idyls of the King."

Volumnia, mother of Coriolanus in Shakespeare's "Coriolanus."

W

Wadman, Widow, in Sterne's "Tristram Shandy," tries to marry Uncle Toby.

Wamba, a clown in Scott's "Ivanhoe."

Wardle, Mr., a jolly country gentleman in Dickens' "Pickwick Papers."

Warrington, George and **Harry,** grandsons of "Henry Esmond," and heroes of Thackeray's "The Virginians."

Warrington, George, the cynical, but kind-hearted friend of Arthur in Thackeray's "Pendennis."

Wegg, Silas, a one-legged, crafty schemer in Dickens' "Our Mutual Friend."

Weller, Tony, a jovial and rubicund coachman in Dickens "Pickwick Papers."

Weller, Sam, son of Tony, Mr. Pickwick's humorous servant.

Werther, the sentimenal hero of Goethe's "Sorrows of Werther."

Western, Sophia, the heroine of Fielding's "Tom Jones."

Western Squire, her father, a pig-headed, foul-mouthed country squire.

Westlock, John, friend and finally brother-in-law of Tom Pinch in Dickens' "Martin Chuzzlewit."

Whiskerandos, Don Ferolo, lover of Tilburina, in Sheridan's "The Critic."

Wickfield, Agnes, the lovable heroine of Dickens' "David Copperfield," and David's second wife.

Wild, Jonathan, highwayman, the hero of Fielding's "History of Jonathan Wild." He is drawn from a famous highwayman of that name, who was executed in 1725.

Wildair, Sir Harry, man of fashion and gallantry, the hero of Farquhar's "Constant Couple" and "Sir Harry Wildair."

Wildfire, Madge, a woman crazed by seduction, and by the murder of her infant, in Scott's "Heart of Mid-Lothian."

Wilfer, Bella, the beautiful, wilful heroine of Dickens's "Our Mutual Friend."

Wilfer, Lavinia, her irrepressible sister, beloved of George Sampson.

Wilfer, Reginald, their father, a commercial cherub.

Wilfrid, son of Oswald Wycliffe, in Scott's "Rokeby," in love with Matilda, heiress of Rokeby, at whose feet he dies.

Willet, John, an obstinate innkeeper in Dickens' "Barnaby Rudge."

Willet, Joe, his son, in love with Dolly Varden.

Williams, Caleb, the hero of William Godwin's novel of that name.

Wilmot, Arabella, George Primrose's sweetheart in Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield."

Wilton, Ralph de, finally marries Lady Clare, daughter of the Earl of Gloucester, in Scott's "Marmion."

Wimble, Will, a good-natured, simple, and officious character in "The Spectator," said to be a portrait of Thomas Morecroft, who died at Dublin in 1741.

Winkle, Nathaniel, a would-be sporting character in Dickens' "Pickwick Papers."

Winkle, Rip Van, good-natured, bibulous, blessed with a scolding wife; he and his long sleep are commemorated in Irving's "Sketch Book."

Wishfort, Lady, a witty, vain character in Congreve's "The Way of the World."

Wititterly, Mr., a snob and tuft-hunter in Dickens' "Nicholas Nickleby."

Wititterly, Mrs. Julia, in the same, his wife, a languid lady, whose "soul was too large for her body." She "dearly loved a lord."

Witwould, Sir Willful, a pig-headed gentleman in Congreve's "Way of the World."

Worldly Wiseman, Mr., in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," tries to persuade Christian from his journey.

Wray, Enoch, an aged and noble character in Crabbe's "Village."

Wrayburn, Eugene, a calm and briefless barrister in Dickens' "Our Mutual Friend."

Wren, Jenny, doll's dressmaker in Dickens' "Our Mutual Friend."

Wronghead, Sir Francis, a country gentleman, the hero of Vanburgh's "The Provoked Husband."

X

Xury, a servant of Crusoe in De Foe's "Robinson Crusoe."

Y

Yellowley, Mistress Baby (Barbara), sister and housekeeper of Triptolemus, in Scott's "The Pirate."

Yellowley, Triptolemus, a Scotch-Yorkshireman, of agricultural tendencies, in Scott's "The Pirate."

Yorick, a witty, heedless parson in Sterne's "Tristram Shandy," represented as a descendant of Shakespeare's jester of that name, in "Hamlet."

Yseult or **Isolde,** beloved of Tristram, celebrated in many mediæval romances, and in the "Tristram and Yseult" of Matthew Arnold, and of A. C. Swinburne. She was the wife of King Mark, of Cornwall, and mistress of his nephew, Tristram, with whom she fell in love from drinking a love-philter. She was called Isolde the Fair.

Z

Zadoc, in Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel," is Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Zanoni, alchemist, etc., the hero of Bulwer's "Zanoni." He is a member of an occult fraternity who deal familiarly with the world of spirits, can make precious stones and metals, and can live as long as they please.

Zeluco, a prodigal nobleman, hero of Dr. J. Moore's "Zeluco."

Zenobia, a beautiful woman in Hawthorne's "Blithedale Romance."

Zerbino, a Scotch warrior in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso."

Zimri, the Duke of Buckingham in Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel."

Zobeide, the favorite wife of Haroun-Al-Raschid in "The Arabian Nights." Her story is told in the tale of the "Three Calendars."

Zodig, a rich Babylonian, hero of Voltaire's novel of that name.

Zophiel, in Milton's "Paradise Lost," the swiftest of the cherubim.

Zuleika, the heroine of Byron's "Bride of Abydos."

DECISIVE BATTLES.

Marathon, B.C. 490. The Athenians, under Miltiades, defeated the Persians under Datis. Free government preserved.

Arbela, B.C. 331. The Persians defeated by the Macedonians and Greeks under Alexander the Great. End of the Persian Empire.

Metaurus, B.C. 207. The Carthaginians, under Hasdrubul, were defeated by the Romans under Caius and Marcus Livius.

Philippi, B.C. 42. Brutus and Cassius defeated by Octavius and Antony. The fate of the Republic decided.

Actium, B.C. 31. The combined fleets of Antony and Cleopatra defeated by Octavius and imperialism established in the person of Octavius.

Winfeld-Lippe, A.D. 9. Teutonic independence established by the defeat of the Roman legions under Varus at the hands of the Germans under Arminius (Hermann).

Chalons, A.D. 451. The Huns, under Attila, defeated by the Romans and Visigoths.

Tours, A.D. 732. The Saracens defeated by Charles Martel and Christendom rescued from Islam.

Hastings, A.D. 1066. Harold, commanding the English army, defeated by William the Conqueror, and a new regime established in England by the Normans.

Siege of Orleans, A.D. 1429. The English defeated by the French under Joan of Arc.

Defeat of the Spanish Armada, A.D. 1588. England saved from Spanish invasion.

Lutzen, A.D. 1632. Decided the religious liberties of Germany, Gustavus Adolphus killed.

Blenheim, A.D. 1704. The French and Bavarians, under Marshal Tallard, defeated by the English and their allies, under Marlborough.

Saratoga, A.D. 1777. Critical battle of the American War of Independence. The English defeated by the Americans under Gen. Gates.

Valmy, A.D. 1792. An invading army of Prussians, Austrians, and Hessians, under the Duke of Brunswick, defeated by the French under Kellermann.

Trafalgar. On the 21st of October, A.D. 1805, the great naval battle of Trafalgar was fought. The English defeated the French and destroyed Napoleon's hopes to successfully invade England.

Waterloo, A.D. 1815. The French under Napoleon defeated by the allied armies of Russia, Austria, Prussia and England under Wellington.

Siege of Sebastopol, A.D. 1854-5. The Russians succumbed to the beleaguering armies of England, France and Turkey and the result was delay in expansion of the Russian Empire.

Gettysburg, July, A.D. 1863. The deciding battle of the war for the Union. Confederates under Gen. Lee defeated by Union forces under Meade.

Sedan, A.D. 1870. The decisive battle of the Franco-German War.

Plevna, A.D. 1877. Russians defeat Turks after remarkable siege.

Yalu River, A. D. 1894. Japanese defeat Chinese in great naval battle, the first of modern warships.

Manila Bay, A.D. 1898. Americans under Dewey destroy Spanish fleet and occupy the Philippine Islands.

Santiago de Cuba, A.D. 1898. Americans destroy Spanish fleet; Spain loses Cuba and Porto Rico.

Manchuria, A.D. 1904-5. Japanese capture Port Arthur from Russians after long siege and stubborn battles; destroy nearly all of powerful Russian fleet in Sea of Japan; defeat Russians in series of great battles around Mukden.

THE WORLD
United States
Great Britain
Germany
France
Italy
Netherlands
Spain
Portugal
Denmark
Telegraph Cables
Oceanic Routes and Distances
ARCTIC OCEAN
GREENLAND (Danish)
NORTH AMERICA
RUSSIA EMPIRE
ASIA
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
AUSTRALIA
SOUTH AMERICA
ANTARCTIC OCEAN
C. S. HAMMOND & CO., N.Y.

Hammond's Map of United States.

UNITED STATES
CANADA
LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE MICHIGAN
LAKE HURON
LAKE ERIE
LAKE ONTARIO
ATLANTIC OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
CUBA
BAHAMA ISLANDS
Scale of Miles
0 50 100 200 300 400
Washington
New York
Philadelphia
Boston
Chicago
Cincinnati
Cleveland
Pittsburg
Detroit
Milwaukee
Minneapolis
St. Paul
Duluth
St. Louis
Kansas City
New Orleans
Mobile
Charleston
Savannah
Jacksonville
Galveston
Ottawa
Montreal
Quebec
Toronto
Hamilton
Buffalo
Portland
Bangor
Mouths of the Mississippi River
Florida Strait
The Everglades

UNITED STATES
Scale of Miles
0 50 100 200 300 400
CANADA
LAKE SUPERIOR
GULF OF MEXICO
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
GULF OF CALIFORNIA
LOWER CALIFORNIA
MEXICO
CUBA
Hammond's Map of United States.

MAP OF THE WORLD ON THE EQUIVALENT PROJECTION

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This new map presents a comprehensive view of the superficial area of the earth, not unlike that which would be displayed by the printed cover of a globe, if removed and flattened.

On this map all areas appear in their true proportion. For example, Greenland, which, on Mercator's Projection, seems to be larger than South America, here is shown in its relative proportion of size to that continent, having less than one-eighth of the latter's area. In fact, this is the only projection in which are shown the equivalent areas, or correct sizes, of all parts of the globe, in their proper relative position.

The meridians are placed fifteen degrees apart, and, since this interval is equal to one hour of time, meridians and intervals make a standard time-map for the whole earth.

FEATURES

Submarine Cables, shown in fine black lines.

The International Date Line, as agreed upon by leading nations, shown in heavy broken lines.

Colonial possessions of European powers in Africa, Asia and Oceania, shown in colors corresponding with these used for mother countries.

1910 CENSUS

UNITED STATES AND TERRITORIES

States and Territories	Population			Pr. Ct. Increase	
	1910	1900	1890	1900 to 1910	1890 to 1900
Alabama	2,138,093	1,828,697	1,513,401	16.9	20.8
Arizona	204,354	122,931	88,243	66.2	39.3
Arkansas	1,574,449	1,311,564	1,128,211	20.0	16.3
California	2,377,549	1,485,053	1,213,398	60.1	22.4
Colorado	799,024	539,700	413,249	48.0	30.6
Connecticut	1,114,756	908,420	746,258	22.7	21.7
Delaware	202,322	184,735	168,493	9.5	9.6
District of Columbia	331,069	278,718	230,392	18.8	21.0
Florida	752,619	528,542	391,422	42.4	35.0
Georgia	2,609,121	2,216,331	1,837,353	17.7	20.6
Idaho	325,594	161,772	88,548	101.3	82.7
Illinois	5,638,591	4,821,550	3,826,352	16.9	26.0
Indiana	2,700,876	2,516,462	2,192,404	7.3	14.8
Iowa	2,224,771	2,231,853	1,912,297	a0.3	16.7
Kansas	1,690,949	1,470,495	1,428,108	15.0	3.0
Kentucky	2,289,905	2,147,174	1,858,635	6.6	15.5
Louisiana	1,656,388	1,381,625	1,118,588	19.9	23.5
Maine	742,371	694,466	661,086	6.9	5.0
Maryland	1,295,346	1,188,044	1,042,390	9.0	14.0
Massachusetts	3,366,416	2,805,346	2,238,947	20.0	25.3
Michigan	2,810,173	2,420,982	2,093,890	16.1	15.6
Minnesota	2,075,708	1,751,394	1,310,283	18.5	33.7
Mississippi	1,797,114	1,551,270	1,289,600	15.8	20.3
Missouri	3,293,335	3,106,665	2,679,185	6.0	16.0
Montana	376,053	243,329	142,924	54.5	70.3
Nebraska	1,192,214	1,066,300	1,062,656	11.8	0.3
Nevada	81,875	42,335	47,355	93.4	a10.6
New Hampshire	430,572	411,588	376,530	4.6	9.3
New Jersey	2,537,167	1,883,669	1,444,933	34.7	30.4
New Mexico	327,301	195,310	160,282	67.5	21.9
New York	9,113,614	7,268,894	6,003,174	25.4	21.1
North Carolina	2,206,287	1,893,810	1,617,949	16.5	17.1
North Dakota	577,056	319,146	190,983	80.8	67.1
Ohio	4,767,121	4,157,545	3,672,329	14.7	13.2
Oklahoma	1,657,155	b 790,391	b 258,657	b109.7	b205.6
Oregon	672,765	413,536	317,704	62.7	30.2
Pennsylvania	7,665,111	6,302,115	5,258,113	21.6	19.9
Rhode Island	542,610	428,556	345,506	26.6	24.0
South Carolina	1,515,400	1,340,316	1,151,149	13.1	16.4
South Dakota	583,888	401,570	348,600	45.4	15.2
Tennessee	2,184,789	2,020,616	1,767,518	8.1	14.3
Texas	3,896,542	3,048,710	2,235,527	27.8	36.4
Utah	373,351	276,749	210,779	34.9	31.3
Vermont	355,956	343,641	332,422	3.6	3.4
Virginia	2,061,612	1,854,184	1,655,980	11.2	12.0
Washington	1,141,990	518,103	357,232	120.4	45.0
West Virginia	1,221,119	958,800	762,794	27.4	25.7
Wisconsin	2,333,860	2,069,042	1,693,330	12.8	22.2
Wyoming	145,965	92,531	62,555	57.7	47.9
Continental U. S.	91,972,266	75,994,575	62,947,714	21.0	20.7
Alaska	64,356	63,592	32,052	1.2	98.4
Hawaii	191,909	154,001	89,990	24.6	71.1
Porto Rico	1,118,012	c 953,243	.....	.....	.....
Military and Naval	55,608	91,219	.....	.....	.....
U. S. including dependencies named above.	93,402,151	77,256,630	63,069,756	20.9	(d)

(a) Decrease. (b) For purposes of comparison the 1900 population figures of Oklahoma and Indian Territory are combined. (c) 1899. (d) In the last line of this table the 1900 and 1890 population figures do not include Porto Rico.

STATES BY COUNTIES

ALABAMA

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Autauga	20,038	17,915	13,330
Baldwin	18,178	13,194	8,941
Barbour	32,728	35,152	34,898
Bibb	22,791	18,498	13,824
Blount	21,456	23,119	21,927
Bullock	30,196	31,944	27,063
Butler	29,030	25,761	21,641
Calhoun	39,115	34,874	33,835
Chambers	36,056	32,554	26,319
Cherokee	20,226	21,096	20,459
Chilton	23,187	16,522	14,549
Choctaw	18,483	18,136	17,526
Clarke	30,987	27,790	22,624
Clay	21,006	17,099	15,765
Cleburne	13,385	13,206	13,218
Coffee	26,119	20,972	12,170
Colbert	24,802	22,341	20,189
Conecuh	21,433	17,514	14,594
Coosa	16,634	16,144	15,906
Covington	32,124	15,346	7,536
Crenshaw	23,313	19,668	15,425
Cullman	28,321	17,849	13,439
Dale	21,873	21,189	17,225
Dallas	53,401	54,657	49,350
Dekalb	28,261	23,558	21,106
Elmore	28,245	26,099	21,732
Escambia	18,889	11,320	8,666
Etowah	39,109	27,361	21,926
Fayette	16,248	14,132	12,823
Franklin	19,369	16,511	10,681
Geneva	26,230	19,096	10,690
Greene	22,717	24,182	22,007
Hale	27,883	31,011	27,501
Henry	20,943	36,147	24,847
Houston	32,414	.....	.....
Jackson	32,918	30,508	28,026
Jefferson	226,476	140,420	88,501
Lamar	17,487	16,084	14,187
Lauderdale	30,936	26,559	23,739
Lawrence	21,984	20,124	20,725
Lee	32,867	31,826	28,694
Limestone	26,880	22,387	21,201
Lowndes	31,894	35,651	31,550
Macon	26,049	23,126	18,439
Madison	47,041	43,702	38,119
Marengo	39,923	38,315	33,095
Marion	17,495	14,494	11,347
Marshall	28,553	23,289	18,935
Mobile	80,854	62,740	51,587
Monroe	27,155	23,666	18,990
Montgomery	82,178	72,047	56,172
Morgan	33,781	28,820	24,089
Perry	31,222	31,783	29,332
Pickens	25,055	24,402	22,470
Pike	30,815	29,172	24,423
Randolph	24,659	21,647	17,219
Russell	25,937	27,083	24,093
St. Clair	20,715	19,425	17,353
Shelby	26,949	23,684	20,886
Sumter	28,699	32,710	29,574
Talladega	37,921	35,773	29,346
Tallapoosa	31,034	29,675	25,460
Tuscaloosa	47,559	36,147	30,352
Walker	37,013	25,162	16,078
Washington	14,454	11,134	7,935
Wilcox	33,810	35 631	30,816
Winston	12,855	9,554	6,552
The State	2,138,093	1,828,697	1,513,017

ARIZONA

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Apache	9,196	8,297	4,281
Cochise	34,591	9,251	6,938
Coconino	8,130	5,514	.....
Gila	16,780	4,973	2,021
Graham	23,547	14,162	5,670
Maricopa	34,488	20,457	10,986
Mohave	3,773	3,426	1,444
Navajo	11,491	8,829	.....
Pima	22,818	14,689	12,673
Pinal	9,045	7,779	4,251
Santa Cruz	6,766	4,545	.....
Yavapai	15,996	13,799	8,685
Yuma	7,733	4,145	2,671
San Carlos Indian Res.		a3,065	.....
The Territory.	204,354	122,931	59,620

(a) In Gila, Graham, and Navajo counties, but the population in each county was not separately returned in 1900.

ARKANSAS

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Arkansas	16,103	12,973	11,432
Ashley	25,268	19,734	13,295
Baxter	10,389	9,298	8,527
Benton	33,389	31,611	27,716
Boone	14,318	16,396	15,816
Bradley	14,518	9,651	7,972
Calhoun	9,894	8,539	7,267
Carroll	16,829	18,848	17,288
Chicot	21,987	14,528	11,419
Clark	23,686	21,289	20,997
Clay	23,690	15,886	12,200
Cleburne	11,903	9,628	7,884
Cleveland	13,481	11,620	11,362
Columbia	23,820	22,077	19,893
Conway	22,729	19,772	19,459
Craighead	27,627	19,505	12,025
Crawford	23,942	21,270	21,714
Crittenden	22,447	14,529	13,940
Cross	14,042	11,051	7,693
Dallas	12,621	11,518	9,296
Desha	15,274	11,511	10,324
Drew	21,960	19,451	17,352
Faulkner	23,708	20,780	18,342
Franklin	20,638	17,395	19,934
Fulton	12,193	12,917	10,984
Garland	27,271	18,773	15,328
Grant	9,425	7,671	7,786
Greene	23,852	16,979	12,908

STATES BY COUNTIES

ARKANSAS Cont'd.

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Hempstead	28,285	24,101	22,796
Hot Spring	15,022	12,748	11,603
Howard	16,898	14,076	13,789
Independence	24,776	22,557	21,961
Izard	14,561	13,506	13,038
Jackson	23,501	18,383	15,179
Jefferson	52,734	40,972	40,881
Johnson	19,698	17,448	16,758
Lafayette	13,741	10,594	7,700
Lawrence	20,001	16,491	12,984
Lee	24,252	19,409	18,886
Lincoln	15,118	13,389	10,255
Little River	13,597	13,731	8,904
Logan	26,350	20,563	20,773
Lonoke	27,983	22,544	19,263
Madison	16,056	19,364	17,402
Marion	10,203	11,377	10,390
Miller	19,555	17,558	14,714
Mississippi	30,468	16,384	11,635
Monroe	19,907	16,816	15,336
Montgomery	12,455	9,444	7,923
Nevada	19,344	16,609	14,832
Newton	10,612	12,538	9,950
Ouachita	21,774	20,892	17,033
Perry	9,402	7,294	5,538
Phillips	33,535	26,561	25,341
Pike	12,565	10,301	8,537
Poinsett	12,791	7,025	4,272
Polk	17,216	18,352	9,283
Pope	24,527	21,715	19,458
Prairie	13,853	11,875	11,374
Pulaski	86,751	63,179	47,329
Randolph	18,987	17,156	14,485
St. Francis	22,548	17,157	13,543
Saline	16,657	13,122	11,311
Scott	14,302	13,183	12,635
Searcy	14,825	11,988	9,664
Sebastian	52,278	36,935	33,200
Sevier	16,616	16,339	10,072
Sharp	11,688	12,199	10,418
Stone	8,946	8,100	7,043
Union	30,723	22,495	14,977
Van Buren	13,509	11,220	8,567
Washington	33,889	34,256	32,024
White	28,574	24,864	22,946
Woodruff	20,049	16,304	14,009
Yell	26,323	22,750	18,015
The State	1,574,449	1,311,564	1,128,179

CALIFORNIA

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Alameda	246,131	130,197	93,864
Alpine	309	509	667
Amador	9,086	11,116	10,320
Butte	27,301	17,117	17,939
Calaveras	9,171	11,200	8,882
Colusa	7,732	7,364	14,640
Contra Costa	31,674	18,046	13,515
Del Norte	2,417	2,408	2,592
Eldorado	7,492	8,986	9,232
Fresno	75,657	37,862	32,026
Glenn	7,172	5,150	.....
Humboldt	33,857	27,104	23,469
Imperial	13,591	.....	.....
Inyo	6,974	4,377	3,544
Kern	37,715	16,480	9,608

CALIFORNIA Cont'd.

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Kings	16,230	9,871	.....
Lake	5,526	6 017	7,101
Lassen	4,802	4,511	4,239
Los Angeles	504,131	170,298	101,454
Madera	8,368	6,364	.....
Marin	25,114	15,702	13,072
Mariposa	3,956	4,720	3,787
Mendocino	23,929	20 465	17,612
Merced	15,148	9,215	8,085
Modoc	6,191	5,076	4,986
Mono	2,042	2.167	2,002
Monterey	24,146	19,380	18,637
Napa	19,800	16,451	16,411
Nevada	14,955	17,789	17,369
Orange	34,436	19,696	13,589
Placer	18,237	15,786	15,101
Plumas	5,259	4,657	4,933
Riverside	34,696	17,897	.....
Sacramento	67,806	45,915	40,339
San Benito	8,041	6,633	6,412
San Bernadino	56,706	27,929	25,497
San Diego	61,665	35,090	34,987
San Francisco	416,912	342,782	298,997
San Joaquin	50,731	35,452	28,629
San Luis Obispo	19,383	16,637	16,072
San Mateo	26,585	12,094	10,087
Santa Barbara	27,738	18,934	15,754
Santa Clara	83,539	60,216	48,005
Santa Cruz	26,140	21,512	19,270
Shasta	18,920	17,318	12,133
Sierra	4,098	4,017	5,051
Siskiyou	18,801	16,962	12,163
Solano	27,559	24,143	20,946
Sonoma	48,394	38,480	32,721
Stanislaus	22,522	9,550	10,040
Sutter	6,328	5,886	5,469
Tehama	11,401	10,996	9,916
Trinity	3,301	4,383	3,719
Tulare	35,440	18,375	24,574
Tuolumne	9,979	11,166	6,082
Ventura	18,347	14,367	10,071
Yolo	13,926	13,618	12,684
Yuba	10,042	8,620	9,636
The State	2,377,549	1,485,053	1.208.130

COLORADO

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Adams	8,892	.....	.....
Arapahoe	10,263	153,017	132,135
Archuleta	3,302	2,117	826
Baca	2,516	759	1,479
Bent	5,043	3,049	1,313
Boulder	30,330	21,544	14,082
Chaffee	7,622	7,085	6,612
Cheyenne	3,687	501	534
Clear Creek	5,001	7,082	7,184
Conejos	11,285	8,794	7,193
Costilla	5,498	4,632	3,491
Custer	1,947	2,937	2,970
Delta	13,688	5,487	2,534
Denver	213,381	.....	.....
Dolores	642	1,134	1,498
Douglas	3,192	3,120	3,006
Eagle	2,985	3,008	3,725
El Paso	43,321	31 602	21,239
Elbert	5,331	3,101	1,856

COLORADO Cont'd.

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Fremont	18,181	15,636	9,156
Garfield	10,144	5,835	4,478
Gilpin	4,131	6,690	5,867
Grand	1,862	741	604
Gunnison	5,897	5,331	4,359
Hinsdale	646	1,609	862
Huerfano	13,320	8,395	6,882
Jackson	1,013	.....	.....
Jefferson	14,231	9,306	8,450
Kiowa	2,899	701	1,243
KitCarson	7,483	1,580	2,472
La Plate	10,812	7,016	5,509
Lake	10,600	18,054	14,663
Larimer	25,270	12,168	9,712
Las Animas	33,643	21,842	17,208
Lincoln	5,917	926	689
Logan	9,549	3,292	3,070
Mesa	22,197	9,267	4,260
Mineral	1,239	1,913	.....
Montezuma	5,029	3,058	1,529
Montrose	10,291	4,535	3,980
Morgan	9,577	3,268	1,601
Otero	20,201	11,522	4,192
Ouray	3,514	4,731	6,510
Park	2,492	2,998	3,548
Phillips	3,179	1,583	2,642
Pitkin	4,566	7,020	8,929
Prowers	9,520	3,766	1,969
Pueblo	52,223	34,448	31,491
Rio Blanco	2,332	1,690	1,200
Rio Grande	6,563	4,080	3,451
Routt	7,561	3,661	2,369
Saguache	4,160	3,853	3,313
San Juan	3,063	2,342	1,572
San Miguel	4,700	5,379	2,909
Sedgwick	3,061	971	1,293
Summit	2,003	2,744	1,906
Teller	14,351	29,002	.....
Washington	6,002	1,241	2,301
Weld	39,177	16,808	11,736
Yuma	8,499	1,729	2,596
The State	799,024	539,700	412,198

CONNECTICUT

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Fairfield	245,322	184,203	150,081
Hartford	250,182	195,480	147,180
Litchfield	70,260	63,672	53,542
Middlesex	45,637	41,760	39,524
New Haven	337,282	269,163	209,058
New London	91,253	82,758	76,634
Tolland	26,459	24,523	25,081
Windham	48,361	46,861	45,158
The State	1,114,756	908,420	746,258

DELAWARE

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Kent	32,721	32,762	32,664
Newcastle	123,188	109,697	97,182
Sussex	46,413	42,276	38,647
The State	202,322	184,735	168,493

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

1910	1900	1890
331,069	278,718	230,392

FLORIDA

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Alachua	34,305	32,245	22,934
Baker	4,805	4,516	3,333
Bradford	14,090	10,295	7,516
Brevard	4,717	5,158	3,401
Calhoun	7,465	5,132	1,681
Citrus	6,731	5,391	2,394
Clay	6,116	5,635	5,154
Columbia	17,689	17,094	12,877
Dade	11,933	4,955	861
De Soto	14,200	8,047	4,944
Duval	75,163	39,733	26,800
Escambia	36,549	28,313	20,188
Franklin	5,201	4,890	3,308
Gadsden	22,198	15,294	11,894
Hamilton	11,825	11,881	8,507
Hernando	4,997	3,638	2,476
Hillsboro	78,374	36,013	14,941
Holmes	11,557	7,762	4,336
Jackson	29,821	23,377	17,544
Jefferson	17,210	16,195	15,757
Lafayette	6,710	4,987	3,686
Lake	9,509	7,467	8,034
Lee	6,294	3,071	1,414
Leon	19,427	19,887	17,752
Levy	10,361	8,603	6,586
Liberty	4,700	2,956	1,452
Madison	16,919	15,446	14,316
Manatee	9,550	4,663	2,895
Marion	26,941	24,403	20,769
Monroe	21,563	18,006	18,786
Nassau	10,525	9,654	8,294
Orange	19,107	11,374	12,584
Osceola	5,507	3,444	3,133
Palm Beach	5,577	.....	.....
Pasco	7,502	6,054	4,249
Polk	24,148	12,472	7,905
Putnam	13,096	11,641	11,186
St. John	13,208	9,165	8,712
St. Lucie	4,075	.....	.....
Santa Rosa	14,897	10,293	7,961
Sumter	6,696	6,187	5,363
Suwanee	18,603	14,554	10,524
Taylor	7,103	3,999	2,122
Volusia	16,510	10,003	8,467
Wakulla	4,802	5,149	3,117
Walton	16,460	9,346	4,816
Washington	16,403	10,154	6,426
The State	752,619	528,542	391,422

GEORGIA

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Appling	12,318	12,336	8,676
Baker	7,973	6,704	6,144
Baldwin	18,354	17,768	14,608
Banks	11,244	10,545	8,562
Bartow	25,388	20,823	20,616
Ben Hill	11,863	.....	.....
Berrien	22,772	19,440	10,694

GEORGIA Cont'd.

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Bibb	56,646	50,473	42,370
Brooks	23,832	18,606	13,979
Bryan	6,702	6,122	5,520
Bulloch	26,464	21,377	13,712
Burke	27,268	30,165	28,501
Butts	13,624	12,805	10,565
Calhoun	11,334	9,274	8,438
Camden	7,690	7,669	6,178
Campbell	10,874	9,518	9,115
Carroll	30,855	26,576	22,301
Catoosa	7,184	5,823	5,431
Charlton	4,722	3,592	3,335
Chatham	79,690	71,239	57,740
Chattahoochee	5,586	5,790	4,902
Chattooga	13,608	12,952	11,202
Cherokee	16,661	15,243	15,412
Clarke	23,273	17,708	15,186
Clay	8,960	8,568	7,815
Clayton	10,453	9,598	8,295
Clinch	8,424	8,732	6,652
Cobb	28,397	24,664	22,286
Coffee	21,953	16,169	10,483
Colquitt	19,789	13,636	4,794
Columbia	12,328	10,653	11,281
Coweta	28,800	24,980	22,354
Crawford	8,310	10,368	9,315
Crisp	16,423	.....	.....
Dade	4,139	4,578	5,707
Dawson	4,686	5,442	5,612
Decatur	29,045	29,454	19,949
Dekalb	27,881	21,112	17,189
Dodge	20,127	13,975	11,452
Dooly	20,554	26,567	18,146
Dougherty	16,035	13,679	12,206
Douglas	8,953	8,745	7,794
Early	18,122	14,828	9,792
Echols	3,309	3,209	3,079
Effingham	9,971	8,334	5,599
Elbert	24,125	19,729	15,376
Emanuel	25,140	21,279	14,703
Fannin	12,574	11,214	8,724
Fayette	10,966	10,114	8,728
Floyd	36,736	33,113	28,391
Forsyth	11,940	11,550	11,155
Franklin	17,894	17,700	14,670
Fulton	177,733	117,363	84,655
Gilmer	9,237	10,198	9,074
Glascock	4,669	4,516	3,720
Glynn	15,720	14,317	13,420
Gordon	15,861	14,119	12,758
Grady	18,457	.....	.....
Greene	18,512	16,542	17,051
Gwinnett	28,824	25,585	19,899
Habersham	10,134	13,604	11,573
Hall	25,730	20,752	18,047
Hancock	19,189	18,277	17,149
Haralson	13,514	11,922	11,316
Harris	17,886	18,009	16,797
Hart	16,216	14,492	10,887
Heard	11,189	11,177	9,557
Henry	19,927	18,602	16,220
Houston	23,609	22,641	21,613
Irwin	10,461	13,645	6,316
Jackson	30,169	24,039	19,176
Jasper	16,552	15,033	13,879
Jeff Davis	6,050	.....	.....
Jefferson	21,379	18,212	17,213
Jenkins	11,520	.....	.....

GEORGIA Cont'd.

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Johnson	12,897	11,409	6,129
Jones	13,103	13,358	12,709
Laurens	35,501	25,908	13,747
Lee	11,679	10,344	9,074
Liberty	12,924	13,093	12,887
Lincoln	8,714	7,156	6,146
Lowndes	24,436	20,036	15,102
Lumpkin	5,444	7,433	6,867
McDuffie	10,325	9,804	8,789
McIntosh	6,442	6,537	6,470
Macon	15,016	14,093	13,183
Madison	16,851	13,224	11,024
Marion	9,147	10,080	7,728
Meriwether	25,180	23,339	20,740
Miller	7,986	6,319	4,275
Milton	7,239	6,763	6,208
Mitchell	22,114	14,767	10,906
Monroe	20,450	20,682	19,137
Montgomery	19,638	16,359	9,248
Morgan	19,717	15,813	16,041
Murray	9,763	8,623	8,461
Muscogee	36,227	29,836	27,761
Newton	18,449	16,734	14,310
Oconee	11,104	8,602	7,713
Oglethorpe	18,680	17,881	16,951
Paulding	14,124	12,969	11,948
Pickens	9,041	8,641	8,182
Pierce	10,749	8,100	6,379
Pike	19,495	18,761	16,300
Polk	20,203	17,856	14,945
Pulaski	22,835	18,489	16,559
Putnam	13,876	13,436	14,842
Quitman	4,594	4,701	4,471
Rabun	5,562	6,285	5,606
Randolph	18,841	16,847	15,267
Richmond	58,886	53,735	45,194
Rockdale	8,916	7,515	6,813
Schley	5,213	5,499	5,443
Screven	20,202	19,252	14,424
Spalding	19,741	17,619	13,117
Stephens	9,728	.....	.....
Stewart	13,437	15,856	15,682
Sumter	29,092	26,212	22,107
Talbot	11,696	12,197	13,258
Taliaferro	8,766	7,912	7,291
Tattnall	18,569	20,419	10,253
Taylor	10,839	9,846	8,666
Telfair	13,288	10,083	5,477
Terrell	22,003	19,023	14,503
Thomas	29,071	31,076	26,154
Tift	11,487	.....	.....
Toombs	11,206	.....	.....
Towns	3,932	4,748	4,064
Troup	26,228	24,002	20,723
Turner	10,075	.....	.....
Twiggs	10,736	8,716	8,195
Union	6,918	8,481	7,749
Upson	12,757	13,670	12,188
Walker	18,692	15,661	13,282
Walton	25,393	20,942	17,467
Ware	22,957	13,761	8,811
Warren	11,860	11,463	10,957
Washington	28,174	28,227	25,237
Wayne	13,069	9,449	7,485
Webster	6,151	6,618	5,695
White	5,110	5,912	6,151
Whitfield	15,934	14,509	12,916
Wilcox	13,486	11,097	7,980

GEORGIA Cont'd.

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Wilkes	23,441	20,866	18,081
Wilkinson	10,078	11,440	10,721
Worth	19,147	18,664	10,048
The State	2,609,121	2,216,331	1,837,353

IDAHO

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Ada	29,088	11,559	8,368
Bannock	19,242	11,702	.....
Bear Lake	7,729	7,051	6,057
Bingham	23,306	10,447	13,575
Blaine	8,387	4,900	.....
Boise	5,250	4,174	3,342
Bonner	13,588	.....	.....
Canyon	25,323	7,497	.....
Cassia	7,197	3,951	3,143
Custer	3,001	2,049	2,176
Elmore	4,785	2,286	1,870
Fremont	24,606	12,821	.....
Idaho	12,384	9,121	2,955
Kootenai	22,747	10,216	4,108
Latah	18,818	13,451	9,173
Lemhi	4,786	3,446	1,915
Lincoln	12,676	1,784	.....
Nez Perce	24,860	13,748	2,847
Oneida	15,170	8,933	6,819
Owyhee	4,044	3,804	2,021
Shoshone	13,963	11,950	5,382
Twin Falls	13,543	.....	.....
Washington	11,101	6,882	3,036
The State	325,594	161,772	a84,385

(a)Includes population of Alturas and Logan counties (population 2,629 and 4,169, respectively, in 1890) absorbed by other counties since 1890.

ILLINOIS

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Adams	64,588	67,058	61,888
Alexander	22,741	19,384	16,563
Bond	17,075	16,078	14,550
Boone	15,481	15,791	12,203
Brown	10,397	11,557	11,951
Bureau	43,975	41,112	35,014
Calhoun	8,610	8,917	7,652
Carroll	18,035	18,963	18,320
Cass	17,372	17,222	15,963
Champaign	51,829	47,622	42,159
Christian	34,594	32,790	30,531
Clark	23,517	24,033	21,899
Clay	18,661	19,553	16,772
Clinton	22,832	19,824	17,411
Coles	34,517	34,146	30,093
Cook	2,405,233	1,838,735	1,191,922
Crawford	26,281	19,240	17,283
Cumberland	14,281	16,124	15,443
Dekalb	33,457	31,756	27,066
Dewitt	18,906	18,972	17,011
Douglas	19,591	19,097	17,669
Dupage	33,432	28,196	22,551

ILLINOIS Cont'd.

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Edgar	27,336	28,273	26,787
Edwards	10,049	10,345	9,444
Effingham	20,055	20,465	19,358
Fayette	28,075	28,065	23,367
Ford	17,096	18,359	17,035
Franklin	25,943	19,675	17,138
Fulton	49,549	46,201	43,110
Gallatin	14,628	15,836	14,935
Greene	22,363	23,402	23,791
Grundy	24,162	24,136	21,024
Hamilton	18,227	20,197	17,800
Hancock	30,638	32,215	31,907
Hardin	7,015	7,448	7,234
Henderson	9,724	10,836	9,[illegible]
Henry	41,736	40,049	33,338
Iroquois	35,543	38,014	35,167
Jackson	35,143	33,871	27,809
Jasper	18,157	20,160	18,188
Jefferson	29,111	28,153	22,590
Jersey	13,954	14,6[illegible]	14,810
Jo Daviess	22,657	24,533	25,101
Johnson	14,331	15,667	15,013
Kane	91,862	78,792	65,061
Kankakee	40,752	37,154	28,732
Kendall	10,777	11,467	12,106
Knox	46,159	43,612	38,752
Lake	55,058	34,504	24,235
Lasalle	90,132	87,776	80,798
Lawrence	22,661	16,523	14,693
Lee	27,750	29,894	26,187
Livingston	40,465	42,035	38,455
Logan	30,216	28,680	25,489
McDonough	26,887	28,412	27,467
McHenry	32,509	29,759	26,114
McLean	68,008	67,843	63,036
Macon	54,186	44,003	38,083
Macoupin	50,685	42,256	40,380
Madison	89,847	64,694	51,535
Marion	35,094	30,446	24,341
Marshall	15,679	16,370	13,653
Mason	17,377	17,491	16,067
Massac	14,200	13,110	11,313
Menard	12,796	14,336	13,120
Mercer	19,723	20,945	18,545
Monroe	13,508	13,847	12,948
Montgomery	35,311	30,836	30,003
Morgan	34,420	35,006	32,636
Moultrie	14,630	15,224	14,481
Ogle	27,864	29,129	28,710
Peoria	100,255	88,608	70,378
Perry	22,088	19,830	17,529
Platt	16,376	17,706	17,062
Pike	28,622	31,595	31,000
Pope	11,215	13,585	14,016
Pulaski	15,650	14,554	11,355
Putnam	7,561	4,746	4,730
Randolph	29,120	28,001	25,049
Richland	15,970	16,391	15,019
Rock Island	70,404	55,249	41,917
St. Clair	119,870	86,685	66,571
Saline	30,204	21,685	19,342
Sangamon	91,024	71,593	61,195
Schuyler	14,852	16,129	16,013
Scott	10,067	10,455	10,304
Shelby	31,693	32,126	31,191
Stark	10,098	10,186	9,982
Stephenson	36,821	34,933	31,338
Tazewell	34,027	33,221	29,556

STATES BY COUNTIES

ILLINOIS Cont'd.

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Union	21,856	22,610	21,549
Vermilion	77,996	65,635	49,905
Wabash	14,913	12,583	11,866
Warren	23,313	23,163	21,281
Washington	18,759	19,526	19,262
Wayne	25,697	27,626	23,806
White	23,052	25,386	25,005
Whiteside	34,507	34,710	30,854
Will	84,371	74,764	62,007
Williamson	45,098	27,796	22,226
Winnebago	63,153	47,845	39,938
Woodford	20,506	21,822	21,429
The State	5,638,591	4,821,550	3,826,351

INDIANA

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Adams	21,840	22,232	20,181
Allen	93,386	77,270	66,689
Bartholomew	24,813	24,594	23,867
Benton	12,688	13,123	11,903
Blackford	15,820	17,213	10,461
Boone	24,673	26,321	26,572
Brown	7,975	9,727	10,308
Carroll	17,970	19,953	20,021
Cass	36,368	34,545	31,152
Clark	30,260	31,835	30,259
Clay	32,535	34,285	30,536
Clinton	26,674	28,202	27,370
Crawford	12,057	13,476	13,941
Daviess	27,747	29,914	26,227
Dearborn	21,396	22,194	23,364
Decatur	18,793	19,518	19,277
Dekalb	25,054	25,711	24,307
Delaware	51,414	49,624	30,131
Dubois	19,843	20,357	20,253
Elkhart	49,008	45,052	39,201
Fayette	14,415	13,495	12,630
Floyd	30,293	30,118	29,458
Fountain	20,439	21,446	19,558
Franklin	15,335	16,388	18,366
Fulton	16,879	17,453	16,746
Gibson	30,137	30,099	24,920
Grant	51,426	54,693	31,493
Greene	36,873	28,530	24,379
Hamilton	27,026	29,914	26,123
Hancock	19,030	19,189	17,829
Harrison	20,232	21,702	20,786
Hendricks	20,840	21,292	21,498
Henry	29,758	25,088	23,879
Howard	33,177	28,575	26,186
Huntington	28,982	28,901	27,644
Jackson	24,727	26,633	24,139
Jasper	13,044	14,292	11,185
Jay	24,961	26,818	23,478
Jefferson	20,483	22,913	24,507
Jennings	14,203	15,757	14,608
Johnson	20,394	20,223	19,561
Knox	39,183	32,746	28,044
Kosciusko	27,936	29,109	28,645
Lagrange	15,148	15,284	15,615
Lake	82,864	37,802	23,886
Laporte	45,797	38,386	34,445
Lawrence	30,625	25,729	19,792
Madison	65,224	70,470	36,487

INDIANA Cont'd.

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Marion	263,661	197,227	141,156
Marshall	24,175	25,119	23,818
Martin	12,950	14,711	13,973
Miami	29,350	28,344	25,823
Monroe	23,426	20,873	17,673
Montgomery	29,296	29,388	28,025
Morgan	21,182	20,457	18,643
Newton	10,504	10,448	8,803
Noble	24,009	23,533	23,359
Ohio	4,329	4,724	4,955
Orange	17,192	16,854	14,678
Owen	14,053	15,149	15,040
Parke	22,214	23,000	20,296
Perry	18,078	18,778	18,240
Pike	19,684	20,486	18,544
Porter	20,540	19,175	18,052
Posey	21,670	22,333	21,529
Pulaski	13,312	14,033	11,233
Putnam	20,520	21,478	22,335
Randolph	29,013	28,653	28,085
Ripley	19,452	19,881	19,350
Rush	19,349	20,148	19,034
St. Joseph	84,312	58,881	42,457
Scott	8,323	8,307	7,833
Shelby	26,802	26,491	25,454
Spencer	20,676	22,407	22,060
Starke	10,567	10,431	7,339
Steuben	14,274	15,219	14,478
Sullivan	32,439	26,005	21,877
Switzerland	9,914	11,840	12,514
Tippecanoe	40,063	38,659	35,078
Tipton	17,459	19,116	18,157
Union	6,260	6,748	7,006
Vanderburg	77,438	71,769	59,809
Vermilion	18,865	15,252	13,154
Vigo	87,930	62,035	50,195
Wabash	26,926	28,235	27,126
Warren	10,899	11,371	10,955
Warrick	21,911	22,329	21,161
Washington	17,445	19,409	18,619
Wayne	43,757	38,970	37,628
Wells	22,418	23,449	21,514
White	17,602	19,138	15,671
Whitley	16,892	17,328	17,768
The State	2,700,876	2,516,462	2,192,404

IOWA

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Adair	14,420	16,192	14,534
Adams	10,998	13,601	12,292
Allamakee	17,328	18,711	17,907
Appanoose	28,701	25,927	18,961
Audubon	12,671	13,626	12,412
Benton	23,156	25,177	24,178
Blackhawk	44,865	32,399	24,219
Boone	27,626	28,200	23,772
Bremer	15,843	16,305	14,630
Buchanan	19,748	21,427	18,997
Buena Vista	15,981	16,975	13,548
Butler	17,119	17,955	15,463
Calhoun	17,090	18,569	13,107
Carroll	20,117	20,319	18,828
Cass	19,047	21,274	19,645
Cedar	17,765	19,371	18,253
Cerro Gordo	25,011	20,672	14,864

IOWA Cont'd.

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Cherokee	16,741	16,570	15,659
Chickasaw	15,375	17,037	15,019
Clarke	10,736	12,440	11,332
Clay	12,766	13,401	9,309
Clayton	25,576	27,750	26,733
Clinton	45,394	43,832	41,199
Crawford	20,041	21,685	18,894
Dallas	23,628	23,058	20,479
Davis	13,315	15,620	15,258
Decatur	16,347	18,115	15,643
Delaware	17,888	19,185	17,349
Des Moines	36,145	35,989	35,324
Dickinson	8,137	7,995	4,328
Dubuque	57,450	56,403	49,848
Emmet	9,816	9,936	4,274
Fayette	27,919	29,845	23,141
Floyd	17,119	17,754	15,424
Franklin	14,780	14,996	12,871
Fremont	15,623	18,546	16,842
Greene	16,023	17,820	15,797
Grundy	13,574	13,757	13,215
Guthrie	17,374	18,729	17,380
Hamilton	19,242	19,514	15,319
Hancock	12,731	13,752	7,621
Hardin	20,921	22,794	19,003
Harrison	23,162	25,597	21,356
Henry	18,640	20,022	18,895
Howard	12,920	14,512	11,182
Humboldt	12,182	12,667	9,836
Ida	11,296	12,327	10,705
Iowa	18,409	19,544	18,270
Jackson	21,258	23,615	22,771
Jasper	27,034	26,976	24,943
Jefferson	15,951	17,437	15,184
Johnson	25,914	24,817	23,082
Jones	19,050	21,954	20,233
Keokuk	21,160	24,979	23,862
Kossuth	21,971	22,720	13,120
Lee	36,702	39,719	37,715
Linn	60,720	55,392	45,303
Louisa	12,855	13,516	11,873
Lucas	13,462	16,126	14,563
Lyon	14,624	13,165	8,680
Madison	15,621	17,710	15,977
Mahaska	29,860	34,273	28,805
Marion	22,995	24,159	23,058
Marshall	30,279	29,991	25,842
Mills	15,811	16,764	14,548
Mitchell	13,435	14,916	13,299
Monona	16,633	17,980	14,515
Monroe	25,429	17,985	13,666
Montgomery	16,604	17,803	15,848
Muscatine	29,505	28,242	24,504
O'Brien	17,262	16,985	13,060
Osceola	8,956	8,725	5,574
Page	24,002	24,187	21,348
Palo Alto	13,845	14,354	9,318
Plymouth	23,129	22,209	19,568
Pocahontas	14,808	15,339	9,553
Polk	110,438	82,624	65,410
Pottawattamie	55,832	54,336	47,430
Poweshiek	19,589	19,414	18,394
Ringgold	12,904	15,325	13,556
Sac	16,555	17,639	14,522
Scott	60,000	51,558	43,164
Shelby	16,552	17,932	17,611
Sioux	25,248	23,337	18,370
Story	24,083	23,159	18,127

IOWA Cont'd.

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Tama	22,156	24,585	21,651
Taylor	16,312	18,784	16,384
Union	16,616	19,928	16,900
Van Buren	15,020	17,354	16,253
Wapello	37,743	35,426	30,426
Warren	18,194	20,376	18,269
Washington	19,925	20,718	18,468
Wayne	16,184	17,491	15,670
Webster	34,629	31,757	21,582
Winnebago	11,914	12,725	7,325
Winneshiek	21,729	23,731	22,528
Woodbury	67,616	54,610	55,632
Worth	9,950	10,887	9,247
Wright	17,951	18,227	12,057
The State	2,224,771	2,231,853	1,911,896

KANSAS

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Allen	27,640	19,507	13,509
Anderson	13,829	13,938	14,203
Atchison	28,107	28,606	26,758
Barber	9,916	6,594	7,973
Barton	17,876	13,784	13,172
Bourbon	24,007	24,712	28,575
Brown	21,314	22,369	20,319
Butler	23,059	23,363	24,055
Chase	7,527	8,246	8,233
Chautauqua	11,429	11,804	12,297
Cherokee	38,162	42,694	27,770
Cheyenne	4,248	2,640	4,401
Clark	4,093	1,701	2,357
Clay	15,251	15,833	16,146
Cloud	18,388	18,071	19,295
Coffey	15,205	16,643	15,856
Comanche	3,281	1,619	2,549
Cowley	31,790	30,156	34,478
Crawford	51,178	38,809	30,286
Decatur	8,976	9,234	8,414
Dickinson	24,361	21,816	22,273
Doniphan	14,422	15,079	13,535
Douglas	24,724	25,096	23,961
Edwards	7,033	3,682	3,600
Elk	10,128	11,443	12,216
Ellis	12,170	8,626	7,942
Ellsworth	10,444	9,626	9,272
Finney (a)	6,908	3,469	3,350
Ford	11,393	5,497	5,308
Franklin	20,884	21,354	20,279
Geary	12,681	10,744	10,423
Gove	6,044	2,441	2,994
Graham	8,700	5,173	5,029
Grant	1,087	422	1,308
Gray	3,121	1,264	2,415
Greeley	1,335	493	1,264
Greenwood	16,060	16,196	16,309
Hamilton	3,360	1,426	2,027
Harper	14,748	10,310	13,266
Harvey	19,200	17,591	17,601
Haskell	993	457	1,077
Hodgeman	2,930	2,032	2,395
Jackson	16,861	17,117	14,626

KANSAS Cont'd

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Jefferson	15,826	533	16,620
Jewell	18,148	420	19,349
Johnson	18,288	,104	17,385
Kearny	3,206	,107	1,571
Kingman	13,386	),663	11,823
Kiowa	6,174	2,365	2,873
Labette	31,423	7,387	27,586
Lane	2,603	1,563	2,060
Leavenworth	41,207	40,940	38,485
Lincoln	10,142	9,886	9,709
Linn	14,735	16,689	17,215
Logan	4,240	1,962	3,384
Lyon	24,927	25,074	23,196
McPherson	21,521	21,421	21,614
Marion	22,41[illegible]	20,676	20,539
Marshall	23,88	24,355	23,912
Meade	5,05	1,581	2,542
Miami	20,03	21,641	19,614
Mitchell	14,08	14,647	15,037
Montgomery	49,4[illegible]	29,039	23,104
Morris	12,3	11,967	11,381
Morton	1,3[illegible]	304	724
Nemaha	19,02	20,376	19,249
Neosho	23,74	19,254	18,561
Ness	5,53	4,535	4,944
Norton	11,14	11,325	10,617
Osage	19,05	23,659	25,062
Osborne	12,27	11,844	12,083
Ottawa	11,11	11,182	12,581
Pawnee	8,59	5,084	5,204
Phillips	1,150	14,442	13,661
Pottawatomie	1,522	18,470	17,722
Pratt	1,156	7,085	8,118
Rawlins	,380	5,241	6,756
Reno	3,853	29,027	27,079
Republic	,447	18,248	19,002
Rice	5,106	14,745	14,451
Riley	5,783	13,828	13,183
Rooks	1,282	7,960	8,018
Rush	7,826	6,134	5,204
Russell	10,800	8,489	7,333
Saline	20,338	17,076	17,442
Scott	3,047	1,098	1,262
Sedgwick	73,095	44,037	43,626
Seward	4,091	822	1,503
Shawnee	61,874	53,727	49,172
Sheridan	5,651	3,819	3,733
Sherman	4,549	3,341	5,261
Smith	15,365	16,384	15,613
Stafford	12,510	9,829	8,520
Stanton	1,034	327	1,031
Stevens	2,453	620	1,418
Sumner	30,654	25,631	30,271
Thomas	5,455	4,112	5,538
Trego	5,398	2,722	2,535
Wabaunsee	12,721	12,813	11,720
Wallace	2,759	1,178	2,468
Washington	20,229	21,963	22,894
Wichita	2,006	1,197	1,827
Wilson	19,810	15,621	15,286
Woodson	9,450	10,022	9,021
Wyandotte	100,068	73,227	54,407
The State	1,690,949	1,470,495	1,427,096

(a) Garfeld county (population 881 in 1890) annexed to Finney county in 1893.

KENTUCKY

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Adair	16,503	14,888	13,721
Allen	14,882	14,657	13,692
Anderson	10,146	10,051	10,610
Ballard	12,690	10,761	8,390
Barren	25,293	23,197	21,490
Bath	13,988	14,734	12,813
Bell	28,447	15,701	10,312
Boone	9,420	11,170	12,246
Bourbon	17,462	18,069	16,976
Boyd	23,444	18,834	14,033
Boyle	14,668	13,817	12,948
Bracken	10,308	12,137	12,369
Breathitt	17,540	14,322	8,705
Breckinridge	21,034	20,534	18,976
Bullitt	9,487	9,602	8,291
Butler	15,805	15,896	13,956
Caldwell	14,063	14,510	13,186
Calloway	19,867	17,633	14,675
Campbell	59,369	54,223	44,208
Carlisle	9,048	10,195	7,612
Carroll	8,110	9,825	9,266
Carter	21,966	20,228	17,204
Casey	15,479	15,144	11,848
Christian	38,845	37,962	34,118
Clark	17,987	16,694	15,434
Clay	17,789	15,364	12,447
Clinton	8,153	7,871	7,047
Crittenden	13,296	15,191	13,119
Cumberland	9,846	8,962	8,452
Daviess	41,020	38,667	33,120
Edmonson	10,469	10,080	8,005
Elliott	9,814	10,387	9,214
Estill	12,273	11,669	10,836
Fayette	47,715	42,071	35,698
Fleming	16,066	17,074	16,078
Floyd	18,623	15,552	11,256
Franklin	21,135	20,852	21,267
Fulton	14,114	11,546	10,005
Gallatin	4,697	5,163	4,611
Garrard	11,894	12,042	11,138
Grant	10,581	13,239	12,671
Graves	33,539	33,204	28,534
Grayson	19,958	19,878	18,688
Green	11,871	12,255	11,463
Greenup	18,475	15,432	11,911
Hancock	8,512	8,914	9,214
Hardin	22,696	22,937	21,304
Harlan	10,566	9,838	6,197
Harrison	16,873	18,570	16,914
Hart	18,173	18,390	16,439
Henderson	29,352	32,907	29,536
Henry	13,716	14,620	14,164
Hickman	11,750	11,745	11,637
Hopkins	34,291	30,995	23,505
Jackson	10,734	10,561	8,261
Jefferson	262,920	232,549	188,598
Jessamine	12,613	11,925	11,248
Johnson	17,482	13,730	11,027
Kenton	70,355	63,591	54,161
Knott	10,791	8,704	5,438
Knox	22,116	17,372	13,762
Larue	10,701	10,764	9,433
Laurel	19,872	17,592	13,747
Lawrence	20,067	19,612	17,702
Lee	9,531	7,988	6,205
Leslie	8,976	6,753	3,964
Letcher	10,623	9,172	6,920
Lewis	16,887	17,868	14,803

KENTUCKY Cont'd.

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Lincoln	17,897	17,059	15,962
Livingston	10,627	11,354	9,474
Logan	24,977	25,994	23,812
Lyon	9,423	9,319	7,628
McCracken	35,064	28,733	21,051
McLean	13,241	12,448	9,887
Madison	26,951	25,607	24,348
Magoffin	13,654	12,006	9,196
Marion	16,330	16,290	15,648
Marshall	15,771	13,692	11,287
Martin	7,291	5,780	4,209
Mason	18,611	20,446	20,773
Meade	9,783	10,533	9,484
Menifee	6 153	6,818	4,666
Mercer	14,063	14,426	15,034
Metcalfe	10,453	9,988	9,871
Monroe	13,663	13,053	10,989
Montgomery	12,868	12,834	12,367
Morgan	16,259	12,792	11,249
Muhlenberg	28,598	20,741	17,955
Nelson	16,830	16,587	16,417
Nicholas	10,601	11,952	10,764
Ohio	27,642	27,287	22,946
Oldham	7,248	7,078	6,754
Owen	14,248	17,553	17,676
Owsley	7,979	6,874	5,975
Pendleton	11,985	14,947	16,346
Perry	11,255	8,276	6,331
Pike	31,679	22,686	17,378
Powell	6,268	6,443	4,698
Pulaski	35,986	31,293	25,731
Robertson	4,121	4,900	4,684
Rockcastle	14,473	12,416	9,841
Rowan	9,438	8,277	6,129
Russell	10,861	9,695	8,136
Scott	16,956	18,076	16,546
Shelby	18,041	18,340	16,521
Simpson	11,460	11,624	10,878
Spencer	7,567	7,406	6,760
Taylor	11,961	11,075	9,353
Todd	16,488	17,371	16,814
Trigg	14,539	14,073	13,902
Trimble	6,512	7,272	7,140
Union	19,886	21,326	18,229
Warren	30,579	29,970	30,158
Washington	13,940	14,182	13,622
Wayne	17,518	14,892	12,852
Webster	20,974	20,097	17,196
Whitley	31,982	25,015	17,590
Wolfe	9,864	8,764	7,180
Woodford	12,571	13,134	12,380
The State	2,289,905	2,147,174	1,858,635

LOUISIANA

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Acadia	31,847	23,483	13,231
Ascension	23,887	24,142	19,545
Assumption	24,128	21,620	19,629
Avoyelles	34,102	29,701	25,112
Bienville	21,776	17,588	14,108
Bossier	21,738	24,153	20,330
Caddo	58,200	44,499	31,555
Calcasieu	62,767	30,428	20,176
Caldwell	8,593	6,917	5,814
Cameron	4,288	3,952	2,828

LOUISIANA Cont'd.

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Catahoula	10,415	16,351	12,002
Claiborne	25,050	23,029	23,312
Concordia	14,278	13,559	14,871
De Soto	27,689	25,063	19,860
East Baton Rouge	44,580	31,153	25,922
East Carroll	1,637	11,373	12,362
East Feliciana	20,055	20,443	17,903
Franklin	11,989	8,890	6,900
Grant	5,958	12,902	8,270
Iberia	1,262	29,015	20,997
Iberville	1,954	27,006	21,848
Jackson	8,818	9,119	7,453
Jefferson	1,247	15,321	13,221
La Salle	1,402	.....	.....
Lafayette	12,733	22,825	15,966
Lafourche	31,111	28,882	22,095
Lincoln	11,485	15,898	14,753
Livingston	11,627	8,100	5,769
Madison	11,676	12,322	14,135
Morehouse	21,886	16,634	16,786
Natchitoches	36,655	33,216	25,836
Orleans	339,075	287,104	242,039
Ouachita	25,530	20,947	17,985
Plaquemines	12,124	13,039	12,541
Pointe Coupee	25,139	25,777	19,613
Rapides	44,755	39,578	27,642
Red River	11,142	11,548	11,318
Richland	15,719	11,116	10,230
Sabine	19,884	15,421	9,390
St. Bernard	5,271	5,031	4,326
St. Charles	11,201	9,072	7,737
St. Helena	9,117	8,479	8,062
St. James	23,006	20,197	15,715
St. John the Baptist	14,333	12,330	11,359
St. Landry	66,666	52,906	40,250
St. Martin	23,070	18,940	14,884
St. Mary	39,368	34,145	22,416
St. Tammany	18,917	13,335	10,160
Tangipahoa	29,160	17,625	12,655
Tensas	17,060	19,070	16,647
Terrebonne	28,320	24,464	20,167
Union	20,451	18,520	17,304
Vermilion	26,390	20,705	14,234
Vernon	17,384	10,327	5,903
Washington	18,886	9,628	6,700
Webster	19,186	15,125	12,466
W. Baton Rouge	12,636	10,285	8,363
West Carroll	6,249	3,685	3,748
West Feliciana	13,449	5,994	15,062
Winn	18,357	9,648	7,082
The State	1,656,388	1,38,625	1.118,587

MAINE

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Androscoggin	59,822	54,242	48,968
Aroostook	74,664	60,744	49,589
Cumberland	112,014	100689	90,949
Franklin	19,119	18444	17,053
Hancock	35,575	37241	37,312
Kennebec	62,863	59,117	57,012
Knox	28,981	30,506	31,473
Lincoln	18.216	19,669	21,996
Oxford	36,256	32,228	30,586
Penobscot	85,285	76,246	72,865

STATES BY COUNTIES

MAINE Cont'd.

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Piscataquis	19,887	16,949	16,134
Sagadahoc	18,574	20,330	19,452
Somerset	36,301	33,849	32,627
Waldo	23,383	24,185	27,759
Washington	42,905	45.232	44,482
York	68,526	64,885	62,829
The State	742,371	694,466	661,086

MARYLAND

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Allegany	62,411	53,694	41,571
Anne Arundel	39,553	39,620	34,094
Baltimore	122,399	90,755	72,909
Baltimore city	558,485	508,957	434,439
Calvert	10,325	10,223	9,860
Caroline	19,216	16,248	13,903
Carroll	33,934	33,860	32,376
Cecil	23,759	24,662	25,851
Charles	16,386	17,662	15,191
Dorchester	28,669	27,962	24,843
Frederick	52,673	51,920	49,512
Garrett	20,105	17,701	14,213
Harford	27,965	28,269	28,993
Howard	16,106	16,715	16,269
Kent	16,957	18,786	17,471
Montgomery	32,089	30,451	27,185
Prince Georges	36,147	29,898	26,080
Queen Annes	16,839	18,364	18,461
St. Marys	17,030	17,182	15,819
Somerset	26,455	25,923	24,155
Talbot	19,620	20,342	19,736
Washington	48,671	45,133	39,782
Wicomico	26,815	22,852	19,930
Worcester	21,841	20,865	19,747
The State	1,294,450	1,188,044	1,042,390

MASSACHUSETTS

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Barnstable	27,542	27,826	29,172
Berkshire	105,259	95,667	81,108
Bristol	318,573	252,029	186,465
Dukes	4,504	4,561	4,369
Essex	436,477	357,030	299,995
Franklin	43,600	41,209	38,610
Hampden	231,369	175,603	135,713
Hampshire	63,327	58,820	51,859
Middlesex	669,915	565,696	431,167
Nantucket	2,962	3,006	3,268
Norfolk	187,506	151,539	118,950
Plymouth	144,337	113,985	92,700
Suffolk	731,388	611,417	484,780
Worcester	399,657	346,958	280,787
The State	3,366,416	2,805,346	2,238,943

MICHIGAN

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Alcona	5,703	5,691	5,409
Alger	7,675	5,868	1,238
Allegan	39,819	38,812	38,961
Alpena	19,965	18,254	15,581

MICHIGAN Cont'd.

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Antrim	15,692	16,568	10,413
Arenac	9,640	9,821	5,683
Baraga	6,127	4,320	3,036
Barry	22,633	22,514	23,783
Bay	68,238	62,378	56,412
Benzie	10,638	9,685	5,237
Berrien	53,622	49,165	41,285
Branch	25,605	27,811	26,791
Calhoun	56,638	49,315	43,501
Cass	20,624	20,876	20,953
Charlevoix	19,157	13,956	9,686
Cheboygan	17,872	15,516	11,986
Chippewa	24,472	21,338	12,019
Clare	9,240	8,360	7,558
Clinton	23,129	25,136	26,509
Crawford	3,934	2,943	2,962
Delta	30,108	23.881	15,330
Dickinson	20,524	17,890	(b)
Eaton	30,499	31,668	32,094
Emmet	18,561	15,931	8,756
Genesee	64,555	41,804	39,430
Gladwin	8,413	6,564	4,208
Gogebic	23,333	16,738	13,166
Grand Traverse	23,784	20,479	13,355
Gratiot	28,820	29,889	28,668
Hillsdale	29,673	29,865	30,660
Houghton	88,098	66,063	35,389
Huron	34,758	34,162	28,545
Ingham	53,310	39,818	37,666
Ionia	33,550	34.329	32,801
Iosco	9,753	10,246	15,224
Iron	15,164	8,990	4,432
Isabella	23,029	22,784	18,784
Jackson	53,426	48,222	45,031
Kalamazoo	60,427	44,310	39,273
Kalkaska	8,097	7,133	5,160
Kent	159,145	129,714	109,922
Keweenaw	7,156	3,217	2,894
Lake	4,939	4,957	6,505
Lapeer	26,033	27,641	29,213
Leelanau	10,608	10,556	7,944
Lenawee	47,907	48,406	48,443
Livingston	17,736	19,664	20,858
Luce	4,004	2,983	2,455
Mackinac	9,249	7,703	7,830
Macomb	32,606	33,244	31,813
Manistee	26,688	27,856	24,230
Marquette	46,739	41,239	39,521
Mason	21,832	18,885	16,385
Mecosta	19,466	20,693	19,697
Menominee	25,648	27,046	33,639
Midland	14,005	14,439	10,657
Missaukee	10,606	9,308	5,048
Monroe	32,917	32,754	32,337
Montcalm	32,069	32,754	32,637
Montmorency	3,755	3,234	1,487
Muskegon	40,577	37,036	40,013
Newaygo	19,220	17,673	20,476
Oakland	49,576	44,792	41,245
Oceana	18,379	16,644	15,698
Ogemaw	8,907	7,765	5,583
Ontonagon	8,650	6,197	3,756
Osceola	17,889	17,859	14,630
Oscoda	2,027	1,468	1,904
Otsego	6,552	6,175	4,272
Ottawa	45,301	39,667	35,358
Presque Isle	11,249	8,821	4,687
Roscommon	2,274	1,787	2,033

MICHIGAN Cont'd.

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Saginaw	89,290	81,222	82,273
St. Clair	52,341	55,228	52,105
St. Joseph	25,499	23,889	25,356
Sanilac	33,930	35,055	32,589
Schoolcraft	8,681	7,889	5,818
Shiawassee	33,246	33,866	30,952
Tuscola	34,913	35,890	32,508
Van Buren	33,185	33,274	30,541
Washtenaw	44,714	47,761	42,210
Wayne	531,590	348,793	257,114
Wexford	20,769	16,845	11,278
The State	2,810,173	2,420,982	a2,093,889

(a) Includes population (860) of Manitou annexed to Charlevoix and Leelanau in 1896, and (135) of Isle Royal annexed to Keweenaw in 1897.

(b) Organized from parts of Iron, Marquette and Menominee in 1891.

MINNESOTA

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Aitkin	10,371	6,743	2,462
Anoka	12,493	11,313	9,884
Becker (a)	18,840	14,375	9,401
Beltrami	19,337	11,030	312
Benton	11,615	9,912	6,284
Bigstone	9,367	8,731	5,722
Blue Earth	29,337	32,263	29,210
Brown	20,134	19,787	15,817
Carlton	17,559	10,017	5,272
Carver	17.455	17,544	16,532
Cass	11,620	7,777	1,247
Chippewa	13,458	12,499	8,555
Chisago	13,537	13,248	10,359
Clay	19,640	17,942	11,517
Clearwater (a)	6,870	.....	.....
Cook	1,336	810	98
Cottonwood	12,651	12,069	7,412
Crow Wing	16,861	14,250	8,852
Dakota	25,171	21,733	20,240
Dodge	12,094	13,340	10,864
Douglas	17,669	17,964	14,606
Faribault	19,949	22,055	16,708
Fillmore	25,680	28,238	25,966
Freeborn	22,282	21,838	17,962
Goodhue	31,637	31,137	28,806
Grant	9,114	8,935	6,875
Hennepin	333,480	228,340	185,294
Houston	14,297	15,400	14,653
Hubbard	9,831	6,578	1,412
Isanti	12,615	11,675	7,607
Itasca	17,208	4,573	743
Jackson	14,491	14,793	8,924
Kanabec	6,461	4,614	1,579
Kandiyohi	18,969	18,416	13,997
Kittson	9,669	7,889	5,387
Koochiching	6,431	.....	.....
Lac qui Parle	15,435	14,289	10,382
Lake	8,011	4,654	1,299
Le Sueur	18,609	20,234	19,057
Lincoln	9,874	8,966	5,691
Lyon	15,722	14,591	9,501

MINNESOTA Cont'd.

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
McLeod	18,691	19,595	17,026
Mahnomen (a)	3,249	.....	.....
Marshall	16,338	15,698	9,130
Martin	17,518	16,936	9,403
Meeker	17,022	17,753	15,456
Mille Lacs	10,705	8,066	2,845
Morrison	24,053	22,891	13,325
Mower	22,640	22,335	18,019
Murray	11,755	11,911	6,692
Nicollet	14,125	14,774	13,382
Nobles	15,210	14,932	7,958
Norman	13,446	15,045	10,618
Olmsted	22,497	23,119	19,806
Otter Tail	46,036	45,375	34,232
Pine	15,878	11,546	4,052
Pipestone	9,553	9,264	5,132
Polk	36,001	35,429	30,192
Pope	12,746	12,577	10,032
Ramsey	223,675	170,554	139,796
Red Lake	15,940	12,195	.....
Redwood	18,425	17,261	9,386
Renville	23,123	23,693	17,099
Rice	25,911	26,080	23,968
Rock	10,222	9,668	6,817
Roseau	11,338	6,994	.....
St. Louis	163,274	82,932	44,862
Scott	14,888	15,147	13,831
Sheburne	8,136	7,281	5,908
Sibley	15,540	16,862	15,199
Stearns	47,733	44,464	34,844
Steele	16,146	16,524	13,232
Stevens	8,293	8,721	5,251
Swift	12,949	13,503	10,161
Todd	23,407	22,214	12,930
Traverse	8,049	7,573	4,516
Wabasha	18,554	18,924	16,972
Wadena	8,652	7,921	4,053
Waseca	13,466	14,760	13,313
Washington	26,013	27,808	25,992
Watonwan	11,382	11,496	7,746
Wilkin	9,063	8,080	4,346
Winona	33,398	35,686	33,797
Wright	28,082	29,157	24,164
Yellow Medicine	15,406	14,602	9,854
The State	2,075,708	1,751,394	1,301,826

(a) Includes population of part of White Earth Indian Reservation (population 3,486 in 1900) in Becker, Clearwater, and Mahnomen counties.

MISSISSIPPI

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Adams	25,265	30,111	26,031
Alcorn	18,159	14,987	13,115
Amite	22,954	20,708	18,198
Attala	28,851	26,248	22,213
Benton	10,245	10,510	10,585
Bolivar	48,905	35,427	29,980
Calhoun	17,726	16,512	14,688
Carroll	23,139	22,116	18,773
Chickasaw	22,846	19,892	19,891
Choctaw	14,357	13,036	10,847
Claiborne	17,403	20,787	14,516
Clarke	21,630	17,741	15,826
Clay	20,203	19,563	18,607

MISSISSIPPI Cont'd.

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Coahoma	34,217	26,293	18,342
Copiah	35,914	34,395	30,233
Covington	16,909	13,076	8,299
De Soto	23,130	24,751	24,183
Forrest	20,722	.....	.....
Franklin	15,193	13,678	10,424
George	6,599	.....	.....
Greene	6,050	6,795	3,906
Grenada	15,727	14,112	14,974
Hancock	11,207	11,886	8,318
Harrison	34,658	21,002	12,481
Hinds	63,726	52,577	39,279
Holmes	39,088	36,828	30,970
Issaquena	10,560	10,400	12,318
Itawamba	14,526	13,544	11,708
Jackson	15,451	16,513	11,251
Jasper	18,498	15,394	14,785
Jefferson	18,221	21,292	18,947
Jefferson Davis	12,860	.....	.....
Jones	29,885	17,846	8,333
Kemper	20,348	20,492	17,961
Lafayette	21,883	22,110	20,553
Lamar	11,741	.....	.....
Lauderdale	46,919	38,150	29,661
Lawrence	13,080	15,103	12,318
Leake	18,298	17,360	14,803
Lee	28,894	21,956	20,040
Leflore	36,290	23,834	16,869
Lincoln	28,597	21,552	17,912
Lowndes	30,703	29,095	27,047
Madison	33,505	32,493	27,321
Marion	15,599	13,501	9,532
Marshall	26,796	27,674	26,043
Monroe	35,178	31,216	30,730
Montgomery	17,706	16,536	14,459
Neshoba	17,980	12,726	11,146
Newton	23,085	19,708	16,625
Noxubee	28,503	30,846	27,338
Oktibbeha	19,676	20,183	17,694
Panola	31,274	29,027	26,977
Pearl River	10,593	6,697	2,957
Perry	7,685	14,682	6,494
Pike	37,272	27,545	21,203
Pontotoc	19,688	18,274	14,940
Prentiss	16,931	15,788	13,679
Quitman	11,593	5,435	3,286
Rankin	23,944	20,955	17,922
Scott	16,723	14,316	11,740
Sharkey	15,694	12,178	8,382
Simpson	17,201	12,800	10,138
Smith	16,603	13,055	10,635
Sunflower	28,787	16,084	9,384
Tallahatchie	29,078	19,600	14,361
Tate	19,714	20,618	19,253
Tippah	14,631	12,983	12,951
Tishomingo	13,067	10,124	9,302
Tunica	18,646	16,479	12,158
Union	18,997	16,522	15,606
Warren	37,488	40,912	33,164
Washington	48,933	49,216	40,414
Wayne	14,709	12,539	9,817
Webster	14,853	13,619	12,060
Wilkinson	18,075	21,453	17,592
Winston	17,139	14,124	12,089
Yalobusha	21,519	19,742	16,629
Yazoo	46,672	43,948	36,394
The State	1,797,114	1,551,270	1,289,600

MISSOURI

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Adair	22,700	21,728	17,417
Andrew	15,282	17,332	16,000
Atchison	13,604	16,501	15,533
Audrain	21,687	21,160	22,074
Barry	23,869	25,532	22,943
Barton	16,747	18,253	18,504
Bates	25,869	30,141	32,223
Benton	14,881	16,556	14,973
Bollinger	14,576	14,650	13,121
Boone	30,533	28,642	26,043
Buchanan	93,020	121,838	70,100
Butler	20,624	16,769	10,164
Caldwell	14,605	16,656	15,152
Callaway	24,400	25,984	25,131
Camden	11,582	13,113	10,040
Cape Girardeau	27,621	24,315	22,060
Carroll	23,098	26,455	25,742
Carter	5,504	6,706	4,659
Cass	22,973	23,636	23,301
Cedar	16,080	16,923	15,620
Chariton	23,503	26,826	26,254
Christian	15,832	16,939	14,017
Clark	12,811	15,383	15,126
Clay	20,302	18,903	19,856
Clinton	15,297	17,363	17,138
Cole	21,957	20,578	17,281
Cooper	20,311	22,532	22,707
Crawford	13,576	12,959	11,961
Dade	15,613	18,125	17,526
Dallas	13,181	13,903	12,647
Daviess	17,605	21,325	20,456
Dekalb	12,531	14,418	14,539
Dent	13,245	12,986	12,149
Douglas	16,664	16,802	14,111
Dunklin	30,328	21,706	15,085
Franklin	29,830	30,581	28,056
Gasconade	12,847	12,298	11,706
Gentry	16,820	20,554	19,018
Greene	63,831	52,713	48,616
Grundy	16,744	17,832	17,876
Harrison	20,466	24,398	21,033
Henry	27,242	28,054	28,235
Hickory	8,741	9,985	9,453
Holt	14,539	17,083	15,469
Howard	15,653	18,337	17,371
Howell	21,065	21,834	18,618
Iron	8,563	8,716	9,119
Jackson	283,522	195,193	160,510
Jasper	89,673	84,018	50,500
Jefferson	27,878	25,712	22,484
Johnson	26,297	27,843	28,132
Knox	12,403	13,479	13,501
Laclede	17,363	16,523	14,701
Lafayette	30,154	31,679	30,184
Lawrence	26,583	31,662	26,228
Lewis	15,514	16,724	15,935
Lincoln	17,033	18,352	18,346
Linn	25,253	25,503	24,121
Livingston	19,453	22,302	20,668
McDonald	13,539	13,574	11,283
Macon	30,868	33,018	30,575
Madison	11,273	9,975	9,268
Maries	10,088	9,616	8,600
Marion	30,572	26,331	26,233
Mercer	12,335	14,706	14,581
Miller	16,717	15,187	14,162
Mississippi	14,557	11,837	10,134
Moniteau	14,375	15,931	15,630

MISSOURI Cont'd.

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Monroe	18,304	19,716	20,790
Montgomery	15,604	16,571	16,850
Morgan	12,863	12,175	12,311
New Madrid	19,488	11,280	9,317
Newton	27,136	27,001	22,108
Nodaway	28,833	32,938	30,914
Oregon	14,681	13,906	10,467
Osage	14,283	14,096	13,080
Ozark	11,926	12,145	9,795
Pemiscot	19,559	12,115	5,975
Perry	14,898	15,134	13,237
Pettis	33,913	32,438	31,151
Phelps	15,796	14,194	12,636
Pike	22,556	25,744	26,321
Platte	14,429	16,193	16,248
Polk	21,561	23,255	20,339
Pulaski	11,438	10,394	9,387
Putnam	14,308	16,688	15,365
Ralls	12,913	12,287	12,294
Randolph	26,182	24,442	24,893
Ray	21,451	24,805	24,215
Reynolds	9,592	8,161	6,803
Ripley	13,099	13,186	8,512
St. Charles	24,695	24,474	22,977
St. Clair	16,412	17,907	16,747
St. Francois	35,738	24,051	17,347
St. Louis	82,417	50,040	36,307
St. Louis city	687,029	575,238	451,770
Ste. Genevieve	10,607	10,359	9,883
Saline	29,448	33,703	33,762
Schuyler	9,062	10,840	11,249
Scotland	11,869	13,232	12,674
Scott	22,372	13,092	11,228
Shannon	11,443	11,247	8,898
Shelby	14,864	16,167	15,642
Stoddard	27,807	24,669	17,327
Stone	11,559	9,892	7,090
Sullivan	18,598	20,282	19,000
Taney	9,134	10,127	7,973
Texas	21,458	22,192	19,406
Vernon	28,827	31,619	31,505
Warren	9,123	9,919	9,913
Washington	13,378	14,263	13,153
Wayne	15,181	15,309	11,927
Webster	17,377	16,640	15,177
Worth	8,007	9,832	8,738
Wright	18,315	17,519	14,484
The State	3,293,335	3,106,665	2,679,184

MONTANA

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Beaverhead	6,446	5,615	4,655
Broadwater	3,491	2,641	.....
Carbon	13,962	7,533	.....
Cascade	28,833	25,777	8,755
Chouteau	17,191	10,966	4,741
Custer	14,123	7,891	5,308
Dawson	12,725	2,443	2,056
Deer Lodge	12,988	17,393	15,155
Fergus	17,385	6,937	3,514
Flathead	18,785	9,375	.....
Gallatin	14,079	9,553	6,246
Granite	2,942	4,328	.....
Jefferson	5,601	5,330	6,026
Lewis and Clark	21,853	19,171	19,145

MONTANA Cont'd.

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Lincoln	3,638	.....	.....
Madison	7,229	7,695	4,692
Meagher	4,190	2,526	4,749
Missoula	23,596	13,964	14,427
Park	10,731	7,341	6,881
Powell	5,904	.....	.....
Ravalli	11,666	7,822	.....
Rosebud	7,985	.....	.....
Sanders	3,713	.....	.....
Silver Bow	56,848	47,635	23,744
Sweet Grass	4,029	3,086	.....
Teton	9,546	5,080	.....
Valley	13,630	4,355	.....
Yellowstone	22,944	6,212	2,065
The State	376,053	a243,329	132,159

(a) Includes population of Crow Indian Reservation (2,660) in Rosebud and Yellowstone counties.

NEBRASKA

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Adams	20,900	18,840	24,303
Antelope	14,003	11,344	10,399
Banner	1,444	1,114	2,435
Blaine	1,672	603	1,146
Boone	13,145	11,689	8,683
Boxbutte	6,131	5,572	5,494
Boyd	8,826	7,332	695
Brown	6,083	3,470	4,359
Buffalo	21,907	20,254	22,162
Burt	12,726	13,040	11,069
Butler	15,403	15,703	15,454
Cass	19,786	21,330	24,080
Cedar	15,191	12,467	7,028
Chase	3,613	2,559	4,807
Cherry	10,414	6,541	6,428
Cheyenne	4,551	5,570	5,693
Clay	15,729	15,735	16,310
Colfax	11,610	11,211	10,453
Cuming	13,782	14,584	12,265
Custer	25,668	19,758	21,677
Dakota	6,564	6,286	5,386
Dawes	8,254	6,215	9,722
Dawson	15,961	12,214	10,129
Deuel	1,786	2,630	2,893
Dixon	11,477	10,535	8,084
Dodge	22,145	22,298	19,260
Douglas	168,546	140,590	158,008
Dundy	4,098	2,434	4,012
Fillmore	14,674	15,087	16,022
Franklin	10,303	9,455	7,693
Frontier	8,572	8,781	8,497
Furnas	12,083	12,373	9,840
Gage	30,325	30,051	36,344
Garden	3,538	.....	.....
Garfield	3,417	2,127	1,659
Gosper	4,933	5,301	4,816
Grant	1,097	763	458
Greeley	8,047	5,691	4,869
Hall	20,361	17,206	16,513
Hamilton	13,459	13,330	14,096
Harlan	9,578	9,370	8,158
Hayes	3,011	2,708	3,953
Hitchcock	5,415	4,409	5,799
Holt	15,545	12,224	13,672

STATES BY COUNTIES

NEBRASKA Cont'd.

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Hooker	981	432	426
Howard	10,783	10,343	9,430
Jefferson	16,852	15,196	14,850
Johnson	10,187	11,197	10,333
Kearney	9,106	9,866	9,061
Keith	3,692	1,951	2,556
Keyapaha	3,452	3,076	3,920
Kimball	1,942	758	959
Knox	18,358	14,343	8,582
Lancaster	73,793	64,835	76,395
Lincoln	15,684	11,416	10,441
Logan	1,521	960	1,378
Loup	2,188	1,305	1,662
McPherson (a)	2,470	517	401
Madison	19,101	16,976	13,669
Merrick	10,379	9,255	8,758
Morrill	4,584	.....	.....
Nance	8,926	8,222	5,773
Nemaha	13,095	14,952	12,930
Nuckolls	13,019	12,414	11,417
Otoe	19,323	22,288	25,403
Pawnee	10,582	11,770	10,340
Perkins	2,570	1,702	4,364
Phelps	10,451	10,772	9,869
Pierce	10,122	8,445	4,864
Platte	19,006	17,747	15,437
Polk	10,521	10,542	10,817
Redwillow	11,056	9,604	8,837
Richardson	17,448	19,614	17,574
Rock	3,627	2,809	3,083
Saline	17,866	18,252	20,097
Sarpy	9,274	9,080	6,875
Saunders	21,179	22,085	21,577
Scotts Bluff	8,355	2,552	1,888
Seward	15,895	15,690	16,140
Sheridan	7,328	6,033	8,687
Sherman	8,278	6,550	6,399
Sioux	5,599	2,055	2,452
Stanton	7,542	6,959	4,619
Thayer	14,775	14,325	12,738
Thomas	1,191	628	517
Thurston	8,704	6,517	3,176
Valley	9,480	7,339	7,092
Washington	12,738	13,086	11,869
Wayne	10,397	9,862	6,169
Webster	12,008	11,619	11,210
Wheeler	2,292	1,362	1,683
York	18,721	18,205	17,279
The State	1,192,214	1,066,300	1,058,910

(a) Arthur county (population 91 in 1890) annexed to McPherson county since 1890.

NEVADA

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Churchill	2,811	830	703
Clark	3,321	.....	.....
Douglas	1,895	1,534	1,551
Elko	8,133	5,683	4,794
Esmeralda	9,695	1,972	2,148
Eureka	1,830	1,954	3,275
Humboldt	6,825	4,463	3,434
Lander	1,786	1,534	2,266
Lincoln	3,489	3,284	2,466

NEVADA Cont'd.

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Lyon	3,568	2,268	1,987
Nye	7,513	1,140	1,2[illegible]
Ormsby	3,089	2,893	4,803
Storey	3,045	3,673	8,806
Washoe	17,434	9,141	6,467
White Pine	[illegible],441	1,961	1,721
The State	81,875	42,335	45,761

NEW HAMPSHIRE

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Belknap	21,309	19,526	20,321
Carroll	16,316	16,895	18,124
Cheshire	30,659	31,321	29,579
Coos	30,753	29,468	23,211
Grafton	41,652	40,844	37,217
Hillsboro	126,072	112,640	93,247
Merrimack	53,335	52,430	49,435
Rockingham	52,188	51,118	49,650
Strafford	38,951	39,337	38,442
Sullivan	19,337	18,009	17,304
The State	430,572	411,588	376,530

NEW JERSEY

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Atlantic	71,894	46,402	28,836
Bergen	138,002	78,441	47,226
Burlington	66,565	58,241	58,528
Camden	142,029	107,643	87,687
Cape May	19,745	13,201	11,268
Cumberland	55,153	51,193	45,438
Essex	512,886	359,053	256,098
Gloucester	37,368	31,905	28,649
Hudson	537,231	386,048	275,126
Hunterdon	33,569	34,507	35,355
Mercer	125,657	95,365	79,978
Middlesex	114,426	79,762	61,754
Monmouth	94,7[illegible]4	2,057	69,128
Morris	74,7[illegible]4	65,156	54,101
Ocean	21,[illegible]18	19,747	15,974
Passaic	215,902	15[illegible]202	105,046
Salem	26,999	25,530	25,151
Somerset	[illegible]8,820	32,948	28,311
Sussex	26,78[illegible]	24,134	22,259
Union	140,197	99,353	72,467
Warren	43,187	37,781	36,553
The State	2,537,167	1,883,669	1,444,933

NEW MEXICO

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Bernalillo	23,606	28,630	20,913
Chaves	16,850	4,773	.....
Colfax	16,460	10,150	7,974
Curry	11,443	.....	.....
Dona Ana	12,893	10,187	9,191
Eddy	12,400	3,229	.....
Grant	14,813	12,883	9,657
Guadalupe	10,927	5,429	.....

NEW MEXICO Cont'd

COUNUY	1910	1900	1890
Lincoln	7,822	4,953	7,081
Luna	3,913	.....	.....
McKinley	12,963	.....	.....
Mora	12,611	10,304	10,618
Otero	7,069	4,791	.....
Quay	14,912	.....	.....
Rio Arriba	16,719	13,777	11,534
Roosevelt	12,064	.....	.....
San Juan	8,504	4,828	1,890
San Miguel	22,930	22,053	24,204
Sandoval	8,579	.....	.....
Santa Fe	14,770	14,658	13,562
Sierra	3,536	3,158	3,630
Socorro	14,761	12,195	9,595
Taos	12,008	10,889	9,868
Torrance	10,119	.....	.....
Union	11,404	4,528	.....
Valencia	13,320	13,895	13,876
The State	327,396	195,310	153,593

NEW YORK

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Albany	173,666	165,571	164,555
Allegany	41,412	41,501	43,240
Broome	78,809	69,149	62,973
Cattaraugus	65,919	65,643	60,866
Cayuga	67,106	66,234	65,302
Chautauqua	105,126	88,314	75,202
Chemung	54,662	54,063	48,265
Chenango	35,575	36,568	37,776
Clinton	48,230	47,430	46,437
Columbia	43,658	43,211	46,172
Cortland	29,249	27,576	28,657
Delaware	45,575	46,413	45,496
Dutchess	87,661	81,670	77,879
Erie	528,985	433,686	322,981
Essex	33,458	30,707	33,052
Franklin	45,717	42,853	38,110
Fulton	44,534	42,842	37,650
Genesee	37,615	34,561	33,265
Greene	30,214	31,478	31,598
Hamilton	4,373	4,947	4,762
Herkimer	56,356	51,049	45,608
Jefferson	80,297	76,748	68,806
Kings	1,634,351	1,166,582	838,547
Lewis	24,849	27,427	29,806
Livingston	38,037	37,059	37,801
Madison	39,289	40,545	42,892
Monroe	283,212	217,854	189,586
Montgomery	57,567	47,488	45,699
Nassau	83,930	55,448	.....
New York	2,762,522	2,050,600	1,515,301
Niagara	92,036	74,961	62,491
Oneida	154,157	132,800	122,922
Onondaga	200,298	168,735	146,247
Ontario	52,286	49,605	48,453
Orange	115,751	103,859	97,859
Orleans	32,000	30,164	30,803
Oswego	71,664	70,881	71,883
Otsego	47,216	48,939	50,861
Putnam	14,665	13,787	14,849
Queens	284,041	152,999	128,059
Rensselaer	122,276	121,697	124,511
Richmond	85,969	67,021	51,693

NEW YORK Cont'd.

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Rockland	46,873	38,298	35,162
St. Lawrence	89,005	89,083	85,048
Saratoga	61,917	61,089	57,663
Schenectady	88,235	46,852	29,797
Schoharie	23,855	26,854	29,164
Schuyler	14,004	15,811	16,711
Seneca	26,972	28,114	28,227
Steuben	83,362	82,822	81,473
Suffolk	96,138	77,582	62,491
Sullivan	33,808	32,306	31,031
Tioga	25,624	27,951	29,935
Tompkins	33,647	33,830	32,923
Ulster	91,769	88,422	87,062
Warren	32,223	29,943	27,866
Washington	47,778	45,624	45,690
Wayne	50,179	48,660	49,729
Westchester	283,055	184,257	146,772
Wyoming	31,880	30,413	31,193
Yates	18,642	20,318	21,001
The State	9,113,614	7,268,894	5,997,853

NORTH CAROLINA

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Alamance	28,712	25,665	18,271
Alexander	11,592	10,960	9,430
Alleghany	7,745	7,759	6,523
Anson	25,465	21,870	20,027
Ashe	19,074	19,581	15,628
Beaufort	30,877	26,404	21,072
Bertie	23,039	20,538	19,176
Bladen	18,006	17,677	16,763
Brunswick	14,432	12,657	10,900
Buncombe	49,798	44,288	35,266
Burke	21,408	17,699	14,939
Cabarrus	26,240	22,456	18,142
Caldwell	20,579	15,694	12,298
Camden	5,640	5,474	5,667
Carteret	13,776	11,811	10,825
Caswell	14,858	15,028	16,028
Catawba	27,918	22,133	18,689
Chatham	22,635	23,912	25,413
Cherokee	14,136	11,860	9,976
Chowan	11,303	10,258	9,167
Clay	3,909	4,532	4,197
Cleveland	29,494	25,078	20,394
Columbus	28,020	21,274	17,856
Craven	25,594	24,160	20,533
Cumberland	35,284	29,249	27,321
Currituck	7,693	6,529	6,747
Dare	4,841	4,757	3,768
Davidson	29,404	23,403	21,702
Davie	13,394	12,115	11,621
Duplin	25,442	22,405	18,690
Durham	35,276	26,233	18,041
Edgecombe	32,010	26,591	24,113
Forsyth	47,311	35,261	28,434
Franklin	24,692	25,116	21,090
Gaston	37,063	27,903	17,764
Gates	10,455	10,413	10,252
Graham	4,749	4,343	3,313
Granville	25,102	23,263	24,484
Greene	13,083	12,038	10,036
Guilford	60,497	39,074	28,052
Halifax	37,646	30,793	28,908

NORTH CAROLINA Cont'd.

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Harnett	22,174	15,988	13,700
Haywood	21,020	16,222	13,346
Henderson	16,262	14,104	12,589
Hertford	15,436	14,294	13,851
Hyde	8,840	9,278	8,903
Iredell	34,315	29,064	25,462
Jackson	12,998	11,853	9,512
Johnston	41,401	32,250	27,239
Jones	8,721	8,226	7,403
Lee	11,376	.....	.....
Lenoir	22,769	18,639	14,879
Lincoln	17,132	15,498	12,586
McDowell	13,538	12,567	10,939
Macon	12,191	12,104	10,102
Madison	20,132	20,644	17,805
Martin	17,797	15,383	15,221
Mecklenburg	67,031	55,268	42,673
Mitchell	17,245	15,221	12,807
Montgomery	14,967	14,197	11,239
Moore	17,010	23,622	20,479
Nash	33,727	25,478	20,707
New Hanover	32,037	25,785	24,026
Northampton	22,323	21,150	21,242
Onslow	14,125	11,940	10,303
Orange	15,064	14,690	14,948
Pamlico	9,966	8,045	7,146
Pasquotank	16,693	13,660	10,748
Pender	15,471	13,381	12,514
Perquimans	11,054	10,091	9,293
Person	17,356	16,685	15,151
Pitt	36,340	30,889	25,519
Polk	7,640	7,004	5,902
Randolph	29,491	28,232	25,195
Richmond	19,673	15,855	23,948
Robeson	51,945	40,371	31,483
Rockingham	36,442	33,163	25,363
Rowan	37,521	31,066	24,123
Rutherford	28,385	25,101	18,770
Sampson	29,982	26,380	25,096
Scotland	15,363	12,553	.....
Stanly	19,909	15,220	12,136
Stokes	20,151	19,866	17,199
Surry	29,705	25,515	19,281
Swain	10,403	8,401	6,577
Transylvania	7,191	6,620	5,881
Tyrrell	5,219	4,980	4,225
Union	33,277	27,156	21,259
Vance	19,425	16,684	17,581
Wake	63,229	54,626	49,207
Warren	20,266	19,151	19,360
Washington	11,062	10,608	10,200
Watauga	13,556	13,417	10,611
Wayne	35,698	31,356	26,100
Wilkes	30,282	26,872	22,675
Wilson	28,269	23,596	18,644
Yadkin	15,428	14,083	13,790
Yancey	12,072	11,464	9,490
The State	2,206,287	1,893,810	1,617,947

NORTH DAKOTA

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Adams	5,407	.....	.....
Barnes	18,066	13,159	7,045
Benson	12,681	8,320	2,460
Billings	10,186	975	176

NORTH DAKOTA Cont'd.

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Bottineau	17,295	7,532	2,893
Bowman	4,668	.....	.....
Burleigh	13,087	6,081	4,247
Cass	33,935	28,625	19,613
Cavalier	15,659	12,580	6,471
Dickey	9,839	6,061	5,573
Dunn	5,302	.....	159
Eddy	4,800	3,330	1,377
Emmons	9,796	4,349	1,971
Foster	5,313	3,770	1,210
Grand Forks	27,888	24,459	18,357
Griggs	6,274	4,744	2,817
Hettinger	6,557	.....	81
Kidder	5,962	1,754	1,211
Lamoure	10,724	6,048	3,187
Logan	6,168	1,625	597
McHenry	17,627	5,253	1,584
McIntosh	7,251	4,818	3,248
McKenzie	5,720	.....	3
McLean	14,578	4,791	893
Mercer	4,665	1,778	428
Mountrail	8,491	.....	122
Morton	25,289	8,069	4,728
Nelson	10,140	7,316	4,293
Oliver	3,577	990	464
Pembina	14,749	17,869	14,334
Pierce	9,740	4,765	905
Ramsey	15,199	9,198	4,418
Ransom	10,345	6,919	5,393
Richland	19,659	17,387	10,751
Rolette	9,558	7,995	2,427
Sargent	9,202	6,039	5,076
Sheridan	8,103	.....	5
Stark	12,504	7,621	2,328
Steele	7,616	5,888	3,777
Stutsman	18,189	9,143	5,266
Towner	8,963	6,491	1,450
Traill	12,545	13,107	10,217
Walsh	19,491	20,288	16,587
Ward	42,185	7,961	1,681
Wells	11,814	8,310	1,212
Williams	20,249	1,530	875
The State	577,056	a319,146	b182,719

(a) Includes population (2,208) of Standing Rock Indian reservation, not returned by counties in 1900.

(b) Includes population (809) of Fort Yates and Standing Rock Indian Agency, and of Church, Renville, Stevens, and Williams counties.

OHIO

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Adams	24,755	26,328	26,093
Allen	56,580	47,976	40,644
Ashland	22,975	21,184	22,223
Ashtabula	59,547	51,448	43,655
Athens	47,798	38,730	35,194
Auglaize	31,246	31,192	28,100
Belmont	76,856	60,875	57,413
Brown	24,832	28,237	29,899
Butler	70,271	56,870	48,597

OHIO Cont'd.

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Carroll	15,761	16,811	17,566
Champaign	26,351	26,642	26,980
Clark	66,435	58,939	52,277
Clermont	29,551	31,610	33,553
Clinton	23,680	24,202	24,240
Columbiana	76,619	68,590	59,029
Coshocton	30,121	29,337	26,703
Crawford	34,036	33,915	31,927
Cuyahoga	637,425	439,120	309,970
Darke	42,933	42,532	42,961
Defiance	24,498	26,387	25,760
Delaware	27,182	26,401	27,189
Erie	38,327	37,650	35,462
Fairfield	39,201	34,259	33,939
Fayette	21,744	21,725	22,309
Franklin	221,567	164,460	124,087
Fulton	23,914	22,801	22,023
Gallia	25,745	27,918	27,005
Geauga	14,670	14,744	13,489
Greene	29,733	31,613	29,820
Guernsey	42,716	34,425	28,645
Hamilton	460,732	409,479	374,573
Hancock	37,860	41,993	42,563
Hardin	30,407	31,187	28,939
Harrison	19,076	20,486	20,830
Henry	25,119	27,282	25,080
Highland	28,711	30,982	29,048
Hocking	23,650	24,398	22,658
Holmes	17,909	19,511	21,139
Huron	34,206	32,330	31,949
Jackson	30,791	34,248	28,408
Jefferson	65,423	44,357	39,415
Knox	30,181	27,768	27,600
Lake	22,927	21,680	18,235
Lawrence	39,488	39,534	39,556
Licking	55,590	47,070	43,279
Logan	30,084	30,420	27,386
Lorain	76,037	54,857	40,295
Lucas	192,728	153,559	102,296
Madison	19,902	20,590	20,057
Mahoning	116,151	70,134	55,979
Marion	33,971	28,678	24,727
Medina	23,598	21,958	21,742
Meigs	25,594	28,620	29,813
Mercer	27,536	28,021	27,220
Miami	45,047	43,105	39,754
Monroe	24,244	27,031	25,175
Montgomery	163,763	130,146	100,852
Morgan	16,097	17,905	19,143
Morrow	16,815	17,879	18,120
Muskingum	57,488	53,185	51,210
Noble	18,601	19,466	20,753
Ottawa	22,360	22,213	21,974
Paulding	22,730	27,528	25,932
Perry	35,396	31,841	31,151
Pickaway	26,158	27,016	26,959
Pike	15,723	18,172	17,482
Portage	30,307	29,246	27,868
Preble	23,834	23,713	23,421
Putnam	29,972	32,525	30,188
Richland	47,667	44,289	38,072
Ross	40,069	40,940	39,454
Sandusky	35,171	34,311	30,617
Scioto	48,463	40,981	35,377
Seneca	42,421	41,163	40,869
Shelby	24,663	24,625	24,707
Stark	122,987	94,747	84,170
Summit	108,253	71,715	54,089

OHIO Cont'd.

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Trumbull	52,766	46,591	42,373
Tuscarawas	57,035	53,751	46,618
Union	21,871	22,342	22,860
Van Wert	29,119	30,394	29,671
Vinton	13,096	15,330	16,045
Warren	24,497	25,584	25,468
Washington	45,422	48,245	42,380
Wayne	38,058	37,870	39,005
Williams	25,198	24,953	24,897
Wood	46,330	51,555	44,392
Wyandot	20,760	21,125	21,722
The State	4,767,121	4,157,545	3,672,316

OKLAHOMA

COUNTY	1910	1907
Adair	10,535	9,115
Alfalfa	18,138	16,070
Atoka	13,808	12,113
Beaver	13,631	13,364
Beckham	19,699	17,758
Blaine	17,960	17,227
Bryan	29,854	27,865
Caddo	35,685	30,241
Canadian	23,501	20,110
Carter	25,358	26,402
Cherokee	16,778	14,274
Choctaw	21,862	17,340
Cimarron	4,553	5,927
Cleveland	18,843	18,460
Coal	15,817	15,585
Comanche	41,489	31,738
Craig	17,404	14,955
Creek	26,223	18,365
Custer	23,231	18,478
Delaware	11,469	9,876
Dewey	14,132	13,329
Ellis	15,375	13,978
Garfield	33,050	28,300
Garvin	26,545	22,787
Grady	30,309	23,420
Grant	18,760	17,638
Greer	16,449	23,624
Harmon	11,328	.....
Harper	8,189	8,089
Haskell	18,875	16,865
Hughes	24,040	19,945
Jackson	23,737	17,087
Jefferson	17,430	13,439
Johnston	16,734	18,672
Kay	26,999	24,757
Kingfisher	18,825	18,010
Kiowa	27,526	22,247
Latimer	11,321	9,340
Le Flore	29,127	24,678
Lincoln	34,779	37,293
Logan	31,740	30,711
Love	10,236	11,134
McClain	15,659	12,888
McCurtain	20,681	13,198
McIntosh	20,961	17,975
Major	15,248	14,307
Marshall	11,619	13,144
Mayes	13,596	11,064
Murray	12,744	11,948
Muskogee	52,743	37,467

STATES BY COUNTIES

OKLAHOMA Cont'd.

COUNTY	1910	1907
Noble	14,945	14,198
Nowata	14,223	10,453
Okfuskee	19,995	15,595
Oklahoma	85,232	55,849
Okmulgee	21,115	14,362
Osage	20,101	15,332
Ottawa	15,713	12,827
Pawnee	17,332	17,112
Payne	23,735	22,022
Pittsburg	47,650	37,677
Pontotoc	24,331	23,057
Pottawatomie	43,595	43,272
Pushmataha	10,118	8,295
Roger Mills	12,861	13,239
Rogers	17,736	15,485
Seminole	19,964	14,687
Sequoyah	25,005	22,499
Stephens	22,252	20,148
Texas	14,249	16,448
Tillman	18,650	12,869
Tulsa	34,995	21,693
Wagoner	22,086	19,529
Washington	17,484	12,813
Washita	25,034	22,007
Woods	17,567	15,517
Woodward	16,592	14,595
The State	1,657,155	1,414,177

OREGON

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Baker	18,076	15,597	6,764
Benton	10,663	6,706	8,650
Clackamas	29,931	19,658	15,233
Clatsop	16,106	12,765	10,016
Columbia	10,580	6,237	5,191
Coos	17,959	10,324	8,874
Crook	9,315	3,964	3,244
Curry	2,044	1,868	1,709
Douglas	19,674	14,565	11,864
Gilliam	3,701	3,201	3,600
Grant	5,607	5,948	5,080
Harney	4,059	2,598	2,559
Hood River	8,016	.....	.....
Jackson	25,756	13,698	11,455
Josephine	9,567	7,517	4,878
Klamath	8,554	3,970	2,444
Lake	4,658	2,847	2,604
Lane	33,783	19,604	15,198
Lincoln	5,587	3,575	.....
Linn	22,662	18,603	16,265
Malheur	8,601	4,203	2,601
Marion	39,780	27,713	22,934
Morrow	4,357	4,151	4,205
Multnomah	226,261	103,167	74,884
Polk	13,469	9,923	7,858
Sherman	4,242	3,477	1,792
Tillamook	6,266	4,471	2,932
Umatilla	20,309	18,049	13,381
Union	16,191	16,070	12,044
Wallowa	8,364	5,538	3,661
Wasco	16,336	13,199	9,183
Washington	21,522	14,467	11,972
Wheeler	2,484	2,443	.....
Yamhill	18,285	13,420	10,692
The State	672,765	413,536	313,767

PENNSYLVANIA

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Adams	34,319	34,496	33,486
Allegheny	1,018,463	775,058	551,959
Armstrong	67,880	52,551	46,747
Beaver	78,353	56,432	50,077
Bedford	38,879	39,468	38,644
Berks	183,222	159,615	137,327
Blair	108,858	85,099	70,866
Bradford	54,526	59,403	59,233
Bucks	76,530	71,190	70,615
Butler	72,689	56,962	55,339
Cambria	166,131	104,837	66,375
Cameron	7,644	7,048	7,238
Carbon	52,846	44,510	38,624
Center	43,424	42,894	43,269
Chester	109,213	95,695	89,377
Clarion	36,638	34,283	36,802
Clearfield	93,768	80,614	69,565
Clinton	31,545	29,197	28,685
Columbia	48,467	39,896	36,832
Crawford	61,565	63,643	65,324
Cumberland	54,479	50,344	47,271
Dauphin	136,152	114,443	96,977
Delaware	117,906	94,762	74,683
Elk	35,871	32,903	22,239
Erie	115,517	98,473	86,074
Fayette	167,449	110,412	80,006
Forest	9,435	11,039	8,482
Franklin	59,775	54,902	51,433
Fulton	9,703	9,924	10,137
Greene	28,882	28,281	28,935
Huntingdon	38,304	34,650	35,751
Indiana	66,210	42,556	42,175
Jefferson	63,090	59,113	44,005
Juniata	15,013	16,054	16,655
Lackawanna	259,570	193,831	142,088
Lancaster	167,029	159,241	149,095
Lawrence	70,032	57,042	37,517
Lebanon	59,565	53,827	48,131
Lehigh	118,832	93,893	76,631
Luzerne	343,186	257,121	201,203
Lycoming	80,813	75,663	70,579
McKean	47,868	51,343	46,863
Mercer	77,699	57,387	55,744
Mifflin	27,785	23,160	19,996
Monroe	22,941	21,161	20,111
Montgomery	169,590	138,995	123,290
Montour	14,868	15,526	15,645
Northampton	127,667	99,687	84,220
Northumberland	111,420	90,911	74,698
Perry	24,136	26,263	26,276
Philadelphia	1,549,008	1,293,697	1,046,964
Pike	8,033	8,766	9,412
Potter	29,729	30,621	22,778
Schuylkill	207,894	172,927	154,163
Snyder	16,800	17,304	17,651
Somerset	67,717	49,461	37,317
Sullivan	11,293	12,134	11,620
Susquehanna	37,746	40,043	40,093
Tioga	42,829	49,086	52,313
Union	16,249	17,592	17,820
Venango	56,359	49,648	46,640
Warren	39,573	38,946	37,585
Washington	143,680	92,181	71,155
Wayne	29,236	30,171	31,010
Westmoreland	231,304	160,175	112,819
Wyoming	15,509	17,152	15,891
York	136,405	116,413	99,489
The State	7,665,111	6,302,115	5,258,014

RHODE ISLAND

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Bristol	17,602	13,144	11,428
Kent	36,378	29,976	26,704
Newport	39,335	32,599	28,552
Providence	424,417	328,683	255,123
Washington	24,942	24,154	23,649
The State	542,610	428,556	345,506

SOUTH CAROLINA

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Abbeville	34,804	33,400	46,854
Aiken	41,849	39,032	31,822
Anderson	69,568	55,728	43,696
Bamberg	18,544	17,296	.....
Barnwell	34,209	35,504	44,613
Beaufort	30,355	35,495	34,119
Berkeley	23,487	30,454	55,428
Calhoun	16,634	.....	.....
Charleston	88,594	88,006	59,903
Cherokee	26,179	21,359	.....
Chester	29,425	28,616	26,660
Chesterfield	26,301	20,401	18,468
Clarendon	32,188	28,184	23,233
Colleton	35,390	33,452	40,293
Darlington	36,027	32,388	29,134
Dillon	22,615	.....	.....
Dorchester	17,891	16,294	.....
Edgefield	28,281	25,478	49,259
Fairfield	29,442	29,425	28,599
Florence	35,671	28,474	25,027
Georgetown	22,270	22,846	20,857
Greenville	68,377	53,490	44,310
Greenwood	34,225	28,343	.....
Hampton	25,126	23,738	20,544
Horry	26,995	23,364	19,256
Kershaw	27,094	24,696	22,361
Lancaster	26,650	24,311	20,761
Laurens	41,550	37,382	31,610
Lee	25,318	.....	.....
Lexington	32,040	27,264	22,181
Marion	20,596	35,181	29,976
Marlboro	31,189	27,639	23,500
Newberry	34,586	30,182	26,434
Oconee	27,337	23,634	18,687
Orangeburg	55,893	59,663	49,393
Pickens	25,422	19,375	16,389
Richland	55,143	45,589	36,821
Saluda	20,943	18,966	.....
Spartanburg	83,465	65,560	55,385
Sumter	38,472	51,237	43,605
Union	29,911	25,501	25,363
Williamsburg	37,626	31,685	27,777
York	47,718	41,684	38,831
The State	1,515,400	1,340,316	1,151,149

SOUTH DAKOTA

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Armstrong	647	8	34
Aurora	6,143	4,011	5,045
Beadle	15,776	8,081	9,586

SOUTH DAKOTA Cont'd.

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Bonhomme	11,061	10,379	9,057
Brookings	14,178	12,561	10,132
Brown	25,867	15,286	16,855
Brule	6,451	5,401	6,737
Buffalo	1,589	1,790	993
Butte	4,993	2,907	1,068
Campbell	5,244	4,527	3,510
Charles Mix	14,899	8,498	4,178
Clark	10,901	6,942	6,728
Clay	8,711	9,316	7,509
Codington	14,092	8,770	7,037
Corson	2,929	.....	.....
Custer	4,458	2,728	4,891
Davison	11,625	7,483	5,449
Day	14,372	12,254	9,168
Deuel	7,768	6,656	4,574
Dewey	1,145	.....	.....
Douglas	6,400	5,012	4,600
Edmunds	7,654	4,916	4,399
Fall River	7,763	3,541	4,478
Faulk	6,716	3,547	4,062
Grant	10,303	9,103	6,814
Gregory	13,061	2,211	483
Hamlin	7,475	5,945	4,625
Hand	7,870	4,525	6,546
Hanson	6,237	4,947	4,267
Harding	4,228	.....	167
Hughes	6,271	3,684	5,044
Hutchinson	12,319	11,897	10,469
Hyde	3,307	1,492	1,860
Jerauld	5,120	2,798	3,605
Kingsbury	12,560	9,866	8,562
Lake	10,711	9,137	7,508
Lawrence	19,694	17,897	11,673
Lincoln	12,712	12,161	9,143
Lyman	10,848	2,632	437
McCook	9,589	8,689	6,448
McPherson	6,791	6,327	5,940
Marshall	8,021	5,942	4,544
Meade	12,640	4,907	4,712
Miner	7,661	5,864	5,165
Minnehaha	29,631	23,926	21,879
Moody	8,695	8,326	5,941
Pennington	12,453	5,610	7,050
Perkins	11,348	.....	.....
Potter	4,466	2,988	2,910
Roberts	14,897	12,216	1,997
Sanborn	6,607	4,464	4,610
Schnasse	292	.....	.....
Spink	15,981	9,487	10,581
Stanley	14,975	1,341	1,207
Sterling	252	.....	96
Sully	2,462	1,715	2,412
Tripp	8,323	.....	.....
Turner	13,840	13,175	10,256
Union	10,676	11,153	9,130
Walworth	6,488	3,839	2,153
Yankton	13,135	12,649	10,444
Pine Ridge Indian reservation (c).	6,607	6,827	.....
Rosebud Indian reservation (c).	3,960	5,201	.....
The State	583,888	a401,570	b328,808

(a) Includes population (4,015) of Cheyenne and Standing Rock Indian reservations not returned by counties in 1900.

SOUTH DAKOTA Cont'd.

(b) Includes population (40) of Washington county in 1890.

(c) Includes unorganized counties (Bennett, Mellette, Shannon, Todd, Washabaugh, and Washington) for which population was not separately returned in 1910; part of Rosebud Indian reservation attached to Gregory and Tripp counties since 1900

TENNESSEE

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Anderson	17,717	17,634	15,128
Bedford	22,667	23,845	24,739
Benton	12,452	11,888	11,230
Bledsoe	6,329	6,626	6,134
Blount	20,809	19,206	17,589
Bradley	16,336	15,759	13,607
Campbell	27,387	17,317	13,486
Cannon	10,825	12,121	12,197
Carroll	23,971	24,250	23,630
Carter	19,838	16,688	13,389
Cheatham	10,540	10,112	8,845
Chester	9,090	9,896	9,069
Claiborne	23,504	20,696	15,103
Clay	9,009	8,421	7,260
Cocke	19,399	19,153	16,523
Coffee	15,625	15,574	13,827
Crockett	16,076	15,867	15,146
Cumberland	9,327	8,311	5,376
Davidson	149,478	122,815	108,174
Decatur	10,093	10,439	8,995
Dekalb	15,434	16,460	15,650
Dickson	19,955	18,635	13,645
Dyer	27,721	23,776	19,878
Fayette	30,257	29,701	28,878
Fentress	7,446	6,106	5,226
Franklin	20,491	20,392	18,929
Gibson	41,630	39,408	35,859
Giles	32,629	33,035	34,957
Grainger	13,888	15,512	13,196
Greene	31,083	30,596	26,614
Grundy	8,322	7,802	6,345
Hamblen	13,650	12,728	11,418
Hamilton	89,267	61,695	53,482
Hancock	10,778	11,147	10,342
Hardeman	23,011	22,976	21,029
Hardin	17,521	19,246	17,698
Hawkins	23,587	24,267	22,246
Haywood	25,910	25,189	23,558
Henderson	17,030	18,117	16,336
Henry	25,434	24,208	21,070
Hickman	16,527	16,367	14,499
Houston	6,224	6,476	5,390
Humphreys	13,908	13,398	11,720
Jackson	15,036	15,039	13,325
James	5,210	5,407	4,903
Jefferson	17,755	18,590	16,478
Johnson	13,191	10,589	8,858
Knox	94,187	74,302	59,557
Lake	8,704	7,368	5,304
Lauderdale	21,105	21,971	18,756
Lawrence	17,569	15,402	12,286
Lewis	6,033	4,455	2,555
Lincoln	25,908	26,304	27,382
Loudon	13,612	10,838	9,273

TENNESSEE Cont'd.

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
McNinn	21,046	19,163	17,890
McNairy	16,356	17,760	15,510
Macon	14,559	12,881	10,878
Madison	39,357	36,333	30,497
Marion	18,820	17,281	15,411
Marshall	16,872	18,763	18,906
Maury	40,456	42,703	38,112
Meigs	6,131	7,491	6,930
Monroe	20,716	18,585	15,329
Montgomery	33,672	36,017	29,697
Moore	4,800	5,706	5,975
Morgan	11,458	9,587	7,639
Obion	29,946	28.286	27,273
Overton	15,854	13,353	12,039
Perry	8,815	8,800	7,785
Pickett	5,087	5,366	4,736
Polk	14,116	11,357	8,361
Putnam	20,023	16,890	13,683
Rhea	15,410	14,318	12,647
Roane	22,860	22,738	17,418
Robertson	25,466	25,029	20,078
Rutherford	33,199	33,543	35,097
Scott	12,947	11,077	9,794
Sequatchie	4,202	3,326	3,027
Sevier	22,296	22,021	18,761
Shelby	191,439	153,557	112,740
Smith	18,548	19,026	18,404
Stewart	14,860	15,224	12,193
Sullivan	28,120	24 935	20,879
Sumner	25,621	26,072	23,668
Tipton	29,459	29,273	24,271
Trousdale	5,874	6,004	5,850
Unicoi	7,201	5,851	4,619
Union	11,414	12,894	11,459
Van Buren	2,784	3,126	2,863
Warren	16,534	16,410	14,413
Washington	28,968	22,604	20,354
Wayne	12,062	12,936	11,471
Weakley	31,929	32,546	28.955
White	15,420	14,157	12,348
Williamson	24,213	26,429	26,321
Wilson	25,394	27,078	27,748
The State	2,184,789	2,020,616	1,767,518

TEXAS

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Anderson	29,650	28,015	20,923
Andrews	975	87	24
Angelina	17,705	13,481	6,306
Aransas	2,106	1,716	1,824
Archer	6,525	2,508	2,101
Armstrong	2,682	1,205	944
Atascosa	10,004	7,143	6,459
Austin	17,699	20,676	17,859
Bailey	312	4	.....
Bandera	4,921	5,332	3,795
Bastrop	25,344	26,845	20.736
Baylor	8,411	3,052	2,595
Bee	12,090	7,720	3,720
Bell	49,186	45,535	33,377
Bexar	119,676	69,422	49,266
Blanco	4,311	4,703	4,649
Borden	1,386	776	222

TEXAS Cont'd.

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Bosque	19,013	17,390	14,224
Bowie	34,827	26,676	20,267
Brazoria	13,299	14,861	11,506
Brazos	18,919	18,859	16,650
Brewster	5,220	2,356	1,033
Briscoe	2,162	1,253	.....
Brown	22,935	16,019	11,421
Burleson	18,687	18,367	13,001
Burnet	10,755	10,528	10,747
Caldwell	24,237	21,765	15,769
Calhoun	3,635	2,395	815
Callahan	12,973	8,768	5,457
Cameron	27,158	16,095	14,424
Camp	9,551	9,146	6,624
Carson	2,127	469	356
Cass	27,587	22,841	22,554
Castro	1,850	400	9
Chambers	4,234	3,046	2,241
Cherokee	29,038	25,154	22,975
Childress	9,538	2,138	1,175
Clay	17,043	9,231	7,503
Cochran	65	25	.....
Coke	6,412	3,430	2,059
Coleman	22,618	10,077	6,112
Collin	49,021	50,087	36,736
Collingsworth	5,224	1,233	357
Colorado	18,897	22,203	19,512
Comal	8,434	7,008	6,398
Comanche	27,186	23,009	15,608
Concho	6,654	1,427	1,065
Cooke	26,603	27,494	24,696
Coryell	21,703	21,308	16,873
Cottle	4,396	1,002	240
Crane	331	51	15
Crockett	1,296	1,591	194
Crosby	1,765	788	346
Dallam	4,001	146	112
Dallas	135,748	82,726	67,042
Dawson	2,320	37	29
De Witt	23,501	21,311	14,307
Deaf Smith	3,942	843	179
Delta	14,560	15,249	9,117
Denton	31,258	28,318	21,289
Dickens	3,092	1,151	295
Dimmit	3,460	1,106	1,049
Donley	5,284	2,756	1,056
Duval	8,964	8,483	7,598
Eastland	23,421	17,971	10,373
Ector	1,178	381	224
Edwards	3,768	3,108	1,970
Ellis	53,629	50,059	31,774
El Paso	52,599	24,886	15,678
Erath	32,095	29,966	21,594
Falls	35,649	33,342	20,706
Fannin	44,801	51,793	38,709
Fayette	29,796	36,542	31,481
Fisher	12,596	3,708	2,996
Floyd	4,638	2,020	529
Foard	5,726	1,568	.....
Fort Bend	18,168	16,538	10,586
Franklin	9,331	8,674	6,481
Freestone	20,557	18,910	15,987
Frio	8,895	4,200	3,112
Gaines	1,255	55	68
Galveston	44,479	44,116	31,476
Garza	1,995	185	14
Gillespie	9,447	8,229	7,056
Glasscock	1,143	286	208

TEXAS Cont'd.

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Goliad	9,909	8,310	5,910
Gonzales	28,055	28,882	18,016
Gray	3,405	480	203
Grayson	65,996	63,661	53,211
Gregg	14,140	12,343	9,402
Grimes	21,205	26,106	21,312
Guadalupe	24,913	21,385	15,217
Hale	7,566	1,680	721
Hall	8,279	1,670	703
Hamilton	15,315	13,520	9,313
Hansford	935	167	133
Hardeman	11,213	3,634	3,904
Hardin	12,947	5,049	3,956
Harris	115,693	63,786	37,249
Harrison	37,243	31,878	26,721
Hartley	1,298	377	252
Haskell	16,249	2,637	1,665
Hays	15,518	14,142	11,352
Hemphill	3,170	815	519
Henderson	20,131	19,970	12,285
Hidalgo	13,728	6,837	6,534
Hill	46,760	41,355	27,583
Hockley	137	44	.....
Hood	10,008	9,146	7,614
Hopkins	31,038	27,950	20,572
Houston	29,564	25,452	19,360
Howard	8,881	2,528	1,210
Hunt	48,116	47,295	31,885
Hutchinson	892	303	58
Irion	1,283	848	870
Jack	11,817	10,224	9,740
Jackson	6,471	6,094	3,281
Jasper	14,000	7,138	5,592
Jeff Davis	1,678	1,150	1,394
Jefferson	38,182	14,239	5,857
Johnson	34,460	33,819	22,313
Jones	24,299	7,053	3,797
Karnes	14,942	8,681	3,637
Kaufman	35,323	33,376	21,598
Kendall	4,517	4,103	3,826
Kent	2,655	899	324
Kerr	5,505	4,980	4,462
Kimble	3,261	2,503	2,243
King	810	490	173
Kinney	3,401	2,447	3,781
Knox	9,625	2,322	1,134
La Salle	4,747	2,303	2,139
Lamar	46,544	48,627	37,302
Lamb	540	31	4
Lampasas	9,532	8,625	7,584
Lavaca	26,418	28,121	21,887
Lee	13,132	14,595	11,952
Leon	16,583	18,072	13,841
Liberty	10,686	8,102	4,230
Limestone	34,621	32,573	21,678
Lipscomb	2,634	790	632
Live Oak	3,442	2,268	2,055
Llano	6,520	7,301	6,772
Loving	249	33	3
Lubbock	3,624	293	33
Lynn	1,713	17	24
McCulloch	13,405	3,960	3,217
McLennan	73,250	59,772	39,204
McMullen	1,091	1,024	1,038
Madison	10,318	10,432	8,512
Marion	10,472	10,754	10,862
Martin	1,549	332	264
Mason	5,683	5,573	5,180

STATES BY COUNTIES

TEXAS Cont'd.

COUNTY	1910	1000	1890
Matagorda	13,594	6,097	3,985
Maverick	5,151	4,066	3,698
Medina	13,415	7,783	5,730
Menard	2,707	2,011	1,215
Midland	3,464	1,741	1,033
Milam	36,780	39,666	24,773
Mills	9,694	7,851	5,493
Mitchell	8,956	2,855	2,059
Montague	25,123	24,800	18,863
Montgomery	15,679	17,067	11,765
Moore	561	209	15
Morris	10,439	8,220	6,580
Motley	2,396	1,257	139
Nacogdoches	27,406	24,663	15,984
Navarro	47,070	43,374	26,373
Newton	10,850	7,282	4,650
Nolan	11,999	2,611	1,573
Nueces	21,955	10,439	8,093
Ochiltree	1,602	267	198
Oldham	812	349	270
Orange	9,528	5,905	4,770
Palo Pinto	19,506	12,291	8,320
Panola	20,424	21,404	14,328
Parker	26,331	25,823	21,682
Parmer	1,555	34	7
Pecos	2,071	2,360	1,326
Polk	17,459	14,447	10,332
Potter	12,424	1,820	849
Presidio	5,218	3,673	1,698
Rains	6,787	6,127	3,909
Randall	3,312	963	187
Reagan	392	.....	.....
Red River	28,564	29,893	21,452
Reeves	4,392	1,847	1,247
Refugio	2,814	1,641	1,239
Roberts	950	620	326
Robertson	27,454	31,480	26,506
Rockwall	8,072	8,531	5,972
Runnels	20,858	5,379	3,193
Rusk	26,946	26,099	18,559
Sabine	8,582	6,394	4,969
San Augustine	11,264	8,434	6,688
San Jacinto	9,542	10,277	7,360
San Patricio	7,307	2,372	1,312
San Saba	11,245	7,569	6,641
Schleicher	1,893	515	155
Scurry	10,924	4,158	1,415
Shackelford	4,201	2,461	2,012
Shelby	26,423	20,452	14,365
Sherman	1,376	104	34
Smith	41,746	37,370	28,324
Somervell	3,931	3,498	3,419
Starr	13,151	11,469	10,749
Stephens	7,980	6,466	4,926
Sterling	1,493	1,127	.....
Stonewall	5,320	2,183	1,024
Sutton	1,569	1,727	658
Swisher	4,012	1,227	100
Tarrant	108,572	52,376	41,142
Taylor	26,293	10,499	6,957
Terrell	1,430	.....	.....
Terry	1,474	48	21
Throckmorton	4,563	1,750	902
Titus	16,422	12,292	8,190
Tom Green	17,882	6,804	5,152
Travis	55,620	47,386	36,322
Trinity	12,768	10,976	7,648
Tyler	10,250	11,899	10,877

TEXAS Cont'd.

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Upshur	19,960	16,266	12,695
Upton	501	48	52
Uvalde	11,233	4,647	3,804
Val Verde	8,613	5,263	2,874
Van Zandt	25,651	25,481	16,225
Victoria	14,990	13,678	8,737
Walker	16,061	15,813	12,874
Waller	12,138	14,246	10,888
Ward	2,389	1,451	77
Washington	25,561	32,931	29,161
Webb	22,503	21,851	17,586
Wharton	21,123	16,942	7,584
Wheeler	5,258	636	778
Wichita	16,094	5,806	4,831
Wilbarger	12,000	5,759	7,092
Williamson	42,228	38,072	25,909
Wilson	17,066	13,961	10,655
Winkler	442	60	18
Wise	26,450	27,116	24,134
Wood	23,217	21,048	13,932
Yoakum	602	26	4
Young	13,657	6,540	5,049
Zapata	3,809	4,760	3,562
Zavalla	1,889	792	1,097
The State	3,896,542	3,048,710	2,235,523

UTAH

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Beaver	4,717	3,613	3,340
Boxelder	13,894	10,009	7,642
Cache	23,062	18,139	15,509
Carbon	8,624	5,004	.....
Davis	10,191	7,996	6,751
Emery	6,750	4,657	5,076
Garfield	3,660	3,400	2,457
Grand	1,595	1,149	541
Iron	3,933	3,546	2,683
Juab	10,702	10,082	5,582
Kane	1,652	1,811	1,685
Millard	6,118	5,678	4,033
Morgan	2,467	2,045	1,780
Piute	1,734	1,954	2,842
Rich	1,883	1,946	1,527
Salt Lake	131,426	77,725	58,457
San Juan	2,377	1,023	365
Sanpete	16,704	16,313	13,146
Sevier	9,775	8,451	6,199
Summit	8,200	9,439	7,733
Tooele	7,924	7,361	3,700
Uinta	7,050	6,458	2,762
Utah	37,942	32,456	23,768
Wasatch	8,920	4,736	3,595
Washington	5,123	4,612	4,009
Wayne	1,749	1,907	.....
Weber	35,179	25,239	22,723
The State	373,351	276,749	207,905

VERMONT

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Addison	20,010	21,912	22,277
Bennington	21,378	21,705	20,448
Caledonia	26,031	24,381	23,436

VERMONT Cont'd.

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Chittenden	42,447	39,600	35,389
Essex	7,384	8,056	9,511
Franklin	29,866	30,198	29,755
Grand Isle	3,761	4,462	3,843
Lamoille	12,585	12,289	12,831
Orange	18,703	19,313	19,575
Orleans	23,337	22,024	22,101
Rutland	48,139	44,209	45,397
Washington	41,702	36,607	29,606
Windham	26,932	26,660	26,547
Windsor	33,681	32,225	31,706
The State	355,956	343,641	332,422

VIRGINIA

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Accomac	36,650	32,570	27,277
Albemarle	29,871	28,473	32,379
Alexandria	10,231	6,430	18,597
Alleghany	14,173	16,330	9,283
Amelia	8,720	9,037	9,068
Amherst	18,932	17,864	17,551
Appomattox	8,904	9,662	9,589
Augusta	32,445	32,370	37,005
Bath	6,538	5,595	4,587
Bedford	29,549	30,356	31,213
Bland	5,154	5,497	5,129
Botetourt	17,727	17,161	14,854
Brunswick	19,244	18,217	17,245
Buchanan	12,334	9,692	5,867
Buckingham	15,204	15,266	14,383
Campbell	23,043	23,256	41,087
Caroline	16,596	16,709	16,681
Carroll	21,116	19,303	15,497
Charles City	5,253	5,040	5,066
Charlotte	15,785	15,343	15,077
Chesterfield	21,299	18,804	26,211
Clarke	7,468	7,927	8,071
Craig	4,711	4,293	3,835
Culpeper	13,472	14,123	13,233
Cumberland	9,195	8,996	9,482
Dickenson	9,199	7,747	5,077
Dinwiddie	15,442	15,374	13,515
Elizabeth City	21,225	19,460	16,168
Essex	9,105	9,701	10,047
Fairfax	20,536	18,580	16,655
Fauquier	22,526	23,374	22,590
Floyd	14,092	15,388	14,405
Fluvanna	8,323	9,050	9,508
Franklin	26,480	25,953	24,985
Frederick	12,787	13,239	17,880
Giles	11,623	10,793	9,090
Gloucester	12,477	12,832	11,653
Goochland	9,237	9,519	9,958
Grayson	19,856	16,853	14,394
Greene	6,937	6,214	5,622
Greenesville	11,890	9,758	8,230
Halifax	40,044	37,197	34,424
Hanover	17,200	17,618	17,402
Henrico	23,437	30,062	103,394
Henry	18,459	19,265	18,208
Highland	5,317	5,647	5,352
Isle of Wight	14,929	13,102	11,313
James City	3,624	3,688	5,643
King and Queen	9,576	9,265	9,669

VIRGINIA Cont'd.

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
King George	6,378	6,918	6,641
King William	8,547	8,380	9,605
Lancaster	9,752	8,949	7,191
Lee	23,840	19,856	18,216
Loudoun	21,167	21,948	23,274
Louisa	16,578	16,517	16,997
Lunenburg	12,780	11,705	11,372
Madison	10,055	10,216	10,225
Mathews	8,922	8,239	7,584
Mecklenburg	28,956	26,551	25,359
Middlesex	8,852	8,220	7,458
Montgomery	17,268	15,852	17,742
Nansemond	26,886	23,078	19,692
Nelson	16,821	16,075	15,336
New Kent	4,682	4,865	5,511
Norfolk	52,744	50,780	77,038
Northampton	16,672	13,770	10,313
Northumberland	10,777	9,846	7,885
Nottoway	13,462	12,366	11,582
Orange	13,486	12,571	12,814
Page	14,147	13,794	13,092
Patrick	17,195	15,403	14,147
Pittsylvania	50,709	46,894	59,941
Powhatan	6,099	6,824	6,791
Prince Edward	14,266	15,045	14,694
Prince George	7,848	7,752	7,872
Prince William	12,026	11,112	9,805
Princess Anne	11,526	11,192	9,510
Pulaski	17,246	14,609	12,790
Rappahannock	8,044	8,843	8,678
Richmond	7,415	7,088	7,146
Roanoke	19,623	15,837	30,101
Rockbridge	21,171	21,799	23,062
Rockingham	34,903	33,527	31,299
Russell	23,474	18,031	16,126
Scott	23,814	22,694	21,694
Shenandoah	20,942	20,253	19,671
Smyth	20,326	17,121	13,360
Southampton	26,302	22,848	20,078
Spotsylvania	9,935	9,239	14,23?
Stafford	8,070	8,097	7,362
Surry	9,715	8,469	8,256
Sussex	13,664	12,082	11,100
Tazewell	24,946	23,384	19,899
Warren	8,589	8,837	8,280
Warwick	6,041	4,888	6,650
Washington	32,830	28,995	29,020
Westmoreland	9,313	9,243	8,399
Wise	34,162	19,653	9,345
Wythe	20,372	20,437	18,019
York	7,757	7,482	7,596
The State	2,061,612	1,854,184	1,655,980

WASHINGTON

	1910	1900	1890
Adams	10,920	4,840	2,098
Asotin	5,831	3,366	1,580
Benton	7,937	.....	.....
Chehalis	35,590	15,124	9,249
Chelan	15,104	3,931	.....
Clallam	6,755	5,603	2,771
Clarke	26,115	13,419	11,709
Columbia	7,042	7,128	6,709
Cowlitz	12,561	7,877	5,917

STATES BY COUNTIES

WASHINGTON Cont'd.

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Douglas	9,227	4,926	3,161
Ferry	4,800	4,562	.....
Franklin	5,153	486	696
Garfield	4,199	3,918	3,897
Grant	8,698	.....	.....
Island	4,704	1,870	1,787
Jefferson	8,337	5,712	8,368
King	284,638	110,053	63,989
Kitsap	17,647	6,767	4,624
Kittitas	18,561	9,704	8,777
Klickitat	10,180	6,407	5,167
Lewis	32,127	15,157	11,499
Lincoln	17,539	11,969	9,312
Mason	5,156	3,810	2,826
Okanogan	12,887	4,689	1,467
Pacific	12,532	5,983	4,358
Pierce	120,812	55,515	50,940
San Juan	3,603	2,928	2,072
Skagit	29,241	14,272	8,747
Skamania	2,887	1,688	774
Snohomish	59,209	23,950	8,514
Spokane	139,404	57,542	37,487
Stevens	25,297	10,543	4,341
Thurston	17,581	9,927	9,675
Wahkiakum	3,285	2,819	2,526
Walla Walla	31,931	18,680	12,224
Whatcom	49,511	24,116	18,591
Whitman	33,280	25,360	19,109
Yakima	41,709	13,462	4,429
The State	1,141,990	518,103	349,390

WEST VIRGINIA

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Barbour	15,858	14,198	12,702
Berkeley	21,999	19,469	18,702
Boone	10,331	8,194	6,885
Braxton	23,023	18,904	13,928
Brooke	11,098	7,219	6,660
Cabell	46,685	29,252	23,595
Calhoun	11,258	10,266	8,155
Clay	10,233	8,248	4,659
Doddridge	12,672	13,689	12,183
Fayette	51,903	31,987	20,542
Gilmer	11,379	11,762	9,746
Grant	7,838	7,275	6,802
Greenbrier	24,833	20,683	18,034
Hampshire	11,694	11,806	11,419
Hancock	10,465	6,693	6,414
Hardy	9,163	8,449	7,567
Harrison	48,381	27,690	21,919
Jackson	20,956	22,987	19,021
Jefferson	15,889	15,935	15,553
Kanawha	81,457	54,696	42,756
Lewis	18,281	16,980	15,895
Lincoln	20,491	15,434	11,246
Logan	14,476	6,955	11,101
McDowell	47,856	18,747	7,300
Marion	42,794	32,430	20,721
Marshall	32,388	26,444	20,735
Mason	23,019	24,142	22,863
Mercer	38,371	23,023	16,002
Mineral	16,674	12,883	12,085
Mingo	19,431	11,359	.....
Monongalia	24,334	19,049	15,705

WEST VIRGINIA Cont'd.

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Monroe	13,055	13,130	12,429
Morgan	7,848	7,294	6,744
Nicholas	17,699	11,403	9,309
Ohio	57,572	48,024	41,557
Pendleton	9,349	9,167	8,711
Pleasants	8,074	9,345	7,539
Pocahontas	14,740	8,572	6,814
Preston	26,341	22,727	20,355
Putnam	18,587	17,330	14,342
Raleigh	25,633	12,436	9,597
Randolph	26,028	17,670	11,633
Ritchie	17,875	18,901	16,621
Roane	21,543	19,852	15,303
Summers	18,420	16,265	13,117
Taylor	16,554	14,978	12,147
Tucker	18,675	13,433	6,459
Tyler	16,211	18,252	11,962
Upshur	16,629	14,696	12,714
Wayne	24,081	23,619	18,652
Webster	9,680	8,862	4,783
Wetzel	23,855	22,880	16,841
Wirt	9,047	10,284	9,411
Wood	38,001	34,452	28,612
Wyoming	10,392	8,380	6,247
The State	1,221,119	958,800	762,794

WISCONSIN

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Adams	8,604	9,141	6,889
Ashland	21,965	20,176	20,063
Barron	29,114	23,677	15,416
Bayfield	15,987	14,392	7,390
Brown	54,098	46,359	9,164
Buffalo	16,006	16,765	15,997
Burnett	9,026	7,478	4,393
Calumet	16,701	17,078	16,639
Chippewa	32,103	33,037	25,148
Clark	30,074	25,848	17,708
Columbia	31,129	31,121	28,350
Crawford	16,288	17,286	15,987
Dane	77,435	69,435	59,578
Dodge	47,436	46,631	44,984
Door	18,711	17,583	15,682
Douglas	47,422	36,335	13,468
Dunn	25,260	25,043	22,664
Eau Claire	32,721	31,692	30,673
Florence	3,381	3,197	2,604
Fond du Lac	51,610	47,589	44,088
Forest	6,782	1,396	1,012
Grant	39,007	38,881	36,651
Green	21,641	22,719	22,732
Green Lake	15,491	15,797	15,163
Iowa	22,497	23,114	22,117
Iron	8,306	6,616	.....
Jackson	17,075	17,466	15,797
Jefferson	34,306	34,789	33,530
Juneau	19,569	20,629	17,121
Kenosha	32,929	21,707	15,581
Kewaunee	16,784	17,212	16,153
La Crosse	43,996	42,997	38,801
Lafayette	20,075	20,959	20,265
Langlade	17,062	12,553	9,465
Lincoln	19,064	16,269	12,008
Manitowoc	44,978	42,261	37,831

WISCONSIN Cont'd.

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Marathon	55,054	43,256	30,369
Marinette	33,812	30,822	20,304
Marquette	10,741	10,509	9,676
Milwaukee	433,187	330,017	236,101
Monroe	28,881	28,103	23,211
Oconto	25,657	20,874	15,009
Oneida	11,433	8,875	5,010
Outagamie	49,102	46,247	38,690
Ozaukee	17,123	16,363	14,943
Pepin	7,577	7,905	6,932
Pierce	22,079	23,943	20,385
Polk	21,367	17,801	12,968
Portage	30,945	29,483	24,798
Price	13,795	9,106	5,258
Racine	57,424	45,644	36,268
Richland	18,809	19,483	19,121
Rock	55,538	51,203	43,220
Rusk	11,160	.....	.....
St. Croix	25,910	26,830	23,139
Sauk	32,869	33,006	30,575
Sawyer	6,227	3,593	1,977
Shawano	31,884	27,475	19,236
Sheboygan	54,888	50,345	42,489
Taylor	13,641	11,262	6,731
Trempealeau	22,928	23,114	18,920
Vernon	28,116	28,351	25,111
Vilas	6,019	4,929	.....
Walworth	29,614	29,259	27,860
Washburn	8,196	5,521	2,926
Washington	23,784	23,589	22,751

WISCONSIN Cont'd.

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Waukesha	37,100	35,229	33,270
Waupaca	32,782	31,615	26,794
Waushara	18,886	15,972	13,507
Winnebago	62,116	58,225	50,097
Wood	30,583	25,865	18,127
The State	2,333,860	2,069,042	1,686,880

WYOMING

COUNTY	1910	1900	1890
Albany	11,574	13,084	8,865
Bighorn	8,886	4,328	.....
Carbon	11,282	9,589	6,857
Converse	6,294	3,337	2,738
Crook	6,492	3,137	2,338
Fremont	11,822	5,357	2,463
Johnson	3,453	2,361	2,357
Laramie	26,127	20,181	16,777
Natrona	4,766	1,785	1,094
Park	4,909	.....	.....
Sheridan	16,324	5,122	1,972
Sweetwater	11,575	8,455	4,941
Uinta	16,982	12,223	7,414
Weston	4,960	3,203	2,422
National Park reservation	519	369	467
The State	145,965	92,531	60,705

Principal Cities of the United States

1910 CENSUS

The following list names approximately all cities in the United States having five thousand or more inhabitants. The numerals at extreme right of column are the 1910 census figures or recent official estimates of population.

Capitals of States and Territories are indicated with an asterisk (*).

Aberdeen, S. Dak..... 10,753	Attleboro, Mass..... 12,400	Bloomfield, N. J..... 15,070
Aberdeen, Wash..... 13,660	Auburn, Me..... 15,064	Bloomington, Ill..... 25,768
Abilene, Tex..... 9,204	Auburn, N. Y..... 34,668	Bloomington, Ind..... 8,838
Ada, Okla..... 5,000	Augusta, Ga..... 41,040	Bloomsburg, Pa..... 7,413
Adams, Mass..... 11,900	Augusta, Me.*..... 13,211	Bluefield, W. Va..... 11.188
Adrian, Mich..... 10,763	Aurora, Ill..... 29,807	Blue Island, Ill..... 8,043
Akron, Ohio..... 69,067	Austin, Minn..... 6,960	Boise, Idaho*..... 17,358
Alameda, Cal..... 23,383	Austin, Tex.*..... 29,860	Boone, Iowa..... 10,347
Albany, Ga..... 8,190	Baker City, Ore..... 6,742	Boston, Mass.*..... 670,585
Albany, N. Y.*..... 100,253	Bakersfield, Cal..... 12,727	Boulder, Colo..... 9,539
Albert Lea, Minn..... 6,192	Baltimore, Md..... 558,485	Bowling Green, Ky..... 9,173
Albion, Mich..... 5,833	Bangor, Me..... 24,803	Bowling Green, Ohio..... 5,222
Albion, N. Y..... 5,016	Bangor, Pa..... 5,369	Boyne City, Mich..... 5,218
Albuquerque, N. M..... 11,020	Baraboo, Wis..... 6,324	Bozeman, Mont..... 5,107
Alexandria, Ind..... 5,096	Barberton, Ohio..... 9,410	Braddock, Pa..... 19,357
Alexandria, La..... 11,213	Barre, Vt..... 10,734	Bradford, Pa..... 14,544
Alexandria, Va..... 15,329	Bartlesville, Okla..... 8,000	Brainerd, Minn..... 8,526
Alhambra, Cal..... 5,021	Batavia, N. Y..... 11,613	Brattleboro, Vt..... 8,000
Allentown, Pa..... 51,913	Bath, Me..... 9,396	Brazil, Ind..... 9,340
Alliance, Ohio..... 15,083	Bath, N. Y..... 6,000	Brewer, Me..... 5,667
Alpena, Mich..... 12,706	Baton Rouge, La.*..... 14,897	Bridgeport, Conn..... 102,054
Alton, Ill..... 17,528	Battle Creek, Mich..... 25,267	Bridgeton, N. J..... 14,209
Altoona, Pa..... 52,127	Bay City, Mich..... 45,166	Bristol, Conn..... 9,527
Amarillo, Tex..... 9,957	Bayonne, N. J..... 55,545	Bristol, Pa..... 9,256
Ambridge, Pa..... 5,205	Beardstown, Ill..... 6,107	Bristol, R. I..... 8,450
Americus, Ga..... 8,063	Beatrice, Neb..... 9,356	Bristol, Tenn..... 7,148
Amesbury, Mass..... 8,000	Beaumont, Tex..... 20,640	Bristol, Va..... 6,247
Amsterdam, N. Y..... 31,267	Beaverdam, Wis..... 6,758	Brockton, Mass..... 56,878
Anaconda, Mont..... 10,134	Beaver Falls, Pa..... 12,191	Brookfield, Mo..... 5,749
Anderson, Ind..... 22,476	Bedford, Ind..... 8,716	Brookhaven, Miss..... 5,293
Anderson, S. C..... 9,654	Bellaire, Ohio..... 12,946	Brookline, Mass..... 27,792
Andover, Mass..... 6,100	Bellefontaine, Ohio..... 8,238	Brownsville, Tex..... 10,517
Annapolis, Md.*..... 8,609	Belleville, Ill..... 21,122	Brownwood, Tex..... 6,967
Ann Arbor, Mich..... 14,817	Bellevue, Ky..... 6,683	Brunswick, Ga..... 10,182
Anniston, Ala..... 12,794	Bellevue, Ohio..... 5,209	Brunswick, Me..... 5,341
Ansonia, Conn..... 15,152	Bellevue, Pa..... 6,323	Bucyrus, Ohio..... 8,122
Antigo, Wis..... 7,196	Bellingham, Wash..... 24,298	Buffalo, N. Y..... 423,715
Appleton, Wis..... 16,773	Bellows Falls, Vt..... 6,000	Burlington, Iowa..... 24,324
Archbald, Pa..... 7,194	Beloit, Wis..... 15,125	Burlington, N. J..... 8,336
Ardmore, Okla..... 8,618	Belvidere, Ill..... 7,253	Burlington, Vt..... 20,468
Argenta, Ark..... 11,138	Bemidji, Minn..... 5,099	Butler, Pa..... 20,728
Arkansas City, Kan..... 7,508	Bennington, Vt..... 7,500	Butte, Mont..... 39,165
Arlington, Mass..... 8,900	Benton Harbor, Mich..... 9,185	Cadillac, Mich..... 8,375
Asbury Park, N. J..... 10,150	Berkeley, Cal..... 40,434	Cairo, Ill..... 14,548
Asheville, N. C..... 18,762	Berkley, Va..... 5,700	Calais, Me..... 6,116
Ashland, Ky..... 8 688	Berlin, N. H..... 11,780	Calumet, Mich..... 30,000
Ashland, Ohio..... 6,795	Berwick, Pa..... 5,357	Cambridge, Md..... 6,407
Ashland, Ore..... 5,020	Berwyn, Ill..... 5,841	Cambridge, Mass..... 104,839
Ashland, Pa..... 6,855	Bessemer, Ala..... 10,864	Cambridge, Ohio..... 11.327
Ashland, Wis..... 11,594	Bethlehem, Pa..... 12,837	Camden, N. J..... 94,538
Ashley, Pa..... 5,601	Beverly, Mass..... 18,650	Camden, N. Y..... 5,000
Ashtabula, Ohio..... 18,266	Biddeford, Me..... 17,079	Canal Dover, Ohio..... 6,621
Astoria, Ore..... 9,599	Billings, Mont..... 10,031	Canandaigua, N. Y..... 7,217
Atchison, Kan..... 16,429	Biloxi, Miss..... 7,988	Canon City, Colo..... 5,162
Athens, Ga..... 14,913	Binghamton, N. Y..... 48,443	Canton, Ill..... 10,453
Athens, Ohio..... 5,463	Birmingham, Ala..... 132,685	Canton, Ohio..... 50,217
Athol, Mass..... 6,000	Bisbee, Ariz..... 10,000	Cape Girardeau, Mo..... 8,475
Atlanta, Ga.*..... 154,839	Bismarck, N. Dak.*..... 5,443	Carbondale, Ill..... 5,411
Atlantic City, N. J..... 46,150	Blakely, Pa..... 5,345	Carbondale, Pa..... 17,040

Caribou, Me.	5,377	Columbus, Ohio.*	181,511	East Chicago, Ind.	19,098
Carlisle, Pa.	10,303	Concord, N. H.*	21,497	East Cleveland, Ohio.	9,179
Carnegie, Pa.	10,009	Concord, N. C.	8,715	East Conemaugh, Pa.	5,046
Carrick, Pa.	6,117	Conneaut, Ohio.	8,319	Easthampton, Mass.	8,110
Carson City, Nev.*	2,466	Connellsville, Pa.	12,845	East Hartford, Conn.	5,500
Carthage, Mo.	9,483	Connersville, Ind.	7,738	East Liverpool, Ohio.	20,387
Catasauqua, Pa.	5,250	Conshohocken, Pa.	7,480	Easton, Pa.	28,523
Catskill, N. Y.	5,296	Coraopolis, Pa.	5,252	East Orange, N. J.	34,371
Cedar Falls, Iowa.	5,012	Cordele, Ga.	5,883	East Pittsburg, Pa.	5,615
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	32,811	Corinth, Miss.	5,020	East Providence, R. I.	13,500
Centerville, Iowa.	6,936	Corning, N. Y.	13.730	East Saint Louis, Ill.	58,547
Central Falls, R. I.	22,754	Corpus Christi, Tex.	8,222	Eau Claire, Wis.	18,310
Centralia, Ill.	9,680	Corry, Pa.	5,991	Edwardsville, Ill.	5,014
Centralia, Wash.	7,311	Corsicana, Tex.	9,749	Edwardsville, Pa.	8,407
Chambersburg, Pa.	11,800	Cortland, N. Y.	11,504	Elberton, Ga.	6,483
Champaign, Ill.	12,421	Coshocton, Ohio.	9,603	Elgin, Ill.	25,976
Chanute, Kan.	9,272	Council Bluffs, Iowa.	29,292	Elizabeth, N. J.	73,409
Charleroi, Pa.	9,615	Covington, Ky.	53,270	Elizabeth City, N. C.	8,412
Charles City, Iowa.	5,892	Cranston, R. I.	21,171	Elkhart, Ind.	19,282
Charleston, Ill.	5,884	Crawfordsville, Ind.	9,371	Elkins, W. Va.	5,260
Charleston, S. C.	58,833	Creston, Iowa.	6,924	Elmira, N. Y.	37,176
Charleston, W. Va.*	22,996	Cripple Creek, Colo.	6,206	El Paso, Tex.	39,279
Charlotte, N. C.	34,014	Crookston, Minn.	7,559	El Reno, Okla.	7,000
Charlottesville, Va.	6,765	Crowley, La.	5,099	Elwood, Ind.	11,028
Chattanooga, Tenn.	44,604	Cumberland, Md.	21,839	Elyria, Ohio.	14,825
Cheboygan, Mich.	6,859	Dallas, Tex.	92,104	Emporia, Kan.	9,058
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	Dalton, Ga.	5,324	Englewood, N. J.	9,924
Chester, Pa.	38,537	Danbury, Conn.	20,234	Enid, Okla.	13,799
Cheyenne, Wyo.*	11,320	Dansville, N. Y.	5,000	Ennis, Tex.	5,669
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	Danvers, Mass.	7,950	Erie, Pa.	66,525
Chicago Heights, Ill.	14,525	Danville, Ill.	27,871	Escanaba, Mich.	13,194
Chickasha, Okla.	10,320	Danville, Ky.	5,420	Etna, Pa.	5,830
Chicopee, Mass.	25,401	Danville, Pa.	7,517	Eugene, Ore.	9,009
Chicopee Falls, Mass.	8,500	Danville, Va.	19,020	Eureka, Cal.	11,845
Chillicothe, Mo.	6,265	Darby, Pa.	6,305	Evanston, Ill.	24,978
Chillicothe, Ohio.	14,508	Davenport, Iowa.	43,028	Evansville, Ind.	69,647
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	8,893	Dayton, Ky.	6,979	Eveleth, Mo.	7,036
Chisholm, Minn.	7,684	Dayton, Ohio.	116,577	Everett, Mass.	33,484
Cicero, Ill.	14,557	Decatur, Ill.	31,140	Everett, Wash.	24,814
Cincinnati, Ohio.	363,591	Defiance, Ohio.	7,327	Fairbury, Neb.	5,294
Circleville, Ohio.	6,744	DeKalb, Ill.	8,102	Fairmont, W. Va.	9,711
Claremont, N. H.	7,529	Delaware, Ohio.	9,076	Fall River, Mass.	119,295
Clarksburg, W. Va.	9,201	Delphos, Ohio.	5,038	Fargo, N. Dak.	14,331
Clarksville, Tenn.	8,548	Denison, Tex.	13,632	Fairbault, Minn.	9,001
Clearfield, Pa.	6,851	Denver, Colo.*	213,381	Fayetteville, N. C.	7,045
Cleburne, Tex.	10,364	Derby, Conn.	8,991	Fergus Falls, Minn.	6,887
Cleveland, Ohio.	560,663	Derry, N. H.	5,123	Findlay, Ohio.	14,858
Cleveland, Tenn.	5,549	Des Moines, Iowa*	86,368	Fitchburg, Mass.	37,826
Clifton Forge, Va.	5,743	Detroit, Mich.	465,766	Fitzgerald, Ga.	5,795
Clinton, Ill.	5,165	Devils Lake, N. Dak.	5,157	Flat River, Mo.	5,112
Clinton, Ind.	6,229	Dickinson, N. Dak.	5,000	Flint, Mich.	38,550
Clinton, Iowa.	25,577	Dickson, Pa.	9,331	Florence, Ala.	6,689
Clinton, Mass.	13,000	Dixon, Ill.	7,216	Florence, S. C.	7,057
Cloquet, Minn.	7,031	Donora, Pa.	8,174	Fond du Lac, Wis.	18,797
Coaldale, Pa.	5,154	Dothan, Ala.	7,016	Forest City, Pa.	5,749
Coalgate, Okla.	6,000	Douglas, Ariz.	8,000	Forest Park, Ill.	6,594
Coatesville, Pa.	11,084	Dover, Del.*	3,720	Fort Collins, Colo.	8,210
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.	7,291	Dover, N. H.	13,247	Fort Dodge, Iowa.	15,543
Coffeyville, Kan.	12,687	Dover, N. J.	7,468	Fort Madison, Iowa.	8 900
Cohoes, N. Y.	24,709	Dowagiac, Mich.	5,088	Fort Scott, Kan.	10,463
Coldwater, Mich.	5,945	Dublin, Ga.	5,795	Fort Smith, Ark.	23,975
Collinsville, Ill.	7,478	Dubois, Pa.	12,623	Fort Wayne, Ind.	63,933
Colorado Springs, Colo.	29,078	Dubuque, Iowa.	38,494	Fort Worth, Tex.	73,312
Columbia, Mo.	9,662	Duluth, Minn.	78,466	Fostoria, Ohio.	9,597
Columbia, Pa.	11,454	Dunkirk, N. Y.	17,221	Frankfort, Ind.	8,634
Columbia, S. C.*	26,319	Dunmore, Pa.	17,615	Frankfort, Ky.*	10,465
Columbia, Tenn.	5,754	Duquesne, Pa.	15,727	Franklin, N. H.	6,132
Columbus, Ga.	20,554	Duquoin, Ill.	5,454	Franklin, Pa.	9,767
Columbus, Ind.	8.813	Durant, Okla.	5,330	Frederick, Md.	10,411
Columbus, Miss.	8,988	Durham, N. C.	18,241	Fredericksburg, Va.	5,874
Columbus, Neb.	5,014	Duryea, Pa.	7,487	Fredonia, N. Y.	5,285

Freeland, Pa. 6,197	Harrisburg, Pa.* 64,186	Janesville, Wis. 13,894
Freeport, Ill. 17,567	Harrison, N. J. 14,498	Jeannette, Pa. 8,077
Fremont, Neb. 8,718	Harrisonburg, Va. 4,879	Jefferson City, Mo.* 11,850
Fremont Ohio. 9,939	Hartford, Conn.* 98,915	Jeffersonville, Ind. 10,412
Fresno, Cal. 24,892	Hartford, Ind. 6,187	Jersey City, N. J. 267,779
Frostburg, Md. 6,028	Hartwell, Ohio. 2,600	Jersey Shore, Pa. 5,381
Fulton, Mo. 5,228	Harvey, Ill. 7,227	Johnson City, Tenn. 8,502
Fulton, N. Y. 10,480	Hastings, Neb. 9,338	Johnstown, N. Y. 10,447
Gadsden, Ala. 10,557	Hattiesburg, Miss. 11,733	Johnstown, Pa. 55,482
Gainesville, Fla. 6,183	Haverhill, Mass. 44,115	Joliet, Ill. 34,670
Gainesville, Ga. 5,925	Haverstraw, N. Y. 5,669	Jonesboro, Ark. 7,123
Gainesville, Tex. 7,624	Hazleton, Pa. 25,452	Joplin, Mo. 32,073
Galena, Kan. 6,096	Helena, Ark. 8,772	Junction City, Kan. 5,598
Galesburg, Ill. 22,089	Helena, Mont.* 12,515	Juniata, Pa. 5,285
Galion, Ohio. 7,214	Henderson, Ky. 11,452	Kalamazoo, Mich. 39,437
Gallipolis, Ohio 5,560	Herkimer, N. Y. 7,520	Kalispell, Mont. 5,549
Galveston, Tex. 36,981	Herrin, Ill. 6,861	Kane, Pa. 6,626
Gardiner, Me. 5,311	Hibbing, Minn. 8,832	Kankakee, Ill. 13,986
Gardner, Mass. 13,910	Highpoint, N. C. 9,525	Kansas City, Kan. 82,331
Garfield, N. J. 10,213	Hillsboro, Tex. 6,115	Kansas City, Mo. 248,381
Gary, Ind. 16,802	Hillsdale, Mich. 5,001	Kearney, Neb. 6,202
Gastonia, N. C. 5.759	Hoboken, N. J. 70,324	Kearny, N. J. 18,659
Geneva, N. Y. 12,446	Holland, Mich. 10,490	Keene, N. H. 10,068
Georgetown, S. C. 5,530	Holyoke, Mass. 57,730	Kenosha, Wis. 21,371
Gilberton, Pa. 5,401	Homestead, Pa. 18,713	Kenton, Ohio. 7,185
Glassport, Pa. 5,540	Hoosick Falls, N. Y. 5,532	Keokuk, Iowa. 14,008
Glen Cove, N. Y. 7.600	Hopkinsville, Ky. 9,419	Kewanee, Ill. 9,307
Glens Falls, N. Y. 15 243	Hoquiam, Wash. 8,171	Key West, Fla. 19,945
Globe, Ariz. 12,000	Hornell, N. Y. 13,617	Kingston, N. Y. 25,908
Gloucester, Mass. 24,398	Hot Springs, Ark. 14,434	Kingston, Pa. 6,449
Gloucester, N. J. 9,462	Houghton, Mich. 5,113	Kinston, N. C. 6,995
Gloversville, N. Y. 20,642	Houlton, Me. 5,845	Kirksville, Mo. 6,347
Goldsboro, N. C. 6,107	Houma, La. 5,024	Knoxsville, Pa. 5,651
Goshen, Ind. 8,514	Houston, Tex. 78,800	Knoxville, Tenn. 36,346
Gratton, W. Va. 7,563	Houston Heights, Tex. 6,984	Kokomo, Ind. 17,010
Grand Forks, N. Dak. 12,478	Hudson, Mass. 5,200	Lackawanna, N. Y. 14,549
Grand Haven, Mich. 5,856	Hudson, N. Y. 11,417	Laconia, N. H. 10,183
Grand Island, Neb. 10,326	Hudson Falls, N. Y. 5,189	La Crosse, Wis. 30,417
Grand Junction, Colo. 7,754	Hugo, Okla. 5,000	Lafayette, Ind. 20,081
Grand Rapids, Mich. 112,571	Huntingdon, Pa. 6,861	Lafayette, La. 6,392
Grand Rapids, Wis. 6,521	Huntington, Ind. 10,272	Lagrange, Ga. 5,587
Granite City, Ill. 9,903	Huntington, N. Y. 5,000	Lagrange, Ill. 5,282
Great Falls, Mont. 13,948	Huntington, W. Va 31,161	Lake Charles, La. 11,449
Greeley, Colo. 8,179	Huntsville, Ala. 7,611	Lake City, Fla. 5,032
Greenbay, Wis. 25,236	Huron, S. Dak 5,791	Lakewood, Ohio. 15,181
Greenfield, Mass. 9.910	Hutchinson, Kan. 16,364	Lancaster, Ohio. 13,093
Greensboro, N. C. 15,895	Hyde Park, Mass. 14,507	Lancaster, Pa. 47,227
Greensburg, Ind. 5,420	Ilion, N. Y. 6,588	Lansford, Pa. 8.321
Greensburg, Pa. 13,012	Independence, Kan. 10.480	Lansing, Mich.* 31,229
Greenville, Miss. 9,610	Independence, Mo. 9,859	Laporte, Ind. 10,525
Greenville, Ohio. 6,237	Indiana, Pa. 5,749	Laramie, Wyo. 8,237
Greenville, Pa. 5,909	Indianapolis, Ind.* 233,650	Laredo, Tex. 14,855
Greenville, S. C. 15,741	Indian Orchard, Mass. 6,200	Larksville, Pa. 9,288
Greenville, Tex. 8.850	Iola, Kan. 9,032	La Salle, Ill. 11,537
Greenwood, Miss. 5,836	Ionia, Mich. 5,030	Las Vegas, N. M. 8,600
Greenwood, S. C. 6,614	Iowa City, Iowa. 10,091	Latrobe, Pa. 8,777
Griffin, Ga. 7,478	Ipswich, Mass. 5,000	Laurel, Miss. 8,465
Grinnell, Iowa. 5,036	Iron Mountain, Mich. 9,216	Laurium, Mich. 8,537
Gulfport, Miss. 6,386	Ironton, Ohio. 13,147	Lawrence, Kan. 12,374
Guthrie, Okla.* 12,000	Ironwood, Mich. 12,821	Lawrence, Mass. 85,892
Guttenberg, N. J. 5,647	Irvington, N. J. 11,877	Lawton, Okla. 7,788
Hackensack, N. J. 14,050	Ishpeming, Mich. 12,448	Lead, S. Dak. 8,392
Hagerstown, Md. 16,507	Ithaca, N. Y. 14,802	Leadville, Colo. 7,508
Hamilton, Ohio. 35,279	Jackson, Mich. 31,433	Leavenworth, Kan. 19,363
Hammond, Ind. 20,925	Jackson, Miss.* 21,262	Lebanon, Ind. 5,474
Hammonton, N. J. 5,088	Jackson, Ohio. 5,468	Lebanon, N. H. 5,718
Hampton, Va. 5,505	Jackson, Tenn. 15.779	Lebanon, Pa. 19,240
Hancock, Mich. 8,981	Jacksonville, Fla. 57,699	Lehighton, Pa. 5,316
Hannibal, Mo. 18,341	Jacksonville, Ill. 15,326	Leominster, Mass. 14,910
Hanover, Pa. 7,057	Jamestown, N. Y. 31,297	Lestershire, N. Y. 5,000
Harrisburg, Ill. 5,309	Jamestown, N. Dak. 6,100	Lewiston, Idaho. 6,043

Lewiston, Me.	26,247	Maysville, Ky.	6,141	Natchez, Miss.	11,791
Lewistown, Pa.	8,166	Maywood, Ill.	8,033	Natick, Mass.	8,900
Lexington, Ky.	35,099	Meadville, Pa.	12,780	Natick, R. I.	5,000
Lexington, Mo.	5,242	Mechanicsville, N. Y.	6,634	Naugatuck, Conn.	12,722
Lexington, Va.	5,000	Medford, Mass.	23,150	Nebraska City, Neb.	5,488
Lima, Ohio.	30,508	Medford, Ore.	8,840	Neenah, Wis.	5,734
Lincoln, Ill.	10,892	Medina, N. Y.	5,683	Negaunee, Mich.	8,460
Lincoln, Neb.*	43,973	Melrose, Mass.	15,715	Nelsonville, Ohio.	6,082
Linton, Ind.	5,906	Memphis, Tenn.	131,105	Nevada, Mo.	7,176
Litchfield, Ill.	5,971	Menasha, Wis.	6,081	New Albany, Ind.	20,629
Little Falls, Minn.	6,078	Menominee, Mich.	10,507	Newark, N. J.	347,469
Little Falls, N. Y.	12,273	Menomonie, Wis.	5,036	Newark, N. Y.	6,227
Little Rock, Ark.*	45,941	Meriden, Conn.	27,265	Newark, Ohio.	25,404
Livingston, Mont.	5,359	Meridian, Miss.	23,285	New Bedford, Mass.	96,652
Lock Haven, Pa.	7,772	Merrill, Wis.	8,689	Newbern, N. C.	9,961
Lockport, N. Y.	17,970	Methuen, Mass.	9,110	Newberry, S. C.	5,028
Logan, Utah.	7,522	Mexico, Mo.	5,939	New Brighton, Pa.	8,329
Logansport, Ind.	19,050	Miami, Fla.	5,471	New Britain, Conn.	43,916
Longbeach, Cal.	17,809	Michigan City, Ind.	19,027	New Brunswick, N. J.	23,388
Long Branch, N. J.	13,298	Middleboro, Mass.	5,700	Newburgh, N. Y.	27,805
Longview, Tex.	5,155	Middlesboro, Ky.	7,305	Newburg, Ohio.	5,813
Lorain, Ohio.	28,883	Middletown, Conn.	11,851	Newburyport, Mass.	14,949
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	Middletown, N. Y.	15,313	Newcastle, Ind.	9,446
Louisville, Ky.	223,928	Middletown, Ohio.	13,152	New Castle, Pa.	36,280
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	Middletown, Pa.	5,374	New Decatur, Ala.	6,118
Ludington, Mich.	9,132	Milford, Mass.	12,910	New Haven, Conn.	133,605
Luzerne, Pa.	5,426	Millvale, Pa.	7,861	New Iberia, La.	7,499
Lynchburg, Va.	29,494	Millville, N. J.	12,451	New Kensington, Pa.	7,707
Lynn, Mass.	89,336	Milton, Mass.	7,210	New London, Conn.	19 659
McAlester, Okla.	12,954	Milton, Pa.	7,460	Newnan, Ga.	5,548
McComb, Miss.	6,237	Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	New Orleans, La.	339,075
McKeesport, Pa.	42,694	Minersville, Pa.	7,240	New Philadelphia, Ohio	8,542
McKees Rocks, Pa.	14.702	Minneapolis, Minn.	301,408	Newport, Ky.	30,309
Macomb, Ill.	5,774	Minot, N. Dak.	6,188	Newport, R. I.	27,149
Macon, Ga.	40,665	Mishawaka, Ind.	11,886	Newport News, Va.	20,205
Madison, Ill.	5,046	Missoula, Mont.	12,869	New Rochelle, N. Y.	28,867
Madison, Ind.	6,934	Mitchell, S. Dak.	6,515	Newton, Kan.	7,862
Madison, Wis.*	25,531	Moberly, Mo.	10,923	Newton, Mass.	39,806
Madisonville, Ohio.	5,193	Mobile, Ala.	51,521	Newton Center, Mass.	6,000
Mahanoy City, Pa.	15,936	Moline, Ill.	24,199	Newtonville, Mass.	5,700
Malden, Mass.	44,404	Monessen, Pa.	11,775	New Ulm, Minn.	5,648
Malone, N. Y.	6,467	Monmouth, Ill.	9,128	New York, N. Y.	4,776,883
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	5,699	Monongahela, Pa.	7,598	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	30,445
Manchester, N. H.	70,063	Monroe, La.	10,209	Niles, Mich.	5,156
Manchester, Va.	12,200	Monroe, Mich.	6,893	Niles, Ohio.	8,361
Manhattan, Kan.	5,722	Montclair, N. J.	21,550	Noblesville, Ind.	5,073
Manistee, Mich.	12,381	Montgomery, Ala.*	38,136	Norfolk, Neb.	6,025
Manitowoc, Wis.	13,027	Montpelier, Vt.*	7,856	Norfolk, Va.	67,452
Mankato, Minn.	10,365	Morenci, Ariz.	7,000	Norristown, Pa.	27,875
Mansfield, Ohio.	20,768	Morgan City, La.	5,477	North Adams, Mass.	22,019
Marblehead, Mass.	7,010	Morgantown, W. Va.	9,150	Northampton, Mass.	19,431
Marietta, Ga.	5,949	Morristown, N. J.	12,507	Northampton, Pa.	8,729
Marietta, Ohio.	12,923	Moundsville, W. Va.	8,918	North Andover, Mass.	5,210
Marinette, Wis.	14,610	Mt. Carmel, Ill.	6,934	North Attleboro, Mass.	7,910
Marion, Ill.	7,093	Mt. Carmel, Pa.	17,532	North Braddock, Pa.	11,824
Marion, Ind.	19,359	Mt. Clemens, Mich.	7,707	North Plainfield, N. J.	6,117
Marion, Ohio.	18,232	Mt. Pleasant, Pa.	5,812	North Tarrytown, N. Y	5,421
Marlboro, Mass.	14,579	Mt. Vernon, Ill.	8,007	North Tonawanda, N.Y	11,955
Marquette, Mich.	11,503	Mt. Vernon, Ind.	5,563	North Yakima, Wash.	14,082
Marshall, Tex.	11,452	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	30,919	Norwalk, Conn.	6,954
Marshalltown, Iowa.	13,374	Mt. Vernon, Ohio.	9,087	Norwalk, Ohio.	7,858
Marshfield, Wis.	5,783	Muncie, Ind.	24,005	Norwich, Conn.	20,367
Martinsburg, W. Va.	10,698	Munhall, Pa.	5,185	Norwich, N. Y.	7,422
Martins Ferry, Ohio.	9,133	Murphysboro, Ill.	7,485	Norwood, Mass.	7,910
Marysville, Cal.	5,430	Muscatine, Iowa.	16,178	Norwood, Ohio.	16,185
Mason City, Iowa.	11,230	Muskegon, Mich.	24,062	Nutley, N. J.	6,009
Massillon, Ohio.	13,879	Muskogee, Okla.	25,278	Oakland, Cal.	150,174
Matteawan, N. Y.	6,727	Nanticoke, Pa.	18,877	Oak Park, Ill.	19,444
Mattoon, Ill.	11,456	Napa, Cal.	15,791	Oconto, Wis.	5,629
Mayfield, Ky.	5,916	Nashua, N. H.	26,005	Oelwein, Iowa.	6,028
Maynard, Mass.	5,910	Nashville, Tenn.*	110,364	Ogden, Utah.	25,580

Ogdensburg, N. Y..... 15,933	Poplarbluff, Mo..... 6,916	St. Albans, Vt..... 6,381
Oil City, Pa..... 15,657	Portage, Wis..... 5,440	Saint Augustine, Fla.... 5,494
Oklahoma, Okla..... 64,205	Port Arthur, Tex..... 7,663	St. Bernard, Ohio..... 5,002
Oldforge, Pa..... 11,324	Port Chester, N. Y..... 12,809	St. Charles, Mo..... 9,437
Oldtown, Me..... 6,317	Port Huron, Mich..... 18,863	St. Clair, Pa. (Allegheny Co.)..... 5,640
Olean, N. Y..... 14,743	Port Jervis, N. Y..... 9,564	
Olney, Ill..... 5,011	Portland, Ind..... 5,130	St. Clair, Pa. (Schuylkill Co.)..... 6,455
Olympia, Wash.*..... 6,996	Portland, Me..... 58,571	
Olyphant, Pa..... 8,505	Portland, Ore..... 207,214	St. Cloud, Minn..... 10,600
Omaha, Neb..... 124,096	Portsmouth, N. H..... 11,269	St. Johnsbury, Vt..... 7,000
Oneida, N. Y..... 8,317	Portsmouth, Ohio..... 23,481	St. Joseph, Mich..... 5,936
Oneonta, N. Y..... 9,491	Portsmouth, Va..... 33,190	St. Joseph, Mo..... 77,403
Orange, N. J..... 29,630	Pottstown, Pa..... 15,599	St. Louis, Mo..... 687,029
Orange, Tex..... 5,527	Pottsville, Pa..... 20,236	St. Marys, Ohio..... 5,732
Orangeburg, S. C..... 5,906	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.... 27.936	St. Marys, Pa..... 6,346
Oshkosh, Wis..... 33,062	Prescott, Ariz..... 5,092	St. Paul, Minn.*..... 214.744
Oskaloosa, Iowa..... 9,466	Presque Isle, Me. 5,179	Salamanca, N. Y..... 5,792
Ossining, N. Y..... 11,480	Princeton, Ind..... 6,448	Salem, Mass..... 43,697
Oswego, N. Y..... 23,368	Princeton, N. J..... 5,136	Salem, N. J..... 6,614
Ottawa, Ill..... 9,535	Providence, R. I.*..... 224,326	Salem, Ohio..... 8,943
Ottawa, Kan..... 7,650	Provo, Utah,..... 8,925	Salem, Ore.*..... 14,094
Ottumwa, Iowa..... 22,012	Pueblo, Colo..... 44,395	Salina, Kan..... 9,688
Owatonna, Minn..... 5,658	Punxsutawney, Pa..... 9,058	Salisbury, Md..... 6,690
Owensboro, Ky..... 16,011	Putnam, Conn... 6,637	Salisbury, N. C..... 7,153
Owosso, Mich..... 9,639	Quincy, Ill..... 36,587	Salt Lake City, Utah.*.. 92,777
Paducah, Ky..... 22,760	Quincy, Mass..... 32,642	San Angelo, Tex..... 10,321
Painesville, Ohio..... 5,501	Racine, Wis..... 38,002	San Antonio, Tex..... 96,614
Palestine, Tex..... 10,482	Radford, Va..... 4,202	San Bernardino, Cal.... 12,779
Palmer, Mass..... 5,950	Rahway, N. J..... 9,337	San Diego, Cal..... 39,578
Pana, Ill..... 6,055	Raleigh, N. C.* 19,218	Sandusky, Ohio..... 19,989
Paragould, Ark..... 5,248	Rankin Station, Pa..... 6,042	Sanford, Me..... 9,049
Paris, Ill..... 7 664	Raton, N. M..... 5,100	San Francisco, Cal.....416,912
Paris, Ky..... 5,859	Ravenna, Ohio..... 5,310	San Jose, Cal..... 28,946
Paris, Tex..... 11,269	Reading, Pa..... 96,071	San Luis Obispo, Cal.... 5,157
Park, Tenn..... 5,126	Red Bank, N. J..... 7,398	San Rafael, Cal..... 5,934
Parkersburg, W. Va.... 17,842	Redlands, Cal..... 10,449	Santa Ana, Cal..... 8,429
Parsons, Kan..... 12,463	Red Wing, Minn 9,048	Santa Barbara, Cal..... 11,659
Pasadena, Cal..... 30,291	Reno, Nev..... 10,867	Santa Cruz, Cal..... 11,146
Passaic, N. J..... 54,773	Rensselaer, N. Y..... 10,711	Santa Fe, N. M.*..... 5,072
Paterson, N. J..... 125,600	Revere, Mass..... 18,219	Santa Monica, Cal..... 7,847
Pawtucket, R. I..... 51,622	Rhinelander, Wis..... 5,637	Santa Rosa, Cal..... 7,817
Peabody, Mass..... 14,910	Richmond, Cal..... 6,802	Sapulpa, Okla..... 5,000
Peekskill, N. Y..... 15,245	Richmond, Ind..... 22,324	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.. 12,693
Pekin, Ill..... 9,897	Richmond, Ky..... 5,340	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. 12,615
Penn Yan, N. Y..... 4,597	Richmond, Va.*..... 127,628	Savannah, Ga..... 65,064
Pensacola, Fla..... 22,982	Ridgewood, N. J..... 5,416	Sayre, Pa..... 6,426
Peoria, Ill..... 66,950	Ridgway, Pa..... 5,408	Schenectady, N. Y..... 72,826
Perth Amboy, N. J..... 32,121	Riverside, Cal..... 15,212	Scottdale, Pa..... 5,456
Peru, Ill..... 7,984	Roanoke, Va..... 34,874	Scranton, Pa..... 129,867
Peru, Ind..... 10,910	Rochester, Minn..... 7,844	Seattle, Wash..... 237,194
Petaluma, Cal..... 8,580	Rochester, N. H..... 8,868	Sedalia, Mo..... 17,822
Petersburg, Va..... 24,127	Rochester, N. Y..... 218,149	Selma, Ala..... 13,649
Philadelphia, Pa....1,549,008	Rochester, Pa..... 5,903	Seneca Falls, N. Y..... 6,588
Phillipsburg, N. J.... 13,903	Rockford, Ill..... 45,401	Seymour, Ind..... 6,305
Phoenix, Ariz.*..... 11,134	Rockhill, S. C..... 7,216	Shamokin, Pa..... 19,588
Phoenixville, Pa..... 10,743	Rock Island, Ill..... 24,335	Sharon, Pa..... 15.270
Pierre, S. Dak.*..... 3,656	Rockland, Me..... 8,174	Sharpsburg, Pa..... 8,153
Pinebluff, Ark..... 15,102	Rock Springs, Wyo..... 5,778	Shawnee, Okla..... 12,474
Piqua, Ohio..... 13,388	Rockville, Conn 7,977	Sheboygan, Wis..... 26,398
Pittsburg, Kan..... 14,755	Rockymount, N. C..... 8,051	Shelbyville, Ind..... 9,500
Pittsburg, Pa..... 533,905	Rome, Ga..... 12,099	Shenandoah, Pa..... 25,774
Pittsfield, Mass..... 32,121	Rome, N. Y..... 20,497	Sheridan, Wyo..... 8,408
Pittston, Pa..... 16,267	Roosevelt, N. J..... 5,786	Sherman, Tex..... 12,412
Plainfield, N. J..... 20,550	Rosedale, Kan. 5,960	Shreveport, La..... 28,015
Plattsburg, N. Y..... 11,138	Roswell, N. M..... 6,172	Sidney, Ohio..... 6,607
Plymouth, Mass..... 11,200	Rumford Falls, Me..... 5,427	Sioux City, Iowa..... 47,828
Plymouth, Pa..... 16,996	Rutherford, N. J..... 7,045	Sioux Falls, S. Dak..... 14,094
Pocatello, Idaho..... 9,110	Rutland, Vt..... 13,546	Skowhegan, Me..... 5,341
Pomona, Cal..... 10,207	Saco, Me..... 6,583	Solvay, N. Y..... 5,139
Pontiac, Ill..... 6,090	Sacramento, Cal.*..... 44.696	Somersworth, N. H..... 6.704
Pontiac, Mich..... 14,532	Saginaw, Mich..... 50,510	Somerville, Mass..... 77,236

Somerville, N. J.	5,060	Titusville, Pa.	8,533	Waxahachie, Tex.	6,205
South Amboy, N. J.	7,007	Toledo, Ohio.	168,497	Waycross, Ga.	14,485
South Bend, Ind.	53,684	Tombstone, Ariz.	5,000	Waynesboro, Pa.	7,199
South Bethlehem, Pa.	19,973	Tonawanda, N. Y.	8,290	Weatherford, Tex.	5,074
Southbridge, Mass.	10,210	Topeka, Kan.*	43,684	Webb City, Mo.	11,817
South Framingham, Mass.	9,100	Torrington, Conn.	15,483	Webster, Mass.	10,210
South Haven, Mich.	6,000	Traverse City, Mich.	12,115	Webster, Iowa	5,208
South Manchester, Conn	9,000	Trenton, Mo.	5,656	Webster Groves, Mo.	7,080
South Milwaukee, Wis.	6,092	Trenton, N. J.*	96.815	Weehawken, N. J.	11,228
South Norwalk, Conn.	8,968	Trinidad, Colo.	10,204	Wellington, Kan.	7,034
South Omaha, Neb.	26,259	Troy, N. Y.	76,813	Wellston, Mo.	7,312
South Orange, N. J.	6,014	Troy, Ohio.	6,122	Wellston, Ohio.	6,875
South Portland, Me.	7,471	Tucson, Ariz.	13,193	Wellsville, Ohio.	7,769
South Sharon, Pa.	10,190	Tulsa, Okla.	18,182	West Allis, Wis.	6,645
Spartanburg, S. C.	17,517	Turners Falls, Mass.	5,200	Westbrook, Me.	8,281
Spencer, Mass.	6,500	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	8,407	West Chester, Pa.	11,767
Spokane, Wash.	104,402	TwinFalls, Idaho.	5,258	Westerly, R. I.	8,100
Springfield, Ill.*	51,678	Tyler, Tex.	10,400	Westfield, Mass.	15,000
Springfield, Mass.	88,926	Tyrone, Pa.	7,176	Westfield, N. J.	6,420
Springfield, Mo.	35,201	Union, N. J.	21,023	West Haven, Conn.	8,543
Springfield, Ohio.	46,921	Union, S. C.	5,623	West Hoboken, N. J.	35,403
Spring Valley, Ill.	7,035	Uniontown, Pa.	13,344	West Newton, Mass.	7,200
Stamford, Conn.	25,138	Urbana, Ill.	8,245	West New York, N. J.	13,560
Staunton, Ill.	5,048	Urbana, Ohio.	7,739	West Orange, N. J.	10,980
Staunton, Va.	10,604	Utica, N. Y.	74,419	West Pittston, Pa.	6,848
Steelton, Pa.	14,246	Valdosta, Ga.	7,656	West Tampa, Fla.	8,258
Sterling, Ill.	7,467	Vallejo, Cal.	11,340	Wheeling, W. Va.	41,641
Steubenville, Ohio.	22,391	Valley City, N. Dak.	5,100	White Plains, N. Y.	15,949
Stevens Point, Wis.	8,692	Valparaiso, Ind.	6,987	Whiting, Ind.	6,587
Stillwater, Minn.	10,198	Vancouver, Wash.	9,300	Whitman, Mass.	6,000
Stockton, Cal.	23,253	Van Wert, Ohio.	7,157	Wichita, Kan.	52.450
Stoneham, Mass.	6,910	Vicksburg, Miss.	20,814	Wichita Falls, Tex.	8,200
Streator, Ill.	14,253	Vincennes, Ind.	14,895	Wilkes Barre, Pa.	67,105
Suffolk, Va.	7,600	Vineland, N. J.	5,282	Wilkinsburg, Pa.	18,924
Sulphur Springs, Tex.	5,151	Virginia, Minn.	10,473	Williamsport, Pa.	31,860
Summit, N. J.	7,500	Wabash, Ind.	8,687	Willimantic, Conn.	11,230
Sumter, S. C.	8,109	Waco, Tex.	26,425	Wilmerding, Pa.	6,133
Sunbury, Pa.	13,770	Wahpeton, N. Dak.	5,100	Wilmington, Del.	87,411
Superior, Wis.	40,384	Wakefield, Mass.	11,210	Wilmington, N. C.	25,748
Swampscott, Mass.	5,910	Walla Walla, Wash.	19,364	Wilson, N. C.	6,717
Swissvale, Pa.	7,381	Wallingford, Conn.	8,690	Windber, Pa.	8,013
Swoyersville, Pa.	5,396	Waltham, Mass.	27,834	Winchester, Ky.	7,156
Syracuse, N. Y.	137,249	Wapakoneta, Ohio.	5,349	Winchester, Mass.	6,000
Tacoma, Wash.	83,743	Ware, Mass.	8,000	Winchester, Va.	5,864
Talladega, Ala.	5,854	Warren, Ohio.	11,081	Winfield, Kan.	6,700
Tallahassee, Fla.*	5,018	Warren, Pa.	11,080	Winona, Minn.	18,583
Tamaqua, Pa.	9,462	Warren, R. I.	6,450	Winsted, Conn.	7,754
Tampa, Fla.	37,782	Washington, D. C.	331,069	Winston Salem, N. C.	22,700
Tarentum, Pa.	7,414	Washington, Ind.	7,854	Winthrop, Mass.	10,132
Tarrytown, N, Y.	5,600	Washington, N. C.	6,211	Winton, Pa.	5,280
Taunton, Mass.	34,259	Washington C. H., Ohio	7,277	Woburn, Mass.	15,308
Taylor, Pa.	9,060	Washington, Pa.	18,778	Woonsocket, R. I.	38,125
Taylor, Tex.	5,314	Waterbury, Conn.	73,141	Wooster, Ohio.	6,136
Taylorville, Ill.	5.446	Waterloo, Iowa.	26,693	Worcester, Mass.	145,986
Temple, Tex.	10,993	Watertown, Mass.	12,800	Wyandotte, Mich.	8,287
Terre Haute, Ind.	58,157	Watertown, N. Y.	26,730	Xenia, Ohio.	8,706
Terrell, Tex.	7,050	Watertown, S. Dak.	7,010	Yazoo City, Miss.	6,796
Texarkana, Ark.	5,655	Watertown, Wis.	8,829	Yonkers, N. Y.	79,803
Texarkana, Tex.	9,790	Waterville, Me.	11,458	York, Neb.	6,235
Thomasville, Ga.	6,727	Watervliet, N Y	15,074	York, Pa.	44,750
Thompsonville, Conn.	6.000	Watkins, N. Y.	5,000	Youngstown, Ohio.	79,066
Three Rivers, Mich.	5,072	Waukegan, Ill.	16,069	Ypsilanti, Mich.	6,230
Throop, Pa.	5,133	Waukesha, Wis.	8,740	Zanesville, Ohio.	28,026
Tiffin, Ohio.	11,894	Wausau, Wis.	16,560		

576

Deacidified using the Bookkeeper proce
Neutralizing agent: Magnesium Oxide
Treatment Date: Nov. 2006

PreservationTechnologies
A WORLD LEADER IN PAPER PRESERVATIO
111 Thomson Park Drive
Cranberry Township, PA 16066
(724) 779-2111

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
0 003 132 478 6